"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today, cloudy Tuesday; variable winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,890. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

49 PERISH AT SEA ON PRINS MAURITS

Steamship Bound from New York to Haiti Believed Lost Off Hatteras.

"SINKING FAST," LAST WORD

S O S Wireless Summons Three Rescue Vessels, Which Seek Dutch Liner in Vain.

15 SINK WITH A TUGBOAT

Go Down on Virginia Coast When the Edward Luckenbach, Disabled, Strikes Shoal.

Wireless messages flashed to this city last night made it seem almost certain that the steamship Prins Maurits of the Royal Dutch West Indies Company had gone down with all on board about sixty miles northeast of the Cape Hatteras shoals.

The ship was bound from New York for Haiti and carried four passengers, three of whom were women, and a crew of about forty-five. The passengers were:

LA ROCHE, Mrs. A., of Haiti.
MIOT, CLOVIS, 38 years old, of Haiti.
MIOT, Mrs. CLOVIS, his wife, of Haiti.
WALLACE, Mrs. HOWARD T., of Wilmington, Del.

The first word that the Prins Maurits had gone down came from A. A. Boom, traveling inspector of the Dutch West Indies Company, who was a passenger on the Clyde liner Algonquin, one of the first ships to answer the S O S call for help sent out in the storm of Saturday by the Prins Maurits. According to a wireless dispatch from Mr. Boom to the Royal Dutch West Indies Company the most distinct words in the distress signal were the last. They were "sinking fast."

Rescue Ships Search in Vain.

Capt. H. J. Vandergoot of the Prins Maurits gave his location as latitude 36.10 north, longitude 74.01 west, but when the Algonquin reached there the ship was not in sight. Nor could she be sighted in a long search that lasted through Saturday night and yesterday.

"After the words 'sinking fast' were received we heard nothing more from the Prins Maurits," Mr. Boom's wireless message said, "and all hands are supposed to have perished."

Besides the Algonquin, the City of Macon of the Savannah Line, and the Standard Oil tank ship Princeton, heard the S O S from the Prins Maurits and hurried to her assistance. The Captains of these vessels also reported by wireless last night that they had been unable to find the foundering vessel, and stated their belief that she had sunk with all on board.

Besides searching the sea, the three rescue ships sent out constant wireless calls to the Prins Maurits, but none of their calls were answered. At the offices of the Royal Dutch West Indies Company in New York last night it was said that no further news than that from Mr. Boom had been received.

Left New York Thursday.

The Prins Maurits left New York last Thursday for Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and other tropical ports. She was a single-screw steel steamship of 2,121 gross tonnage, 284 feet long, 54 feet in beam, and 19 feet depth of hold. She was built at Hamburg in 1900, by Blohm & Voss, for the Royal Dutch West Indies Company.

Besides her crew and four passengers, the steamship carried a general cargo and the body of Mrs. La Roche, the aunt of the Mrs. La Roche who was a passenger and the wealthiest woman in Haiti. The aunt came to New York a month ago with her niece to undergo an operation, after which she died. The niece undertook to bury the body in Haiti in accordance with her aunt's wishes.

Clovis Miot, a Frenchman, had been in Haiti ten years as the representative of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, Armour & Co., and Babbitts Soap Company. He came to New York early in September and sailed at once for France, where he volunteered as a soldier. He was struck by a piece of shell in batle and invalided.

Missed Steamer a Week Ago.

The Miots returned to New York on the Patria of the Fabre Line on Sunday, March 21, and he intended to sail for Haiti a week ago with his wife, who met him in New York, but business engagements detained him until the sailing of the Prins Maurits.

Mrs. Miot had no children of her own, but she and her husband had adopted the daughter of her sister, who died in Paris twelve years ago. The girl, who is about 14 years old, is at school in France, but friends of Mr. and Mrs. Miot in this city said last night that they did not know where the school was. The adopted parents were very much attached to the girl, the friends said.

Mrs. Wallace, whose husband is a Director of the Wilmington Trust Company and a manufacturer, was on her way to Port-au-Prince to visit her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Creth Marsh of Philadelphia. Mr. Wallace accompanied his wife to New York and left her at the pier on Thursday, when she sailed.

Mr. Marsh, who is a lawyer with offices in the Girard Building, Philadelphia, went to Haiti with his wife on a business trip, and when it developed that their stay on the island would be protracted Mrs. Marsh telegraphed to her mother to join her. Her home in Wilmington is at 1,022 West Tenth Street, where, according to telegraphic information, Mr. Wallace was last night anxiously awaiting news from the Prins Maurits.

Search Delays the Algonquin.

The Algonquin was on her way to New York from West Indian ports when she received the S O S signal. She left Turks Island on March 30 and was due in New York this morn-

Continued on Page 6.

SNOW PLOW SHATTERS GLASS IN PASSING TRAIN

Long Island Passengers Cut As Rotary Hurls Drift Through Car Windows.

Special to The New York Times.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., April 4.—Several passengers on the train leaving New York at 9:25 o'clock this morning for Greenport over the main line of the Long Island Railroad were cut by glass and shaken up as a result of an unusual accident, a short distance west of the local station.

The trouble was caused by a rotary snow plow, which had been in service clearing the drifts from the westbound track. As it was passing the train, which was composed of an engine and four cars, one of them a parlor car, the plow struck a heavy drift. The snow was wedged between the plow and train, breaking the glass in most of the windows of three of the cars, and showering the fragments of glass onto the passengers.

For the next few minutes there was much excitement on the train, which was well filled. The parlor car had suffered most, and the floor was covered with piles of snow which had been forced through the shattered windows. Passengers were bleeding from cuts on the hands and face. One man, who was cut severely, left the train and went to the Hicksville station to wait for a train back to New York.

Members of the train crew obtained the names of those who were injured, and, after a consultation, decided to hurry on to Greenport, where they could receive medical attention.

C. E. Hicks, a druggist of Hicksville, was near the station when the accident occurred.

"The train looked as if it had passed through a snowdrift," he said, "and the windows were all smashed in. The parlor car seemed to have suffered most. I heard that physicians were wanted, and ran off to get aid. I returned a few minutes later, but the train was then pulling out. I was told that the crew had decided to hurry on to Greenport."

Ralph C. Peters, President of the Long Island, had not received a report of the accident last night. At the Long Island offices it was stated that the accident was not considered important and that none of the passengers had been seriously hurt.

One of the passengers who returned to this city from Hicksville made a report to the officials at the Pennsylvania Station and was attended by a surgeon for the railroad. To a TIMES reporter he said:

"I first realized that there had been an accident when I pulled myself from a pile of snow which had come hurtling through the window. I found that I had been severely cut, and several passengers were bleeding. I think every window in my car was broken. There was a lot of excitement at first because we though a serious accident had occurred."

GEN. HUERTA DUE HERE AT END OF THIS WEEK

May Stop in New York or Continue Journey on Spanish Ship to Havana.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—General Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, who for nearly a year has been living in exile in Spain, will, according to information received here, arrive at New York at the end of the present week. From the American Consular Agent at Cadiz, Spain, the State Department has received confirmation of the cabled press dispatches to the effect that General Huerta sailed from Cadiz on the Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez, commanded by Capt. Antich, on March 31.

The understanding here is that the Antonio Lopez will arrive at New York next Saturday or Sunday. This steamer is booked to sail from New York City next Monday, April 12, for Havana and Vera Cruz. Then she will proceed back to Cadiz and Barcelona.

Whether it is the intention of General Huerta to leave the Antonio Lopez at New York could not be ascertained in Washington tonight. The belief of officials of the State Department, however, is that Huerta will stop either at New York or at Havana. There was recently a report that General Felix Diaz had gone to Havana and in the opinion of some, though this is speculative, General Huerta, instead of stopping at New York, will go to Havana and confer with General Diaz and other leaders of the old régime.

Immediately after the departure of General Huerta from Cadiz a report was circulated that he was at Algeciras. This tended to discredit the previous report that he had sailed on the Lopez, and it may have been inspired for the purpose of concealing the plans of General Huerta. But the statement was made in a high official quarter that the State Department had received official confirmation of the fact that General Huerta had sailed from Cadiz on the Antonio Lopez.

At the pier of the Compana Transatlantica, in the East River, it was said last night that the company had no information concerning the possibility of General Huerta stopping off in New York on the arrival here of the Spanish liner Antonio Lopez. The liner, it was added, will make New York as a port of call and will be here only a few hours.

EDISON IS MAKING DYES.

Inventor Urges Manufacturers to Break German Monopoly.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 4.—Thomas A. Edison predicted today that the United States would soon be manufacturing its own dyes, and that the so-called famine in dyes, due to the war, was about to end. At his plant at Silver Lake, N. J., he said, he had already made large quantities of the best aniline dyes, and he asserted that it was only necessary for textile manufacturers to follow his example to break the monopoly which Germany his hitherto had in the dye industry.

"Since the outbreak of the war," he said, "I have been making carbolic acid, aniline oil, and benzol. The last sold at twenty-five cents a gallon before the war. Today manufacturers are paying sixty to seventy-five cents. Aniline oil was selling at eleven to twelve cents a pound before the war. Now it is up to seventy cents. I am not making very much money in this line, but I thought I would at least make the start, and I hope some of these timid Americans who lack backbone to father a movement worth while will now come along and follow suit.

"The Germans controlled the trade to such a degree that no one else gave much thought to it. But the textile men in this country need not be worried. We can make for them all the primary colors they wish, and more too. What we need most is a protective law such as Canada has. We should prevent 'dumping' here of foreign goods."

PATERSON IS COOL TO BILLY SUNDAY

Evangelist, However, Says He Saw "Vim, Vigor, Tobasco Sauce, and Pepperino."

USES SLANG AND EPIGRAM

Darts To and Fro on the Platform, Threshing with Arms, and Jumps on Pulpit.

SHADOW-BOXES WITH DEVIL

Says Many Are "False Alarms" and Need to be "Sterilized with Lysol and Carbolic Acid."

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, April 4.—Billy Sunday packed the new tabernacle at his first two meetings in New Jersey this afternoon and tonight and turned away hundreds of disappointed people. The 7,000 or 8,000 who got into the hall at each meeting, however, did not show the enthusiasm reported at most of Sunday's recent revival meetings.

As a matter of fact, at the afternoon meeting the coolness was severe. The evening sermon was mainly humorous. The audience was kept rippling with laughter, but it made no great demonstration.

For weeks Paterson had been educated about "Billy" Sunday by the advance publicity campaign. Probably every person in the hall was familiar beforehand with the evangelist's athletic pulpit methods and with his slangy and epigrammatic style. All had heard of the exquisite perfection of Rodeheaver's performances on the trombone.

So they came to the tabernacle today prepared to be shocked and steeled for religious emotion. They found Sunday's words and ways rather tame and sat almost wholly unmoved even when he accomplished his crowning feat of leaping upon the pulpit.

Applause Is Infrequent.

Occasionally, after some of the climaxes in which his limbs and body collaborated with his his voice, he was applauded, but not with any great fervor.

The tabernacle was filled for the afternoon meeting long before the service was called at 2 o'clock. The benches were bright with Easter hats and dresses. The sun streamed through a number of small windows in the roof, shafts of light like spotlights, making individuals conspicuous here and there.

The big platform, on which the choir of 1,000 were seated, was stage-set with the American flag wrapped about the wooden pillars and covering the wooden walls in the rear. Each member of the choir held in his hand a brand-new hymnbook with a large cross on its back.

Shortly before 2 o'clock Sunday came up to the platform by steps which are invisible from the congregation. He was recognized and cheered, a few leaping to their feet to greet him, until he disappeared behind the uplifted top of a big grand piano behind the pulpit.

Dressed Like Tailor's Model.

After he had doffed the $1,000 overcoat which John Wanamaker had given him, Sunday appeared in a dress that was impeccable from the most authentic sartorial standard. Nothing more correct was seen on Fifth Avenue today. He might have carried an expert tailor and haberdasher in the large traveling staff which he introduced to the audience.

He wore a dark gray morning coat and perfectly cut trousers of black, with a white pin stripe, buttoned patent-leather shoes with dull leather uppers, a wing collar and dark four-in-hand tie, with a small diamond scarfpin. From a buttonhole of his vest a broad gold chain of tiny links descended to his watch pocket.

In the evening Sunday had made a complete switch to a dark double-breasted suit with a faint vertical stripe, patent leather pumps which would not have been out of place in a tango palace, and a small dark-blue bow tie. At both services he was the best-dressed man in the tabernacle. He left the platform perspiring slightly, but unruffled in exterior in spite of the violent exercise he took during the sermons.

Sunday strung words together in picturesque style. He told the audience once, for instance, that if an angel associated with their friends the angels would have to be "fumigated, bathed, sterilized, and washed in common soap, lysol, and carbolic acid."

Sunday's Picturesque Language.

Later on he told them that they let "blatant, old beer-soaked infidels" laugh them out of their religion and that they were a bunch of "false alarms and excess baggage, and a mean, contemptible, scurrilous, derogatory bunch." Whenever he talked of rum or the present state of the old earth he would compose a derangement of polysyllables and compound words that was forceful and picturesque.

Sunday kept on the pulpit before him in the afternoon a printed copy of a sermon he had delivered once before, and in the afternoon some notes in his own handwriting. His method was to glance at the notes long enough to get his cue, to speak until he had exhausted the immediate possibilities of the topic, and then to take another look at the paper on the pulpit. During the course of both sermons he would return frequently to his favorite phrases, such as "whisky-soaked and sin-cursed."

His method of talking on whatever happened to strike his eye in the manuscript led to frequent changes of the topic of his sermon, and some of the passages in his sermons were obviously inserted for their own sake and not for any relation which they bore to the

Continued on Page 4.

Sister Julie, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor

The Paris correspondent of The New York Times has had a long talk with this famous nun, decorated for her services to France in face of the invading Germans. The interview will be

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

SPATS RIVAL HATS IN EASTER PARADE

More Colors and Fancies on Feet Than on Heads in Fifth Avenue's Fashion Show.

STYLES REFLECT THE WAR

Perfect Day Brings Out Record Crowd of Gay Dressers and Moving Picture Cameras.

One of the balmiest April suns that ever invited New York to flaunt its Easter finery accomplished what had seemed the impossible yesterday after hiding its face the day before behind one of the most unwelcome blizzards in the city's history.

Like a good sun, it got up bright and early, took a look at poor old Fifth Avenue, knee deep in slush and snow, and then sent that slush and snow swirling along gutters and into sewers with one of those long-drawn smiles for which poets make suns famous.

Whereupon all good people put on their Sunday best and went forth to church. At breakfast time it was plain that Easter wasn't going to be such a bad day after all. By the time services were in full swing it had turned out one of the best ever.

For purposes of Easter parading the day seemed made to order. There was never a cloud, and by the time the worshippers were out of church the sidewalks of the avenue were dry. Umbrellas that had been kept within reach by timorous owners of new bonnets and frocks were left indoors, where they belonged. Winter overcoats were allowed to stay on the hook, and even overshoes, last reminders of Saturday's blizzard, were kicked into corners.

Fashion Falls to the Feet.

Never were Easter paraders more painstaking in the matter of footwear. New fashions in hats and in bonnets, in frocks and men's finery, were conspicuous, but the spectator who kept his eye close to the ground got his reward. The clothtop walking boot, the mouse-gray spat and gaiters of almost every hue are strong this season. Also misses' pumps are being worn low, and it's quite the thing to lace your shoes up the side or back or any place but in front.

As for bonnets, some, in fact quite a number, were visible to the naked eye. The "war styles," which are modeled on everything from Zeppelins and submarines to broken treaties, proudly adorned the heads of young and old. They were almost the only styles on view. It did not seem to make any difference whether a girl was tall and slim or short and stout—she had a war bonnet.

All of which should give the folks at Penn Yan and Painted Post something to talk about when the hundreds and hundreds of feet of picture film clicked off during yesterday's parade are "released" for their edification.

Easter, 1915, will go down in history as the most completely "covered" since parades began. There was a diligent camera man every few feet. Nobody escaped him; that is nobody who was anybody. The Who's Whos of the parade, though only a small part of it, were singled out as they emerged from church, as they lifted their hats, as they climbed into limousines, as they passed in review. All along the line camera shutters rattled and into the picture got ever so many people who may be expected to impress distant communities.

Everybody Was There.

Persons of social prominence were the chief victims, but they were not the only ones. Others whose names were perhaps known only to a select few in Harlem and East New York enjoyed their share of movie fame, too. For, as everybody knows, Fifth Avenue people are only a small part of the parade. There were good folk from Brooklyn and from the east side and the west side and every other part of the town in the line. That's what the Easter parade is. And when it came to clothes, it was a question whether delegates from Harlem or Broadway did not carry off the honors.

It was when the morning services ended that the crowd took full possession of the thoroughfare. There was every color of the rainbow, and the view up the avenue from the top of a bus recalled an old-fashioned flower garden in full bloom. So many people chose to watch the procession from the bus tops that long lines were waiting for seats at the Washington Square, Pennsylvania Station, and northern terminals.

The parade was densest between the Plaza and Thirty-fourth Street, and those who missed seats on the buses stood in doorways and packed the steps of the Public Library at Forty-second Street. Another favorite spot for sightseers was at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

At St. Patrick's pontifical mass was celebrated in the forenoon and there were vespers in the afternoon. Cardinal Farley appeared at both services and bestowed the papal benediction in the morning. The ceremonies were unusually brilliant, although the attendance was far smaller than a year ago, due to the fact that tickets had been issued with caution against the rush of the curious. Precautions were taken against possible disturbance and six detectives were in the main aisle and policemen regulated the crowd at the door. The purple hangings and black vestments of Holy Week were replaced by flowers and the cloth of gold robes of the Cardinal and his assistants. The Rev. Terence J. Shealy delivered the morning sermon.

Services in Other Churches.

Up on Morningside Heights more than 1,000 were turned away at the morning service in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Many remained standing in the aisles and vestibule after all the pews were filled. The Rev. Dean Grosvenor delivered the sermon.

At Trinity Church in lower Broadway hundreds were unable to get in. The rector, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, preached in the morning.

A unique service was held in the Russian Immigrants' Home at 347 East Fourteenth Street, starting at midnight and lasting until 3 A. M. It was conducted by the Rev. I. I. Lochno for Orthodox Russians, 550 of whom were afterward fed in the kitchen in the basement. Dr. Lochno spoke of Russia's part in the European war and gave thanks that this country was at peace.

RUSSIAN MINE SINKS A TURKISH CRUISER

The Medjihieh, Pursuing Mine Sweepers, Is Blown Up Near Odessa, but Crew Are Saved.

THREE GERMAN SHIPS SUNK

Strike Mines in Baltic and Twenty-five Men Drown—Serbs' Mine and Shells Destroy Austrian Steamer.

LONDON, April 4.—The sinking of the Turkish armored cruiser Medjidieh is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. A semi-official communication from Sebastopol to Petrograd says that the Medjidieh struck a mine near the Russian coast last night and went down.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"A Berlin dispatch states that Turkish Headquarters reports the Turkish fleet was near Odessa yesterday, and that the cruiser Medjidieh, while pursuing enemy mine-sweepers in the vicinity of the Fortress of Otchatow, struck a drifting mine and sank. Her crew was saved by Turkish warships.

"The sailors of the Medjidieh," the dispatch adds, "removed the breech-locks of the guns before the ship sank, and torpedoed the cruiser to prevent her being refloated by the Russians."

A Saloniki dispatch to The Daily Mail says that refugees from Constantinople confirm the report that the cruiser Goeben, now a Turkish warship, was badly damaged by striking a mine in the Bosporus and returned to her dock with a seventeen-foot hole, which the German workmen have not been able to repair. They filled the hole with 250 tons of concrete, but this cracked on the first trial. The refugees deny that the Goeben's guns have been dismantled.

The Medjidieh was a ship of the Turkish Black Sea fleet which had attacked Russian ports on several occasions and sunk Russian vessels. On Jan. 31 it was announced at Petrograd that the Medjidieh with the cruiser Midirli, formerly the German cruiser Breslau, had been seen near Samsoon by the Russian fleet, but escaped after a long pursuit.

The Medjidieh was an American-built ship, having been laid down in Philadelphia in 1903. She was 331 feet long and her beam was 42 feet. Her displacement was 3,432 tons. She was armed with two 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, six 3 pounders, six 1 pounders, and two torpedo tubes. Her complement was 302 men.

GERMANS LOST THREE SHIPS.

Baltic Mines Sink Them, and Twenty-five Men Are Drowned.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says the German steamer Grete Hemsoth has struck a mine in the Baltic and sunk, and that twenty-five members of her crew were drowned.

The Grete Hemsoth was a vessel of 1,554 tons. She was engaged in traffic between Sweden and Germany.

"A dispatch from Malmo, Sweden," says the Copenhagen correspondent of Reuter, "asserts that two German coasting steamers during the last few days have struck floating mines and sunk in the Baltic Sea in immediate proximity to the route between Trelleborg and Sassnitz, with which points traffic has been temporarily suspended. The crews of the steamers were saved. Some of the men have been landed at Sassnitz."

ARMS-LADEN SHIP BLOWS UP.

Austrian Steamer Lost in the Danube with Thirty-five Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, April 2, (Dispatch to the London Daily News.)—An Austrian screw steamer, carrying 600 tons of ammunition and artillery material, struck a mine laid in the Danube for Serbian defense purposes on the night of March 30. The after part of the steamer was damaged. The Serbian artillery fired on the steamer, causing an explosion and the vessel sank soon after.

Although the explosion occurred several miles from Belgrade, all the buildings in the city were shaken as if by an earthquake.

Two only of the crew of the vessel were saved.

The Austrian batteries at Semlin retorted by firing several immense shells into Belgrade, doing much damage to the town, but no lives were lost.

PARIS, April 4.—Thirty-five members of the crew were drowned by the destruction of the Austrian steamer which blew up in the Danube on March 30, according to a dispatch to the Havas Agency, which intimates that the munitions she carried were for Turkey.

Before leaving Semlin the Captain is reported to have reminded the members of his crew that they had an important mission to fulfill, and each sailor received a bonus of 100 francs ($20) in gold.

GREENBRIAR HIT A MINE.

London Report Regarding American Steamer Lost in North Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—A report has reached London that the American steamer Greenbriar, which was lost in the North Sea a few days ago, was sunk by a German mine.

The British Foreign Office has a confidential report concerning the loss of the steamer, but has announced nothing for publication.

SUBMARINES SINK TWO MORE VESSELS

Steamer City of Bremen Torpedoed and Four Men Lost—Russian Bark a Victim.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—The steamer City of Bremen of Dublin has been sunk by a German submarine off Wolf Rock, in the English Channel, about fifteen miles south of Land's End, Cornwall.

Four members of the crew of the steamer were drowned. Twelve survivors have arrived in Penzance.

A Russian bark, the name of which is unknown, was torpedoed yesterday in the English Channel, according to The Daily Mail, which says the fifteen members of the crew were saved.

EXPECT THE EITEL WILL BE INTERNED

Departure Preparations Are Regarded in Washington as a Bluff

TO SAVE CAPTAIN'S FACE

Some Move Imminent to Establish Status of Cruiser in Our Port.

MUST DECIDE TO GO OR STAY

Time Believed to be Up, and the Next Twenty-four Hours May See a Change.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4. — With the Prinz Eitel Friedrich still in her berth at Newport News, notwithstanding the opportunity to attempt to slip out to sea under cover of the heavy storm that began late Friday night, official circles here incline strongly to the opinion that the German raider will permit herself to be interned.

Officials of the Treasury Department are confident that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's commander has no intention of attempting to escape past the British and French warships lying in wait off the Virginia capes. The apparent preparations for departure made by the Eitel are regarded as a bluff.

One of the theories here is that the Eitel has sought to mislead the ships of her enemies, so that the entrance to New York Harbor might be left unguarded, and thus allow a loophole for one or more of the German merchant vessels at New York or Hoboken to get away. But the general opinion here is that this theory has no substantial foundation.

High officials of the Government suspect that the Eitel's apparent preparations for leaving were made with the idea of paving the way for the United States to compel the German vessel to intern—that is, to seem to be making arrangements to depart up to and beyond the period within which she would be obliged, under international law, to leave Newport News or be interned for the remainder of the war. This would in a way remove any stigma from internment, the responsibility being placed upon the United States Government.

When the period allowed the Eitel Friedrich to leave Newport News or intern will expire, or whether it has expired, Government officials decline to tell. When the vessel arrived at Newport News on March 10 an unofficial estimate was made by Rear Admiral Beatty, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, that it would require three weeks to make the repairs necessary to put the ship in seaworthy condition. International law requires that a belligerent warship putting into the port of a neutral country shall be permitted to make only such repairs as are essential to make her seaworthy, and that when these repairs are completed she must leave the neutral port or be interned for the rest of the war.

The Eitel had been at Newport News for three weeks on last Wednesday, March 31. The Navy Department appointed a board of officers to examine the Eitel and report as to the overhauling necessary and to estimate the period required. The report of the board was received at the Navy Department on March 15. The estimate of time submitted by the board never has been disclosed, but it has been reported that the board found that three weeks would be sufficient. If the board submitted an estimate of three weeks, that period presumably will expire tomorrow, three weeks from the time the report was received by the Navy Department.

There are indications that the Government is not disposed to insist that the vessel depart on the dot or intern. At the same time, the Government realizes that it must strictly observe the rules of international law or get into trouble with the Allies.

It was pointed out here tonight that the failure of the Eitel to take advantage of the storm of Friday and Saturday night has been due to the fact that British merchant ships have been leaving Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk daily. Under international law the Eitel could not leave within twenty-four hours after any of these merchantmen passed out. But it was indicated tonight that the United States Government would not permit an indefinite continuation of such sailings to interfere with the departure of the Eitel.

A high official explained that if it should develop that merchant ships were carefully timing their departures in order to hold back the Eitel it would be the duty of the Government to warn the merchant men that the practice would be allowed to continue only at the peril of the merchant men. In that event, it is believed, there would be no interference with the Eitel going to sea within twenty-four hours after a merchant ship.

Upon the expiration of the period allowed for repairs to make the Eitel seaworthy the Government must allow the warship a final twenty-four-hour period within which to decide on going or staying. It was said the Government undoubtedly would be justified in warning merchant ships flying the flag of an adversary that the Eitel intends to leave on a certain day, and that if the merchant ship should go to sea on that day it would be at the merchant ship's risk. It was said that the Government would have no right to withhold clearance, but would be justified in serving such a warning.

WEATHER FAIR, EITEL STAYS.

But Fresh Indications Point to Some Decisive Move Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 4.—A day of fair weather followed the wind, rain, and snow storm that seemed last night to promise the Prinz Eitel Friedrich her best chance for escape. Late tonight the Prinz Eitel still was in her berth here. Earlier in the day members of her crew enjoyed shore liberty, and there were no outward signs of preparation for immediate departure.

Under international law the Prinz Eitel may not leave port within twenty-four hours after the departure of any ship flying the flag of a belligerent nation. Three British merchantmen departed this morning. Accepting the British ships as the determining factor, the Eitel's liberty of action will recommence tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. It is said that an order has gone out that no British ship shall clear between noon tomorrow and noon Tuesday. This may mean the Prinz Eitel's opportunity.

If, as is said to be possible, the Gov-

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANS CROSS YSER AND CAPTURE VILLAGE

Gain Ground South of Dixmude from the Belgians—Big Advance Is Doubted.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—The German forces have made a slight gain on the Yser front in Belgium, taking a village on the west side of the river from the Belgians. The official bulletin, issued in Berlin yesterday, says:

On the Yser Canal, south of Dixmude, German troops occupied the village of Drei Grachten, on the western bank, which was held by the Belgians.

Although this is the first time the Kaiser's troops have gained a foothold on the west side of the Yser for weeks, it is not believed here that any strong attempts will be made in this region, as floods, which can be brought about at any time by opening the sluices, offer an almost insuperable barrier to a general advance.

The French official bulletin chronicles a calm day along most of the western battle front, but says that progress continues in the Woevre district, and reports the taking of the village of Regnieville, northwest by west of Pont-a-Mousson, and not far from the forest of Le Prêtre, which has been the scene of a long and sanguinary combat.

HEED KING'S APPEAL, SAYS ARCHBISHOP

Prelate of Canterbury Sets Forth the Vital Need of Prohibition to the Nation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—In his sermon at Canterbury Cathedral today the Archbishop said:

"Unless we can decisively destroy the insidious lure to intoxicating drink the whole issues of the war, we are told, may be affected.

"Can it be so? Is it thinkable that for want of effort and discipline brought to bear upon ourselves at home we shall let the splendid devotion of our brothers and our sons in trench and battleship be wasted?

"To every thoughtful man and woman such a notion is intolerable, and we have set ourselves to see whether there be any way in which by example or by fellowship we can help to ease the stress of temptation and to carry our part of the common burden.

"We are confidently assured that if in British households generally the use of alcoholic drink was to be voluntarily suspended during the continuance of the war the effect would be so startling as to change the whole situation. If that be so, are there any of us who will willingly hold back?

"The King has announced his own readiness to set an example, and with whatever influence my office gives me I desire to impress upon the church and the people the responsibility of the 'yes' or 'no' which thus becomes ours.

"I am in a position to tell you how confident the King is that the response will be ready and widespread. The leadership offered to us is, so far as I know, unexampled. To disregard it is a grave thing."

IRISH GUARDS CHEERED BY DUBLIN THRONGS

And Redmond Praises the Patriotic Spirit That Has Buried Factional Strife.

DUBLIN, April 4.—A band of the Irish Guards, which a few months ago would have received an unfriendly greeting anywhere in Ireland, arrived here today on a recruiting tour, and was enthusiastically cheered as it marched to the Mansion House, playing "St. Patrick's Day." The bandsmen were received and welcomed by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

There was another remarkable scene here today, when John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, reviewed 25,000 of the Irish National Volunteers, and in a speech said that of the Nationalist and Ulster volunteers who had organized to fight one another more than 50,000 were now fighting side by side on the Continent, or training to go there.

Limerick also has altered its opinion of the British Army. Officers, who during the week enlisted 300 recruits in Limerick, were heartily welcomed by the people, and the recruits were lustily cheered when they presented themselves.

Perhaps for the first time in Irish history such scenes have been witnessed, and certainly there has been a change from the days when an Irishman who joined the army was shunned by many of his neighbors.

NEW TALE OF ANNIHILATION.

Soldier's Story of French Shells That Slay All Foes in Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 4.—Ever since the beginning of the war there have been rumors of a new French explosive of appalling power of destructiveness. A recent official statement referred to the expected increase of results from artillery fire consequent upon some discoveries, and today the Eclair prints an extract from a soldier's letter, which says:

"We had three trenches to take and expected a hard job. The preliminary cannonade was terrific. The air itself seemed on fire. Then the signal was given and we charged, but the usual hail of bullets was lacking.

"On reaching the first trench we halted, petrified. It was filled with corpses, and not even the wounded were living. In a corner the soldier who served the mitrailleuse was upright, chained to the gun. He, too, was lifeless.

"We rushed a second trench, and then the third. The same silence is there; every one is annihilated."

KEPT GERMAN PRESS QUIET.

Censor Said to Have Forbidden References to Joy Over the Falaba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUGANO, April 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A neutral, who has just returned from Berlin, says that there was much rejoicing in Germany at the sinking of the Falaba and the loss of lives, but that the German censor gave special instructions that the press should not record the fact in order not to make a bad impression on neutrals.

Dr. Lyttelton's sermon urging charity toward Germany has been issued all over Italy by the German press propagandists, together with extracts from an article by Bernard Shaw which appeared in a London weekly paper.

AUSTRIANS LOSE MOUNTAIN PASSES

Admit Being Driven Back from Dukla and Lupkow in West Carpathians.

BEATEN IN VIOLENT BATTLES

"Great Success Gained," Says Petrograd Official Report of the Same Operation.

OTHER PASSES THREATENED

Austrians Driven Out of Bessarabia by Bayonet Fights in Which Cossacks Took Part.

VIENNA, April 4, (via London.)—Retreat of the Austrian forces in the Beskid region of the Carpathians, where some of the heaviest fighting has taken place in the struggle for control of the mountain passes leading into Hungary, was announced today at Army Headquarters. The statement is as follows:

"The presence of large Russian reinforcements, arriving from Przemysl, compelled the Austrian Army to withdraw from the Beskid region.

"In the Carpathians fighting on both sides of the Laborcza Valley continues. Yesterday we attacked the eastern heights and dislodged the enemy from several strong positions. Russian attacks east of Virawa were repulsed.

"In yesterday's engagements we captured 2,020 prisoners.

"North of Uzsok Pass the situation is unchanged. Renewed Russian attacks miscarried, after a short fight.

"There is no news from the other fronts."

Russians Take 2,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, April 4.—The official Petrograd report on the operations in the Beskids claims "a great success." It says:

"In the Carpathians on Friday we gained a great success in the sector north of the roads leading to Bartfeld and also in the region between Mezo Laborcz and Lutowiska.

"During that day we captured on the Carpathian front more than 2,000 soldiers and three guns and three machine guns.

"In the Zaleszitrow region the Austrians essayed an offensive, but all their attacks failed completely. We captured two officers and about 100 men.

"In the direction of Chotin, (Bessarabia,) after the grave defeat inflicted on them March 30 by portions of our cavalry, who delivered an irresistible attack while on foot, the Austrians evacuated our territory and withdrew to their frontier, where they are fortifying themselves.

"In this battle of the 30th our cavalry showed unexampled bravery in attacking while afoot enemy infantry units, with bayonet, sabre, and lance."

Nature of the Fighting.

BERLIN, (via London,) April 4.—A description of the conditions under which desperate fighting is being carried on in the Carpathians is contained in a dispatch to the National Zeitung from its special correspondent, who says that not only is the terrain tremendously difficult, but that it is so broken up by mountains and forests that the conflict resembles guerrilla warfare on a colossal scale.

Unable to see parts of the territory involved, combatants often find it necessary to abandon a position gained at heavy loss because its view is cut off from other sections of the battle line.

Although the Russians are constantly bringing up fresh troops and making terrible sacrifices, the correspondent says, their onslaught has been checked at Dukla, where the Austrian line runs southward to the crest of the Carpathians.

The Russians have been devoting their attention for several days to an effort to force back the Austro-Hungarians in the middle pass between Lupkow and Uzsok Passes. The Teutonic allies there, the National Zeitung says, have long been contending against "greatly superior numbers, but nevertheless accomplishing wonders of endurance and bravery."

Battles Long and Violent.

WASHINGTON, April 4. — Violent fighting on both sides of Dukla Pass, where the Russians have been attacking without pause for twenty-four hours in an effort to force their way through the Carpathians, was described in a Vienna Foreign Office dispatch made public here to night by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy.

The dispatch said:

"There has been fighting without pause for the last twenty-four hours on both sides of the Dukla Pass. The Russians put a new reserve force into action, and the fighting in the Ondovo and Laborcza Valleys has been going on with great intensity.

"Against our brave troops yesterday numerous attacks of the enemy broke down with heavy losses. Especially violent was the fighting in the Uzsok Pass region, and on the front west from there to the Baligrod Road.

"Up to the present the Russians, despite strong attacks, have been unable to realize their purpose of invading Hungary. All the fighting is taking place in the Carpathians on Galician territory, with the exception of the Dukla lowlands, where the Russians still occupy the same positions as in January, with minor changes.

"Along the front from the Bukowina frontier we had some isolated successful engagements yesterday, while the East Galician and other fronts are quiet."

GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY

Vienna Observer's Report from the Carpathians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, April 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The war correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse says

that the battle that has been raging for fifteen days on the Lupkow-Uzsok line in the Carpathians is the most terrible and desperate combat "in the whole history of the world."

The arrival of the Russian Army which has been released from Przemysl and other reinforcements has, he says, enabled the Russians to obtain the upper hand. The Russians are throwing great masses of troops day and night against the Austrian positions and at the expense of enormous sacrifices of life have been able to drive the Austrians from their positions.

The Austrian situation is aggravated by bad weather and shortage of ammunition and provisions. The Austro-Hungarian people await the result of the battle with great impatience. The military authorities throw the blame for defeat on the contractors who have provided the army with bad powder and provisions, and even boots made of cardboard. It has been resolved to hang the contractors who are found guilty of these crimes.

AUSTRIAN FORCES SCATTERED.

Men from Many Regiments Appear on Short Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 4, (Dispatch to the London Daily News.)—Want of cohesion in the management of the Austrian forces increases with the growth of the separate Russian inroads into Hungary. Prisoners taken now never number less than 5,000 a day. Many had been recently entrained in Central and Southern Hungary and detrained at the end of branch railways in the north and thrown immediately into battle.

In one engagement covering only a four-mile front the Russians took prisoners belonging to fourteen different regiments.

BUDAPEST CAREFREE UNDER WAR SHADOW

Night Life as Gay as of Old—All Trust Tisza—"Tipperary" a Hungarian War Song.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—A neutral woman observer in Austria, continuing her articles in The Daily Chronicle on the results of her tour, sends the following story from Prague:

"At least one disturbing element in Hungary is dead, and that is the opposition to Count Tisza, the Prime Minister. He has no stronger supporters than the very members of the Independence Party who formerly abused him in and out of Parliament. Tisza has become a popular hero. He cannot walk in the street without an admiring crowd attaching themselves to him and accrediting him with the qualities of a superman.

"Picturesque stories are current about him, and are implicitly believed. Everybody is convinced, for instance, that with the exception of the night during which he traveled to Berlin he has not slept without interruption from the day war was declared.

"This faith in Tisza is almost pathetic, and must prove at times embarrassing to its subject. Friend and former foe alike estimate him as the only man in the empire capable of bearing the burden of this struggle, petty details as well as big decisions.

"The notorious underworld of Budapest of all the night life in Europe alone keeps its old care-free flavor and artful spontaneity. There is no closing hour and streaming confetti is as gayly thrown from the balconies above onto tables below as if the distance between the Carpathian passes and Budapest were a question of idle mathematics, and not the distance of the Russian legions from the city.

"Of the troops I saw in Budapest none compared with the Bosnian Turks in their imposing physique. They are the best in the monarchy, and have withstood disease splendidly.

"Mention of troops reminds me of two curiosities, so far as the Hungarian soldier is concerned, which this war has produced. Both of them are songs. One is that old refrain they chanted in 1849 when they were warring against Austria, and I can see them now swinging off through the darkness and the words of their song, chanted to suit the times, come back to me:

Francis Joseph needs his soldiers;
We are coming, we are coming.

"The other is 'Tipperary.' Reflect what must be the feelings of every good Teuton with his 'Gott strafe England' when he listens to Hungarian files marching along to the tune to which countless thousands of Britishers have marched away to war. And every Hungarian soldier, who has learned the words, is eager to shout them, carefully setting the rhythm for the boots of his comrades, rising and falling in the dust."

PRISONER'S TONGUE CUT OUT.

Refused to Give Information to Austrians, Says a Russian Account.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends the following as a dispatch from the Commander in Chief received Sunday.

"In the region of Zaleszitrow, during the night of Saturday, the Austrians violently bombarded one of our fortifications with heavy guns, their fire killing almost all the defenders. The Austrian infantry then attacked and occupied our positions, but they were almost immediately disiodged by a counter-attack made by a Russian company.

"The Russians found in a trench one of their comrades, named Makuksa, whom the Austrians had captured and horribly mutilated. Makuksa had been acting as a telephone operator, and, having refused to give the enemy information, his tongue was cut out. The Commander in Chief promoted Makuksa on the spot to the rank of non-commissioned officer and conferred on him the Cross of St. George, First Class. He also expressed to Makuksa personal gratitude and commended his case to the attention of the Emperor for a double rate of pay."

BESSARABIA WON BY BAYONET

Austrian Invaders Partly Annihilated, Says Semi-Official Report.

LONDON, April 4.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd gives a semi-official account of the defeat of the Austrian forces which penetrated Bessarabia. It says:

"The Austrians were defeated and in part annihilated. A division of Austrian infantry and a brigade of cavalry held an organized position near the villages of Schilovtzky and Malintzy. Two columns of Russian infantry attacked them and enveloped their front on the morning of March 30, one column from the north and one from the south.

"The enemy resisted desperately, while the Russian troops delivered many assaults with the bayonet. Cossacks came up and dismounted. They also used cold steel and the heights were carried.

"Meanwhile at the village of Roukaotine, about eight miles north, an Austrian force was driven out by Cossacks with the bayonet. The Austrians then began a retreat along the whole front."

GREAT LOSS IN PRISONERS.

Russian Captives Put at 260,000 Since Jan. 21 in Carpathians.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent asserts that the Russians have taken 260,000 prisoners on the Carpathian front since the advance began on Jan. 21.

A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says that for some time past the Russians have taken prisoners in the Carpathians at the rate of an army corps every fortnight.

Russia's Advance in the Carpathians

Vienna admits the withdrawal of the forces in this region. The Russians are advancing into Hungary through Dukla and Lupkow Passes. The fight for Uzsok Pass is still going on.

HUNGARY MOURNS LOSS OF PRZEMYSL

Budapest Papers Make No Effort to Conceal Their Grief and Disappointment.

REGRET FALSE NEWS GIVEN

Believed Fortress Impregnable and Later that Only 40,000 Prisoners Had Been Lost.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent in a dispatch dated March 31 gives the following extract from The Az upon the fall of Przemysl:

"Let us also take part in the wail and lamentation of Hungary. Let our tears flow freely under the burden of so many blows and disappointments. It is no shame for men's hearts to break.

"The new official announcement regarding the losses at Przemysl is enough to put us beyond the border of self-control. That 117,000 of our Hungarian brethren should have been tortured and starved is more than we can bear. We accepted the fall of the fortress—the fortress about which they made us write and compelled us to make the people believe that it was impregnable. We had to write that the Russians only captured a heap of ruins, and that the fall of Przemysl was of no consequence. We wrote, as they allowed us to write, that only 40,000 men were in the fortress and that only 80,000 Russian forces would be released.

"We wrote all this and believed all this, and now we have to learn that not 40,000 but three times as many were there, and that besides this another 10,000 men were sacrificed two days before the surrender, when there was no more hope of saving the fortress.

"Let any one whom this announcement consols step forward, or, indeed, any one who can preserve his equanimity. Such consolation is fit for tigers, but not for the trembling millions of men anxious for their beloved. We do not attempt to console the country suffering a moral crucifixion, for we are all in the same terrible situation. We are all hanging on the same cross, and our dim sight tries in vain to catch a glimpse of the white bird of faith that has left us forever."

The correspondent says other papers also excuse themselves for giving misleading information. The Nepszava says they feel obliged to apologize, and the only advice they can give their readers after eight months of experience is that the readers should take everything they read in newspapers with the greatest reserve and criticism for "only incredulity could save us from disappointments we are subject to lately.

"I am convinced," the correspondent adds, "we are on the eve of great events. What the nature of these will be, no one can even guess, but there is a feeling on the part of every one that something must happen, something must come, for things cannot go on in this way.

"The silence of Count Tisza and the Government is also disquieting. As long as there was some hope of winning Tisza was always in the forefront; he could be seen and heard everywhere. Since the bread famine and the epidemic of disease he is neither heard of nor seen anywhere. People are not used to his silence, and they interpret this as a bad omen."

NO AUSTRIAN PEACE OFFER.

Burian Declares Report of Russian Negotiations an Invention.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—An official denial by Minister of Foreign Affairs Burian, of published reports that Austria-Hungary had made overtures to Russia for a separate peace, was issued here tonight by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. The text of the Foreign Minister's message was given out as follows:

"The London Morning Post published news according to which Austria-Hungary pretendedly has opened negotiations with Russia in order to obtain a separate peace. The whole story in The Morning Post is an invention, pure and simple. Austria-Hungary has made no offer for peace."

AUSTRIA'S SUPREME EFFORT.

Troops Pouring in Now Almost Untrained, Says English Observer.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—"The defense of the Carpathians is the last effort Austria-Hungary can muster," says The Times correspondent with the Russian forces, telegraphing from Lemberg, "and if her troops fail there nothing can prevent the Russian invasion of Hungary.

"Austria, realizing this, is pouring into the firing line every available man that can be armed and uniformed. The last batches which have arrived are poorly clothed and have had little training, and they surrender in huge blocks on the smallest provocation. Their officers are young and inexperienced and are unable to lick into shape the almost raw recruits placed in their charge. It is reported that thousands are dying in the trenches for lack of suitable clothing, from cold and exposure."

GRAND DUKE IS CONFIDENT.

Russian Commander Certain that Allies Will Be Victorious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, commander of the Russian Army, replying to Easter greetings from the Daily Mail, sent a message of thanks in which he said:

"I am absolutely certain that with the help of God the common efforts of the Allies will lead to a brilliant and glorious end."

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF WAR OPERATIONS

Austria.

VIENNA.—The presence of large Russian reinforcements, arriving from Przemysl, compelled the Austrian Army to withdraw from the Beskid region.

In the Carpathians fighting on both sides of the Laboroza Valley continues. Yesterday we attacked the eastern heights and dislodged the enemy from several strong positions. Russian attacks east of Virawa were repulsed. In yesterday's engagements we captured 2,020 prisoners.

North of Uzsok Pass the situation is unchanged. Renewed Russian attacks miscarried, after a short fight.

There is no news from the other fronts.

Russia.

PETROGRAD.—On the front to the west of the Niemen River, (North Poland,) the fighting is developing greatly in our favor. Our cavalry, on the road between Kalwarya and Suwalki, in the region of the village of Zelonalabuda, after a stubborn fight Friday with German cavalry, which was supported by infantry, made a dashing charge, sabring many of the enemy, and capturing others. They drove the Germans from the region they were occupying and are now pursuing them.

[The statements regarding the fighting in the Carpathians and to the southwest will be found in another column.]

Germany.

BERLIN.—On the Yser Canal, south of Dixmude, German troops occupied the village of Drei Grachten, on the western bank, which was held by the Belgians.

Several French charges in the forest of La Prêtre were repulsed.

Russian attacks near Augustowo were repulsed.

France.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—The day has been calm on the whole front, save in the Woevre district, where our progress has continued.

We have taken possession of the village of Regniéville, about two and one-half kilometers to the west of Fey en Haye, which we occupied on April 1.

LONDON PUTS ON NO MOURNING GARB

Spends Easter Without Gayety or Gloom and in a Reverential Spirit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—With no gayety but with a reverential spirit London spent its Easter day. An American, who sauntered over the town to see how Londoners in wartime put in the day, found huge throngs in the parks and along the thoroughfares, but London did not allow itself to forget that the country is engaged in a bitter warfare.

No one seeing the spectacle of London's Easter day could say that the Londoner takes the war too lightly nor yet that London put on a gloomy face. That's not London's way.

After a week of dull, cloudy weather Easter Sunday dawned with radiant skies. The dreary drizzle that marked the week-end gave way to warm sunshine. Early in the day Londoners bestirred themselves, some taking trains for the country or seaside, but a great majority stayed in town. It must be mentioned, however, that the canceling of the usual Easter-tide excursion facilities by the Government Executive Committee, which controls the railways, kept many thousands in London who otherwise would have availed themselves of cheap fares to spend the day by the sea or in the country. As it was the hotel proprietors at most of the popular coast resorts found their establishments filled with people who could afford to pay ordinary railway fares.

London's streets were alive before 10 o'clock, some riding on buses and others going afoot or in automobiles to the churches, all of which were filled. Westminster Abbey was jammed to the doors and many were turned away. Eloquently patriotic sermons, lauding England's sons for war sacrifices, were preached in every pulpit.

It was noticeable that though in thousands of families sons have been killed no mourning was seen in the church, nor for that matter, on the streets. London's afflicted families all bravely refrain from wearing it.

After church services the parks were thronged with Easter promenaders, the favorite spots being Bird Cage Walk, in St. James's Park, and Rotten Row, in Hyde Park. Soldiers in khaki were in evidence everywhere, nearly all of them men of Kitchener's army who have not yet seen active service, but who are impatiently waiting for the call. In the meantime, during their brief spell of relief from military duties, they are in demand by women relatives and sweethearts, who marched alongside them with proud, smiling faces.

At the Horse Guards parade at Whitehall the Coldstream Guards band played in the morning as the crowds flocked from Westminster. In the afternoon the Royal Guards band played in Hyde Park while 50,000 sat on benches and another 50,000 walked the pathways.

No effort was made by the women to show new styles in gowns, many still wearing their Winter furs, but there were new hats in profusion, the prevailing style being close fitting, blue and purple colors predominating. Magpie hats were quite in vogue.

The King and Queen, with Princess Mary and Prince John, spent Easter at Windsor Castle, where hundreds journeyed by rail later to ramble through the picturesque Long Walk. Nearly all of the war lords were out in the country, but the Foreign Office kept open with a fair-sized staff hard at work.

SENTENCED AS GERMAN SPY.

Antecedents Convict Schonberg—Imprisoned and Fined.

PARIS, April 4.—A court-martial today sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of $300 Wilhelm Schonberg, who, at the outbreak of the war, enlisted in the Foreign Legion as an Alsatian, giving the name Willy Schoberg. His actions aroused suspicion, and, though no act of espionage on his part was detected, he was brought before the court-martial, where he refused to answer any questons.

It is said that the fact was established that he was born in Darmstadt, instead of Alsace, and that he was an officer in the German Army.

RESENT DRINK CRITICISM.

Hardie and Jowett Defend British Workmen from the Charge.

NORWICH, England, April 4.—Unable to obtain a hall large enough for a demonstration tonight to precede their annual meeting, the delegates of the Independent Labor Party met in the Labor Institute. A large crowd surrounded the building, singing the national anthem while the meeting was in progress.

There were no anti-war speeches, but Frederick W. Jowett and James Keir Hardie, members of Parliament, delivered addresses in which they insisted that the working classes were bearing the greater part of the burden resulting from the war, and protesting against the allegation that workmen were unduly indulging in drink.

DARDANELLES ATTACK MAY WAIT FOR WEEKS

Big Preparations Being Made, Says Correspondent—Turks Massing Their Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, April 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just returned here from a stay in the Dardanelles region, and may briefly sum up the present position there. Since the battle on March 18 there has been no activity, with the exception of that reported last Sunday, and the work of mine sweeping.

A close watch, however, is being kept on the further coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula and on the Hellespont up to the narrows, and I believe I am correct in saying that Sunday's bombardment was to prevent the enemy repairing any of the damage already done by the allied fleets.

There can be no question of the results already achieved being rendered nugatory by delay. I have heard on good authority that the destruction wrought was so very severe that it is practically impossible for the Turks to repair effectively any of the forts and works already destroyed. The heavy guns of the fleet have reduced them to a condition of chaos. When the attack is resumed it is believed that the Turks will feel the severity of the loss they have sustained in guns.

Meanwhile, during the cessation of active operations, preparations for a final attack are being pushed forward. For obvious reasons it is impossible for me to say what these consist of, but from what I have seen it is clear that nothing is being left to chance, and that the dimensions, both naval and military, of the problem involved are thoroughly recognized.

It is reported that the Turks are now in strong force in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The best Anatolian troops and part of the Smyrna Division are now concentrated there, and it may be taken as certain that, fighting with their backs to the wall, they will put up a fairly formidable opposition.

The interval is likely to last some weeks.

In the Smyrna region, also, all is quiet.

I learn that the dissensions, which have already attained serious proportions, are growing, not only between the Germans and the Turks generally, but also between Vali Rahmy Bey and Pertev Pasha, the military commander. The Germans, owing to the pro-British attitude of those two prominent Turks, are tightening their grip on the position there, and may thus bring the trouble to a head.

Hears Firing Toward Dardanelles.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—A dispatch to The Times from Mitylene, dated Saturday, says:

"The allied flotilla has been cruising off Mitylene since Thursday. Some firing in the direction of the Dardanelles was heard yesterday and today, which points to the continuance of the offensive in that quarter."

GERMANY TO PAY FOR FRYE.

Report of Agreement Reaches Chicago by Way of Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Germany will agree to pay the United States $180,000 as damages for the destruction of the American clipper William P. Frye by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

Information to this effect reached Washington today from Berlin, according to a dispatch to The Chicago Herald from its Washington correspondent. The formal declaration of Germany's purpose will be communicated to this Government within the next day or two.

"In its representations to Germany the Administration was exceedingly careful not to make demands nor to use language which might give offense," says the dispatch. "The American note was confined to the statement of the facts and the reference to the bearing thereon of the treaty in force between the United States and Prussia. The treaty specifically provides for detention of a merchant vessel by the warship of the other in time of war.

"Germany's agreement to pay damages because of the application of the Prussian treaty to the Frye case is of great importance. In the representations this Government will make respecting the drowning of Leon C. Thrasher, as a result of the torpedoing of the British steamer Falaba by a German submarine, the applicability of the treaty will be cited.

"In case any American ship should be sunk by a German submarine the Administration will recognize its accidental character, but will point to the treaty as proof of the responsibility of the German Government."

SERBIA PROTESTS ON BULGARIAN RAID

Asks That Those Responsible Be Punished—Fifth Outbreak of the Kind.

GREEKS FIRE ON RAIDERS

Bulgars Blame Macedonian Revolutionists Operating Within Serbian Territory.

PARIS, April 4.—The Petit Journal says that Serbia has protested to Bulgaria because of the invasion of Serbian territory by a force described as Bulgarian irregulars. While couched in moderate terms, the protest is said to request the arrest and imprisonment of the persons responsible for the raid.

Further details of the incident received today confirm the report that the invaders were driven away from the railroad station at Strumitsa, the Serbian town near the Bulgarian border where the attack was made. The railway stationmaster at Strumitsa reports that the line to Ghevgheli is now clear of the raiders, and apparently has not been damaged.

Serbian frontier guards who pursued the fleeing irregulars retook the two cannon which had been captured.

Six bodies were found in the railway station at Strumitsa. The extent of the losses inflicted upon the attacking force is unknown, but is believed to be large. Thirty bodies were found, and the raiders themselves picked up and buried a number of others.

This is said to be the fifth incident of its kind since the beginning of the European war, and there is much speculation in Paris as to their exact significance. It is felt that the attitude of Bulgaria on this occasion will indicate what policy she intends to pursue.

The Havas Agency received today from Nish, Serbia, a dispatch saying that the losses of the Serbian troops were sixty killed and fifty-three wounded, including five officers.

Serbian Legation's Statement.

LONDON, April 4.—The Serbian Legation in London received today the following official dispatch from Nish:

"The Bulgarian irregulars were driven back from Strumitsa. The fight was short. When reinforcements arrived our advanced posts cleared the Strumitsa station, and the invaders fled in the direction of Bulgaria.

"Our troops, pursuing the enemy, found thirty of their dead, and it is presumed that others were carried away. We lost fifty killed."

A semi-official communication from Nish to Reuter's Telegram Company states that the invading force scattered among the Serbian frontier villages and compelled the inhabitants to remove to Bulgaria, taking their goods and cattle with them. It is also stated, although not confirmed, that the invaders set fire to the Serbian blockhouses at Flauvoton and Borakli.

Blame Put on Macedonians.

ROME, April 4, (via Paris.)—D. Rizow, Bulgarian Minister to Rome, expressed the opinion today that the incident on the Serbo-Bulgarian border was the work of Macedonian revolutionists in Serbia, who are opposed to the Serbian régime in the territory gained in the Balkan wars, in which the fighting occurred. M. Rizow asserted that the Bulgarian Government was in no way responsible for the affair and that its only desire was to preserve neutrality.

M. Ristitch, the Serbian Minister, took issue with M. Rizow's statement. He said that, having spent thirty years in the region concerned, he knew it thoroughly and could affirm that the Macedonians in this part of Serbia had no desire to oppose the present order of things. Responsibility for the incident, he asserted, might be determined by considering to whose interests it would be to provoke such an outbreak. This, he said, pointed clearly to Bulgaria, which by occupying the left bank of the Vardar River could threaten to cut Serbian communications with Saloniki, the only source from which the country could bring in its supply. Already, he said, communication by telegraph and telephone had been cut.

ROME, April 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The prevailing impression in official centres here, undoubtedly based on direct and confidential information from the Balkans, is that the Bulgarian attack on Serbia, although sufficiently serious, still will not exceed the proportions of a frontier incident. Its importance is due to the well-known fact that the raid was instigated by a German agent who is striving to persuade the Bulgarians that their aspirations in Macedonia are hopeless unless they avail themselves of the present favorable conditions to compel Serbia and Greece to come to terms and make concessions. The result of the German intrigue, however, is disappointing since Bulgaria probably has been warned that Italy and Rumania will not tolerate war against Serbia, which Greece is determined to defend. Hence she now fully realizes that it will be a blunder to follow the Austro-German policy. It is believed that the frontier incident may be amicably settled shortly.

London's View of the Clash.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—The Chronicle's main editorial on the Bulgar-Serb frontier incident says:

"Though this opens un serious possibilities against which Serbia, now our ally, must be duly guarded, one can hardly believe in another Serb-Bulgarian rupture. By treaty both Greece and Rumania would be bound in that event to come into the conflict on Serbia's side, and therefore German and Austrian statesmanship has a motive for not provoking it. The attitude of the Greek Government, however, continues somewhat enigmatic, and the political struggle now developing between Gounaris, the King's nominee in the Premiership, and ex-Premier Venizelos will have to be watched with attention."

The Chronicle's diplomatic correspondent says:

"Diplomatic quarters in London do not expect any serious developments from the Macedonian raid incident. The disquieting feature of the affair, it is admitted, however, is the absence of any official dementi from Sofia. Bulgarian opinion here is inclined to look upon the whole thing as a mere frontier incident. There have been a series of such incidents lately. Bulgarian peasants fleeing from Serbian Macedonia have, it is declared, been fired on by Serbian frontier guards. Representations have been made at Nish and an inquiry asked for, but the Serbian Government has refused to take any action. Although no official information has yet come through from Sofia it is surmised that this latest incident does not differ very much from other recent incidents. On the other hand, it may be pointed out, first, that this raid is no mere frontier affair; second, that Bulgarian troops are said to have been engaged; third, that the Vardar was crossed and the railway that is Serbia's only tie with the outside world occupied, and, fourth, that the fighting seems to have been severe.

"By the Serbo-Greek alliance, it should be added, Greece is bound to come to Serbia's assistance in the event of an attack by Bulgaria."

The Times says:

"In point of time the Bulgarian raid upon Serbia comes too soon after the visit of von der Goltz Pasha to Sofia to seem altogether fortuitous. Bulgaria is at liberty to choose her course, but she would sadly err were she to suppose that the allied powers will remain indifferent should she continue to allow the 'strict neutrality' so recently proclaimed by her Premier to be so strangely practiced by her citizens."

Urges Allies to Act.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—The Daily News editorial, discussing the Serbo-Bulgarian affair, says:

"It is no accident that this incident should take place simultaneously with the rather bitter controversy between the present Greek Premier Gounaris and his predecessor, Venizelos, as to the proper policy for Greece to adopt toward Bulgaria. If Serbia has sinned in taking by force Macedonian territory unquestionably Bulgarian in character, the Greeks have also committed the same sin. They are both suffering for it now. Serbia, instead of having the help of a group of Balkan allies in her struggle with Austria, finds herself alone, and in her hour of most urgent need is in danger of being attacked in the rear. Greece is paying for taking a few hundred square miles more than her due, by being checkmated in far more ambitious schemes of expansion. The Allies, who permitted this unjust division of Macedonia, are also learning that political offenses sometimes avenge themselves."

The paper proceeds to urge the Bulgarian claims be satisfied. Hitherto, it says, the diplomacy of the Allies toward the question seems to have lacked firmness and clearness, but the blow now struck at the Saloniki railway by the Bulgarian irregulars ought to bring them to a decision."

Divergent Views in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, April 5.—The press expresses divergent views on the Serbian frontier affair. The majority likes to consider the attack similar to the recent Albanian raid, purely by irregulars bribed by Austria in the hope of causing complications. The Temps says:

"Such incidents cause bad feeling between neighbors, but the Sofia Cabinet will make the final decision with a wider outlook. It is further east that Bulgaria seeks a reason for decisive action. We do not expect the consequences to be serious."

The Journal des Débats, however, maintains it is an impossibility that Bulgaria was not implicated. It says:

"The presence of regular Bulgarian troops shows the intentions are serious; nothing indicates they tried to suppress the raid; rather, contrariwise, they seem to have protected the raiders. It looks as if they meant to invade Serbia if the raid was successful. The Allies are mistaken in trying to influence friendly Balkans to make sacrifices to Bulgaria. If the latter does not disavow and punish the comitadjis promptly we ought to regard her an enemy. She has refused the opportunity of our friendship. Will she risk our hostility?"

GREEKS DRIVE OFF BULGARS.

Send Reinforcements to Border After Raid Into Serbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, April 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Serbians, having received reinforcements, were able to repulse the Bulgarian comitadjis who attacked them this morning. The railway bridge at Valandovo was not damaged and trains are running as usual.

Instead of recrossing the frontier, however, the Bulgarian irregulars descended upon Dorian, in Greece. The situation of that town is one of danger and the Greeks have sent important reinforcements to the frontier to be ready for all eventualities. Another band of 200 who tried to invade the Greek frontier was dispersed by fire from a machine gun, leaving numerous dead and wounded behind.

The atrocities perpetrated in the Serbian villages were frightful. The comitadjis burned villages and massacred aged men and women and children. Serbian soldiers who were picked up wounded were mutilated and buried alive.

The Serbians have fortified Demir Kapu with machine guns and field guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, April 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A report from the Bulgar-Serb frontier says a bomb was thrown at the Greek Legation at Sofia. It did not explode. The attacks are interpreted as efforts to induce Serbia to give Bulgaria some definite declaration.

The French mail boat Main has arrived at Salonika from Dedeagatch, and the Captain and passengers state that Bulgarian reservists have received an order to be ready to join the colors.

EXPECT THE EITEL WILL BE INTERNED

Continued from Page 1.

ernment has accepted Commander Thierichens's proffered parole not to molest any enemy merchantmen leaving less than twenty-four hours before him, the Prinz Eitel might drop down with the tide any time and attempt to steam out between the Capes or creep down the coast to the south. The southern course, if the allied fleet respected the three-mile limit, would give the Prinz Eitel from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras in which to pick an opening toward the sea.

It is certain that the time to be allowed the German raider is drawing to a close, and there were indications today on the part of the American naval forces that the end is measurably near. After a certain amount of freedom in the local use of wireless, orders were issued last night that no wireless messages be sent in any way referring to the Prinz Eitel. The American battleship Alabama, which had been lying off Old Point Comfort to protect American neutrality, today moved up the bay three miles nearer the Prinz Eitel's pier. The Alabama now lies in midstream, blocking the entrance of the harbors of both Newport News and Norfolk. The theory has been advanced that the Alabama, with naval tugs and launches, may convoy the Prinz Eitel to the Capes and see that no mishap befalls her within American territorial waters.

When Commander Thierichens decides to leave the shelter of the port, if he does so finally decide, it will not take him long to get started. As on previous days, the German sailors today lounged comfortably about the streets, but this is a small town, and experience has shown that it does not take the Prinz Eitel's petty officers long to round up stragglers. Last night the stragglers, thirty strong, marched aboard promptly at 10, although a few, apparently by special permission, were ashore till later.

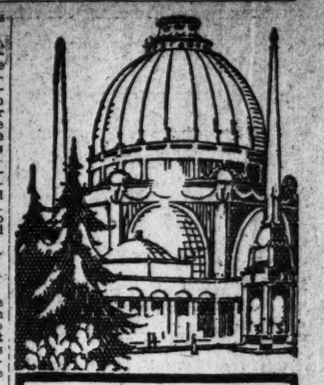
References to return visits of the Prinz Eitel's officers seemed to amuse them.

"By'n-by we go, by'n-by we come back," said one. Mention was made of the sunken French ship Floride, from which the Eitel got a welcome supply of beer, wines, and spirits.

"The Floride," said the officer with a wink, "is there," and he turned his thumb to indicate the bottom of the sea. "By'n-by we get some more."

Smoke was curling from both the Eitel's stacks this afternoon. On deck she has a false stack of canvas, which she has used already as a disguise, and which her people say she may use again.

Three British warships were reported waiting today off Cape Henry.



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German Ambassador Suggested That Swiss Temporarily Take Land Austria Would Cede.

PLAN CALLED IMPOSSIBLE

Exodus of Austrians and Germans Persists—Tittoni's Arrival from Paris Thought Significant.

ROME, April 4.—The difficult pass to which the negotiations between Italy and Austria have come has had no apparent effect on Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador, who is continuing his efforts to bring about an adjustment. He is now understood to have proposed a new solution of the boundary question. It is that the territory which Austria might cede to Italy be occupied by Switzerland during the rest of the war, and turned over by that country to Italy when peace is concluded.

This suggestion was advanced as a result of the representations, made on behalf of Austria, to the effect that if she should agree to cede to Italy sufficient territory to bring about a settlement, she must at the same time assure herself of Italy's continued neutrality. Therefore, it was said, this territory would not be transferred to Italy until after the war.

This suggestion was at once rejected by Italy, and it was then proposed that the territory be held by Germany until the conclusion of peace. Italy dissented from this plan also, and Prince von Bülow accordingly proposed that Switzerland assume temporary guardianship of the territory in question. It is generally felt that the Ambassador's latest plan is impracticable.

The status of relations between Italy and Austria has given rise to many alarmist rumors. For example, a report is being circulated widely that Prince von Bülow has left Italy secretly, believing war to be inevitable.

The Prince and Princess are living in their villa in the suburbs. The former German Chancellor is an early riser, and before 7 o'clock each morning is in his garden, which at this season is filled with roses. He walks with his favorite dogs, brought with him from Germany, which never leave him. He spends the remainder of the day in receiving and dictating dispatches, seeing visitors, entertaining, and paying visits. His manner is always confident, and his conversation optimistic.

The exodus of German and Austrian subjects from Italy continues. Denial is given to reports that Prince von Bülow has even considered leaving Rome, although it is understood that some belongings of the Prince and members of his staff have been sent to Germany. The Austrian Ambassador to the Quirinal and the Prussian and Bavarian Ministers to the Vatican also are reported to have sent home some of their effects.

The arrival here of Tomasso Tittoni, Italian Ambassador at Paris, to spend Easter with relatives, is regarded as having special significance, although it is his custom to come to Rome at this season each year. His trip this year is thought of importance because of the gravity of the international situation and the important position Signor Tittoni occupies in Italian public affairs. He has already had an interview with Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Giolitti Organ is Still Optimistic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 3, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Signor Cirmeni, who is Giolitti's mouthpiece, states in the Stampa that the negotiations with Austria have not failed, but still continue. Emperor Francis Joseph, he says, is not opposed to any and every concession of territory, nor is Prince von Bülow's offer conditional on Article 7 of the Triple Alliance, which assures compensation to Italy only in the event of Austrian expansion in the Balkans. An offer has been made, irrespective of the result of the war, and should the negotiations succeed the terms will be published immediately.

Signor Cirmeni, however, is considered too optimistic, for most persons believe that Austria cannot offer anything that Italy can accept.

The Nuova Natologia has published an article on Italian neutrality, arguing that every day that passes is a battle won for Italy. If the war, as it thinks probable, lasts until 1916, it would cost Italy £560,000 ($2,800,000) and several thousand lives a day, and would strain her economic and physiological powers of resistance.

FRENCH CIVILIANS RECOUNT HORRORS

Three Hundred Former Captives Tell Under Oath of Treatment in German Camps.

MANY TALES OF TRAGEDY

Official Commissions Report a Continuous Chapter of Starvation, Cruelty, and Death.

The second report of the French Commission appointed last September to investigate the treatment of French citizens and the violations of their rights by the Germans has just reached this city. The report, addressed to the French Council of Ministers, was submitted on March 11, and is in part as follows:

"Conformable to the instructions you were kind enough to give us, we betook ourselves to the Departments of Isère, Savoie, and Haute-Savoie, there to gather from the civil prisoners recently repatriated information as to the circumstances which preceded and attended upon their arrest, and also as to the treatment to which they were submitted during their stay in Germany.

"About ten thousand of our compatriots, after having been carried off to the enemy's country, there to undergo a more or less long captivity, were sent back to France previous to Feb. 28. They were women, children, youths of under 17, and old men, over 60. Among them also some men of 17 to 60 years, whom the German authorities, after having them submitted to a medical examination, found unfit for all military service. Arrived at home by way of Switzerland, they have returned to the region of the South East.

"We saw a large number and interrogated nearly three hundred of them, after having put them under oath to tell nothing but the truth. Their statements, the agreement of which struck us, impressed us with the most complete sincerity, all the more so since we took these statements in twenty-eight different localities, which excludes all idea of any possible collusion among the witnesses, or of mutual suggestion on their part.

"It is under these conditions that we have been able to render a sufficiently exact account of the treatment which was imposed upon civilian French prisoners, notably in the camps of Holzminden, Altengrabott, Amberg, Chemnitz, Zossen, Darmstadt, Edenburg, near Landau; Gardelegen, Glossen, Grafenwohr, Gustrow, Ingoldstadt, Limbourg, Marsebur, Cassel, Parchim, Salzwedel, Wahn, Zerbst, Zwickau, Langensalza, Erfurt, and Ulm, in the places of internment at Baireuth, and in the fortress of Rastatt.

"The fact alone of having torn so many peaceful inhabitants of the invaded country from their homes, incontestably constitutes a violation of the rights of people. This act is all the more serious, in that the Germans, not content with taking these measures with men who might take arms against them, with rendering this impossible, have reduced to captivity a large number of old men, of infants, and of women.

Held on False Charges.

"Some persons were arrested under the false pretext that their fellow-citizens had fired upon the German troops; others were apprehended without any explanation, along the roads, in the fields, or in their homes. A great many received orders to assemble in a fixed-upon place. A large number were led to believe, as they were being taken away, that they were simply being led to a neighboring village to shelter during an imminent battle.

"What is particularly revolting is that the German military authorities, upon catching up any chance person who fell into their hands, had no scruples in separating members of a family, and sending them to different camps. Young children were sent in one convoy, their mothers in another, and women still are unaware of their husbands' whereabouts.

"All the prisoners were at first forced to make a long and more or less painful journey on foot, in the course of which they spent the nights in an inclosure, in a railway station, or in a church. Then they were made to get into cattle cars, to be transferred into Germany. During this journey, in general, they received no food. The larger number of them were thus obliged to go without food or drink for days.

"The departure of these poor people was marked by cruel incidents. The inhabitants of de Monblainville, (Meuse,) were absolutely crushed by the treatment they received. The prisoners from Roubaix, after similar abuses, were piled to the number of sixty to eighty-five in vans in which it was impossible for them to sit down, and in which they were only given food twice in seventy-two hours. Finally, those of Hendecourt, (Pas-de-Calais,) were compelled to lie upon the slabs of the Church of St. Pierre of Doual, in which they were shut up for eight days before being put on the railway trains.

Dragged and Beat Aged Cripple.

"On Sept. 23 Messrs. Woimbee, aged 61 years, and Fortin, aged 65 years, two farmers of Lavigneville, (Meuse,) were arrested at their homes, under the pretext that they were sharpshooters, but Woimbee had broken his foot two months earlier, and Fortin, afflicted with chronic rheumatism, had, for a long time, been unable to walk without a cane. The Germans took them in their work clothes, without leaving them time to change, and attached them to a convoy, comprising thirty captive soldiers. Fortin, who could not walk, was tied by a rope, the ends of which were held by two cavalrymen; and, notwithstanding his infirmity, he was obliged to follow in the horses' footsteps. As at every step he fell they struck him with their lances to force him to get up. The unfortunate man implored them to kill him. Woimbee at last obtained permission to carry him, with the aid of two soldiers, to the village of Saint-Maurice-sous-les-Côtes. There the Germans made them enter a house, compelled them to stand for two hours, their faces to the wall, their arms out like a cross, while they themselves noisily rattled their guns to make their victims believe they were about to be killed. They finally decided to let them stretch themselves upon the floor, and gave them bread and water. Neither had eaten or drunk in twenty-four hours.

"At Rantheville, (Meuse,) young Miguel, (Felix,) aged 15, who had hid behind a pile of faggots to avoid arrest, was given a violent blow, which split his lip, by the soldier who discovered him; then as he tried to escape while they were carrying him away he ran into a sentinel, who, with one blow of his bayonette, cut off a joint of his left hand.

"On Oct. 10 a column composed of about 2,000 men who were to pass before a council of revision, betook themselves to Gravelines, where in the morning they were attacked, near Mesnil (Nord) by German forces, who opened a fire of mitrailleuses at less than 500 meters. The firing took place at two intervals of an hour and a half and brought down numerous victims. The Hussars then threw themselves upon the Frenchmen, who were lying down to escape the shot; made them get up, and led them off, but not before they had stolen the larger part of the contents of their traveling bags. On the 12th at 11 in the morning the prisoners were put into cattle cars, about sixty to a car, and sent to the camp at Parchim.

"Between Mesnil and Beaucamps the Hussars compelled their captives to run, and, by blows from their carbines, killed those who were unable to follow. They shot, in the same way, a Municipal Councillor of Fournes because he asked why he had been arrested; also a wounded Lieutenant who had been caught in a convoy from the Third territorial.

Civilians Under Fire.

"On Sept. 22, at 7 in the morning, all the inhabitants of the village of Combre (Meuse) were arrested and led to the side of a hill, where they were stationed in an unprotected place, exposed to the fire of our artillery and of French shooters, whose trenches clearly could be seen. As they waved their hats and handkerchiefs to make themselves known the artillery immediately ceased firing and the infantry did not shoot.

"If the civil prisoners had many privations and sufferings to bear during their transferrence, they had scarcely less in the concentration places in which they were interned in Germany. They were usually lodged in the bare sheds on pine boards, covered with varnished cardboard. At Gustrow some of them were piled into tents, resembling store rooms, having neither light nor heat, and where the greater number slept on straw laid directly on the earth. In several camps, as at Gardelenen and at Grafenwohr, the badly joined plank walls let the rain in. From Christmas time on, however, almost all these sheds were heated.

"Civilians were interned in the same camps with the military, but only rarely were with them in the buildings. Women were detained with their young children chiefly at Giessen, Grafenwohr, Amberg, Landau, Zwickau, and at Holzminden.

"The sleeping arrangements consisted of a sack of straw, one or two coverlids, and sometimes a bolster. At Zwickau, where the sheds comprised four floors, the women, for whom the ground floor was reserved, and the men, who occupied the floor above, had only straw mattresses.

"But those who were treated in this manner were yet not the most unfortunate, for the prisoners at Parchim during the first months, those at Cassel for two months, like those at Gustrow, slept in tents, on straw spread over the earth, and practically never renewed.

Prisoners Almost Starved.

"Food was about alike, everywhere. It was composed of a decoction of barley, without sugar, for breakfast; at noon a portion of rice or of macaroni, or turnips, sometimes of hard sauerkraut, and less often, potatoes mashed in their skins or chestnuts. In the evening sometimes a kind of farinacious soup, sometimes vegetables, or oatmeal, sometimes a herring, generally spoiled, or a little very bad cheese.

"From all the statements made to us the greater part of the prisoners died from starvation.

"In some of the camps they did not make the prisoners work; in others, on the contrary, they were forced to more or less painful labor. At Altengrabow they were set to building roads and to work in the fields, or they were put at the disposition of contractors, who paid them nothing for their services. At Cassal and at Gustrow they were set to working the soil. At Wahn they manoeuvred the prisoners for breaking stones. When they could no longer work they were deprived of the mess. At Parchim some were set to work at making straw mats and braids; others unloaded cars and dragged wagons by means of a rope, to which twenty-four men or thereabouts were harnessed. This last ordeal was very painful to exhausted men, for these vehicles, extremely heavy, would sink into the sand.

"In several camps, notably at Gardelegen, and at Altengrabow, the prisoners were subjected to great unrest. At Holzminden, a young man, almost dying of hunger, and asking for food was instantly beaten by a guard, then put into a cell for six hours. At Darnstadt, there was a Corporal whose violence and wickedness were extreme. He was seen to strike a prisoner on the head with his sabre because the prisoner had not saluted him. On another occasion he thrust his bayonet into the breast of a soldier who had said to him that when a man hadn't eaten he ought not to work. The wounded man, carried to the hospital, died the next day.

"At Grafenwohr about one hundred and thirty civilian prisoners have died. 'They go out like candles, there, for they haven't strength to stand on their feet,' said the Maire of Manthlainville to us. At Rastatt, as at Zwickau, twenty-five from Hannonville and thirteen from Combres have died.

"These examples suffice to give an idea of the losses which have decimated the civil population in German camps. We may say that nothing is done to prevent illness or deaths. At Parchim, the sick must await a medical examination for an hour in the snow and the rain. When they stamp to warm their feet, they are threatened or struck by the Infirmary Sergeant. At Cassel, where a man had to be actually dying before he could be admitted into local infirmaries, the prisoner who was not at once perceived to be ill, was deprived of his meals for two days (as a punishment for troubling the doctors.)

"Just before their return home, our citizens were subjected to imprisonment for several days in the casements of the Fortress of Rastatt, where the air and the light scarcely penetrated. The discipline was very hard. At every instant the prisoners were roughly used by the soldiers who guarded them, who would oblige them to assemble and sometimes set the dogs to pursue them as if they were cattle.

Victims Horror-Stricken.

"We saw numerous young men, in whom gayety seemed dead, and whose emaciated and pale visages disclosed the physical damage which, already, perhaps, is irremediable. Also the thought came to us that scientific Germany, which boasts so willingly of having always marched at the head of nations in the war against tuberculosis, seems to have applied its wit in preparing in our country the propagation of the indomitable foe which she has so warmly combated in her own borders.

"Nor are we more deeply moved on seeing women weep at their deserted firesides, their husbands, their children disappeared, or still detained in captivity, and in observing in the physiognomy of a large number of prisoners, and even in their attitude, the moral impression left by an odious régime, inevitably destined to abolish the feeling of dignity and of human pride in those who have endured it.

"Our impressions have exaggerated nothing, and yet we visited our repatriated citizens at a time when their undermined health had already become somewhat re-established upon the beneficent soil of France. Those who received them upon their arrival were horrified at their dilapidation and weakness."

THE WAR SITUATION.

The battle in the Carpathians is not yet decided, but all advantages now lie with Russia. Every report from both Petrograd and Vienna marks an advance. Russia is pouring men, seemingly without end, into the firing line and even the Austrian reports seem to reflect a feeling of discouragement over the endless stream of Russian reinforcements. The Russians apparently are in definite control of every one of the mountain passes from Az Polyanka to and including Lupkow. This involves control of a railroad and its main branch, which is an absolute essential to Russian success. This road begins at Cisna, and runs west across the mountains to Vidrany, near the the Lupkow pass. At the village of Lupkow a branch runs north through the pass and, following the the line of the Ostawa River, taps the road running south from Przemysl. The importance of the control of this road is indicated by the Austrian statement that all the Russian troops that were engaged in the siege of Przemysl have been identified on the Carpathian front. Many of them have been formed south of the Carpathians. The only way for them to have reached there is by means of the railroad through Lupkow.

Vienna official reports also admit first that the Austrian troops have retreated from Cisna, and later that they have withdrawn from the Beskid region. Cisna is the most easterly point of the railroad mentioned above, and completes the Russian control of the line. The Austrian retreat from the Beskid range can only mean a general giving way of the entire Austrian line from Bartfeld to Solinka, a village about five miles southwest of Cisna. On this section of their front, therefore, which is about forty miles long, the Russians have been successful. And success here means the control of all the heights on the Beskid range, the highest range in the Southern Carpathians. This part of the Russian line, therefore, now holds the same advantage of terrain formerly held by the Austrians. From now on they will be fighting down the slopes against a retreating enemy—not up the slopes against an enemy strongly posted and well fortified.

North of Uzsok Pass (along the valley of the San River, the Austrians are holding their ground and their position is rapidly becoming as dangerous as was the position of the Russian right wing some days ago. Consider first the relative strength of Russian and Austrian forces from Solinka to Bartfeld; or, which is the same thing, along the Beskid range. Since the Russians by what Vienna admits was a largely superior force, were enabled to force an Austrian retreat along the line, they must now still have a numerically stronger force opposing the Austrian line. Now that the Russians have reached the heights, a much smaller number of troops than it took to achieve this success will be sufficient to hold in check the Austrian line, especially since the Austrians have already been partially defeated. This will leave available for operations elsewhere a strong Russian force which has just known victory. The railroad line through Uzsok Pass, which is the one line of Austrian communications, is but a two days' march even over mountainous country from Solinka. This line will now be open to attack or the Austrian forces in the pass can be taken in the rear.

It may be reasonably expected, therefore, that before the week has passed the Russians will be over the Carpathians and ready to sweep into the plains below. Even if these operations were taking place in an open country three-quarters of a line cannot retreat without shortly afterward involving the remaining quarter.

The Russians, also, according to Vienna reports, are moving down the valley of the Laborc River. Even without shifting any of their forces eastward, the Russians may be able to force the retreat of the Austrian army defending Uzsok Pass. The further south they are able to push the Austrian left, the more exposed will be its right. It seems now to be but a question of time—not a question of the ultimate outcome.

The Austro-German inasion of Bessarabia is apparently but a part of the action in the Carpathians. Its object was doubtless to create a diversion of sufficient strength to relieve the pressure on the passes. Russia, however, was able to meet it without weakening her force to the west, and, according to latest Petrograd reports, has effectually stopped the invaders. It was also assumed, in all probability, that, as Bessarabia is directly on the Rumanian border, whereas the fighting in the Carpathians is over 150 miles distant, a victory for the Germanic allies in Bessarabia would offset, in Rumanian eyes, a possible Russian victory at the more distant point, and so prevent Rumania from entering the war. Both objects, however, seem to have been defeated by the Russian successes on both fronts.

Russia has also assumed the offensive in the north near the East Prussian frontier, probably with the idea of taking advantage of the fact that the Germans were compelled to weaken their forces either along this or the Warsaw front in order to send help to the Austrians in the south. This offense has not yet assumed large proporations, but it will be watched with interest.

TRIUMPH OF FRENCH IN MOUNTAIN RUSH

Official Account of Taking of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf Tells of Many Deeds of Valor.

FORTS HIDDEN AMONG TREES

Final Assault on March 26 Was Preceded by a Terrific Four-Hour Bombardment.

PARIS, April 4.—A vivid description of the capture by the French of the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, a peak of the Vosges Mountains, a few miles north of Thann, is given in an official communication issued today from the War Office. The occupation of the height was announced on March 27.

The final phases of the struggle for this strategic position, which had long been in doubt, are pictured by the military observer as follows:

"A small number of soldiers succeeded in reaching the summit early in January and establishing a position in a small fort, but although they resisted continual attacks, they were forced to surrender on account of starvation, notwithstanding many continued efforts of their comrades to succur them.

"All the troops were now aroused by a spirit of revenge, and were only too eager for the command to attack. During the remainder of January and February siege operations were carried out, and on March 5 an assault was made.

"The German trenches were subjected for two hours to a heavy artillery fire, and our men succeeded in capturing the strongest German blockhouses and a portion of the first line of trenches. The enemy made four vigorous counter attacks on March 5 and two on the mornings of March 6 and 7, but was repulsed by our fire.

"On March 17 we attacked again, but on March 23 the greatest effort was made, under cover of the tremendous cross fire from our 'black mouths' cannon of all calibre, including many rapid firers. Trees could be seen falling, and also portions of German bodies flying high in the air. Our infantry, with a bound, made a heroic charge, pouring like a living stream into the two lines of trenches under a wall of fire.

"The work of fortifying the conquered trenches was begun, and the German counter attacks, although violent, were not sufficient to drive out our men, who continued to look forward to the other line of German fortifications, confident of an ultimate victory.

"The night of March 25 passed without counter attacks, and the morning dawned with the usual fog, allowing a splendid opportunity for our artillery. The artillery and infantry surrounding the mountain were eager to begin the final assault, which had been planned and awaited for three months.

"Observers reported at least three lines of German fortifications and redoubts between our position and the summit. A general bombardment was begun by our artillery of all calibres at 10:30 o'clock, continued until 2:30, and sweeping everything before it. Large pine trees were sawed off, disclosing concealed German batteries and fortifications. The ground was strewn with portions of the bodies of dismembered soldiers.

"At 2:35 o'clock, with a tremendous rush, our troops made a concerted effort, charging the enemy's positions and sweeping all before them. They reached the summit shortly after. On the highest point, despite the continuous rain of shot and shell, one of our infantrymen waved the flag triumphantly, signaling to the artillery that the position was ours, and now to direct the fire to the eastern slope. The Germans, utterly put to rout, dropped their arms in flight, we capturing what remained of one company, eighty men."

The note says that during the attacks of March 24 and 26 more than 400 prisoners were taken. The number of French soldiers killed is not known.

"Our success was pushed over the crest, and our trenches were established on the further slope, giving us the whole German observatory," the French observer says.

Many acts of individual bravery are reported. Among these is the exploit of a soldier named Dumoulin, "who alone, in a German trench, entered into a hand to hand combat with a soldier who was manoeuvering a quick firer which had stopped our attack. The quick firer was silenced. Our troops reached the trench, capturing many occupants."

GEN. D'AMADE MOURNS DEATH OF SON IN WAR

Boy of 18, a Second Lieutenant, Fell Fighting for France in The Argonne.

PARIS, April 4.—General A. G. L. d'Amade, commander of the French expeditionary forces at the Dardanelles, has lost his youngest son, aged 18, who was a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. A friend of the General has just received from him the following letter, written while he was on the way to the Dardanelles:

Dear Sir: I am very late in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of Dec. 28. The cause of the delay is a great misfortune which has come upon us. I have lost my youngest son, Gerard d'Amade, a Second Lieutenant, of 18 years, who had only just been received at St. Cyr in the last competition of July. He fell gloriously for France during a fight considered glowering exhibition in the Argonne on Jan. 25. Mortally wounded, he fell upon the very trenches of the enemy, which he had received instructions to reconnoiter.

Two German Generals who were witnesses of his bravery and courage wrote to me, expressing spontaneously their admiration, and informed me that our poor child had been buried near V——, in the great forest of Argonne.

I have no need to tell you that it is a great pain, but we could offer to God and to France nothing more beautiful, nothing more pure, nothing more generous than that child. We are proud of him, but after the war we shall mourn him until death.

I carry with me in my new mission this pain, engraved deeply in my heart, as an example of courage and as a great reason to hope you may never know the pain that we have suffered.

This letter was dated "At Sea, March 31."

One German for Peace.

LONDON, April 4.—Eduard Bernstein, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, who refused to vote for the budget, although he did not vote against it, has written to the Leipsic Volks Zeitung an explanation of his attitude. A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says that Bernstein refused to approve the budget "because it was necessary that a voice be heard crying for a common-sense peace."

ANTICIPATE GERMAN LOAN.

Payment of $900,000,000 Already —Reichsbank Statement.

BERLIN, April 4, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Up to the present time 3,600,000,000 marks ($900,000,000) has been paid in cash on the second German war loan, although the first installment is not due until April 14.

BERLIN, via London, April 4.—The statement of the Reichbank issued March 31 shows increases of metal stocks, treasury certificates, and notes of other banks of 397,391,000 marks, ($99,347,750;) gold, 7,640,000 marks, ($1,910,000;) discounts, 1,984,468,000 marks, ($496,117,000;) notes in circulation, 680,959,000 marks, ($170,239,750;) deposits, 1,656,638 marks, ($414,164,500.) The statement shows a decrease in loans of 19,038,000 marks, ($4,759,500,) and in treasury bills of 9,721,000 marks, ($2,430,250.)

DEFENDS FALABA SINKING.

Germany Holds that the Submarine Had No Time for Rescues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—"When England warned her merchantmen to attack our submarines she sowed the wind. Now let her reap the whirlwind." Thus, according to The London Daily Mail, ends the official defense of the tactics of German submarines, as published in the latest Berlin newspapers under the heading "The Falaba Lies."

The Daily Mail says the Admiralty communique as furnished to the Lokalanzeiger airily dismisses as "talos too offensive to good taste to merit discussion" the eye-witness accounts of how the submarine sailors jeered at drowning British men and women. The communiqué says "the prominence given to the sinking of the Falaba indicates, first of all, that the loss is sorely felt. The Falaba was not only a large and valuable vessel, but the first passenger ship overtaken by such a fate—a fate designed to undermine the customary feeling of security on liners. Hitherto even the English have acknowledged that we have given the occupants of doomed ships an opportunity to disembark. That is one of the demands of humanity which it goes without saying our submarine commanders respect as long as it is militarily possible, but, naturally, not a moment longer. The moment that England offers premiums to merchantment which sink U boats and systematically trains them to ward the latter off, the exercise of such humanity by our U craft is narly made impossible. Since England has been so acting every English ship of commerce is not only legitimate booty, but subjects herself to the suspicion of belligerent action—namely, attacy—and our submarines are compelled to exercise supreme vigilance.

"If a U-boat sights such valuable botoy booty and other ships approach, as in the case of the Falaba, there is only time to rescue crew and passengers until other ships come so near that they can threaten the submarine. In that moment arises the military necessity of sinking the vessel which has been held up. In other words, it is simply a consequence of the instructions which England's merchantmen have received to attack our submarines. Supposing a submarine does really find itself among drowning people. What remains for it to do? Everybody knows there is no room aboard such vessels for passengers. When other ships bent on the destruction of a U-boat come up, there is nothing left for the submarine but to assail these vessels or disappear.

"When a company of soldiers surges forth to the attack, with bleeding heart friend must oft leave friend behind, even if failure to help means death. What our humane submarine crews are subject to may be gleaned from an unconfirmed story which recently made the rounds of the newspapers. The submarine was towing to shore boats containing the crew of a torpedoed vessel. Suddenly another steamer appeared. The submarine cast off the boats it was towing, but the steamer turned on the U boat and attempted to ram through the very piece of water where the submarine just had been visible. That was the reward for the submarine's humanity."

QUEEN'S GIFT TO NAVY MEN.

Every British Bluejacket Gets a Pencil Case Made from Cartridge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—Every man in the British Navy has received a pencil case, the gift of Queen Mary.

The case is formed out of a cartridge, actually used "somewhere in France," while the holder is made of silver to represent a bullet.

SPY FRIEND OF KAISER.

Russian Colonel Put to Death Had Several Personal Gifts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 5.—Frederick Rennet, correspondent of The Daily News in Petrograd, states that the Russian Colonel Measoyediff, who was hanged as a traitor, used to be the Kaiser's guest at shooting parties every time the German Court visited East Prussia. He possessed several personal gifts from the Kaiser. It is understood that Measoyediff's treachery enabled General von Hindenburg to circumvent General Gulgakoff's corps in the Southern Mazurian Lakes in February.

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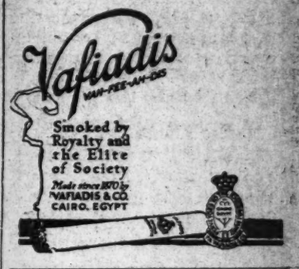

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ENGLAND REMAINS UNEASY OVER JAPAN

Okuma's Effort to Allay Apprehension Concerning Demands on China Falls Flat.

STATEMENT TOO NEGATIVE

Should Tell What Japan Demands as Well as What She Doesn't, Daily News Points Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—In an interview at Tokio, Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, is at pains to tell what Japan is not requiring of China, but is silent as to the nature of the actual demands. To this attitude The Daily News takes exception in an editorial, asserting that until such a revelation is made uneasiness in this country will continue.

Count Okuma asserts that German intrigue has been employed to spread broadcast an exaggerated idea of what Japan is demanding of China. He declares that "Japan is asking only what China has already granted Germany," and asserts that "Japan's proposals are in complete accordance with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, as well as treaties with other countries guaranteeing equal opportunity in China and the integrity of that country."

Japan, says the Premier, seeks no monopoly in China, does not aim to infringe the rights or interests of other powers, has not demanded the appointment of Japanese advisers, does not seek to create a protectorate,, and has not demanded a joint policy except at points in South Manchuria threatened by lawlessness.

Taking these negative assertions as a text, The Daily News says:

"The only comment possible on this declaration is, Why are these final disclosures delayed? What object can the Japanese Government have in submitting quietly to a campaign of calumny when the demands from which this campaign springs are thus wholly reasonable and moderate? If it is possible to state thus categorically what these demands do not contain, why should it be impossible to inform the world as to what they do contain?

"Every one, in this country at least, is willing and even anxious to put the best possible interpretation on Japan's activities. If it could be shown, as to judge from Count Okuma's statement, it only requires the publication of the real terms of the proposed treaty to show that Japan's aims in these negotiations have been totally misrepresented, the news would undoubtedly be very warmly welcomed in England, but so long as the proposals themselves remain screened behind a veil of official secrecy it is quite impossible to allay the uneasiness that has been aroused. It is difficult to imagine any solid compensating advantage which Japan can hope to gain from persistence in a silence which is undoubtedly doing her injury."

LYTTLETON AGAIN WARNS

Fears "Moral Megalomania" in Britain—Urges National Restraint.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—Following his recent much-criticised sermon, Dr. Lyttelton, Master of Eton, has now brought out a booklet entitled "England's Duty Today." Among the most striking passages in this are the following:

"It is certain that something more is required of us than a thoughtless craving to beat the enemy, and while many precious lessons are being taught with singular vividness to all classes of the country, the first in importance is the need of subduing the vindictive instincts within us.

"It surely is true that we are in peril of a moral megalomania, even more deadly than Kaiserism. By moral megalomania I mean the pride born of belief tht we British are morally superior to other nations. This belief has been pretty constant in these islands since, we will say, the reign of Henry VIII., and it has worked powerfully against that brotherliness between nations which every right-thinking man in Europe and Amerila longs to see. For, coupled with some seamy facts in our record, it has established the idea far and wide that we are hypocrites. It has filled the Germans with unassailable distrust of our motives, and just where the effect of our example should have been strong and uplifting it has been nugatory or worse, because of our conceit."

"There remain a few points for consideration before the day comes when after the war European statesmen shall be gathered round the table to discuss what next. If one of the countries represented then is known to be conceited, to be suffering, in short, from a variety of the disease that has ruined Russia, viz., the swollen head, the conference can hardly succeed in bringing about anything like stable peace.

"Possibly the war will have taught us humility, but it is doubtful. The splendid heroism of our men and the great lull in our public bickerings have already made us plume ourselves with some want of restraint. If we don't take care we shall send our high-minded Foreign Secretary to guide this most momentous discussion with a millstone of suspicion round his neck."

HITS AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

Bartholdt-Ridder Society Issues a Pamphlet Attack.

The American Independence Union, of which ex-Congressman Richard Bartholdt is President, and Herman Ridder, publisher of The Staats-Zeitung, Honorary President, made public yesterday a pamphlet in which it set forth the purpose of the organization and alleged that this country was not strictly neutral in the European war, but was falling under the influence of England.

"Certain facts are patent and known to all," one paragraph reads. "We as a people have heard the solemn avowal of neutrality. We find no fault with its phraseology, but our press and many of our people have failed to catch its import. 'The voice is Jacob's but the hands are the hands of Esau.' Why this loud acclamation of one party to the conflict and this persistent and studied defamation of the other? Why the outstretched, helping hand to the one and the clenched and threatening fist to the other? Why this violation of the spirit of that higher neutrality of which we have heard so much and from which we have benefited so little? The danger that threatens us is not the hyphenated American, but a hyphenated America."

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN READY.

Latest Type Longer and Faster Than the Others.

GENEVA, via Paris, April 4.—The tenth Zeppelin airship to be constructed at Friedrichshafen had a successful preliminary trial above Lake Constance yesterday. This latest type of dirigible balloon seemed to be longer and narrower than the previous models and possessed of greater speed. Apparently there is less space for the crew and for the carrying of bombs aboard the new craft.

Work has been started at Friedrichshafen on an eleventh dirigible. The officers and men at the Zeppelin works are said to still hold the belief that a concentrated Zeppelin attack will be made on London and ships in the Thames.

PATERSON IS COOL TO BILLY SUNDAY

Continued from Page 1.

topic. One of the most effective parts of his evening sermon was a sort of essay in the style of Josh Billings, which he threw in for lagniappe. It was this:

Sarcasm Is Biting.

"Why, I know some men who are so stingy that they never give a dime away without saying: 'God be with you till we meet again.'

"There are some people who, when they sing 'Old Hundred,' make it ninety-nine because they want their 1 per cent.

"Yes, and I know of a man in the Northwest who was so stingy that he crossed bees with lightning bugs so that they could work both day and night.

"And then there are some men so stingy that they would steal flies from a blind spider."

Sunday did not stick to any one period in his choice of slang. "Twenty-three" probably occurred the most frequently. He spoke of a man giving a beggar "the icy palm, the marble heart, and the Klondike."

Sunday's pulpit strategy consisted in manoeuvring about a fixed point. He would pick out some one in the row of seats in front of him or at either side and seem to address his most scathing attacks at a personal target.

Sunday was introduced by George Arnold, President of the Paterson and North Jersey Evangelistic Association, who said that Paterson would be held accountable for what it did with the evangelist's time for the reason that if he were not there he would be saving souls elsewhere.

"Paterson Has Pepperino."

"They used to tell me that Paterson was a conservative town, but I have found more vigor, vim, tobasco sauce, and pepperino here than I ever saw before at an opening meeting," said Mr. Sunday in beginning the afternoon meeting.

"The eyes of the country are on Paterson today. We can do great things here if you will do your part. You know when you heard of Philadelphia you used to think of William Penn and the Indians, the Declaration of Independence, and Benjamin Franklin munching a dry loaf and flying a kite with a key on the end of it; but now we think of it as the city where the greatest religious revival ever known was held. The name of Paterson is now on the lips of the country. The wings of the newspapers have spread it everywhere. And it is right up to you to show what kind of people you are and to make good.

"I know of the big reception that you planned for me, how I was to make a triumphal progress of smiles, cheers, and Chautauqua salutes through your city if it had not been for the weather. I thank you very much for what you would have done if you had had the chance.

"I have known of Paterson for a long time. On the Northwestern Railroad I used to fire on one of the Rogers locomotives of Paterson. The best ball player that ever crawled into a uniform was Mike Kelly of Paterson, and you still have with you my old sidekick, Jim McCormick."

Here Sunday broke off to introduce the members of his staff. They were Miss Miller, who has charge of the business women; Miss Ashler, who looks after the factory workers; Miss Gamlin, supervisor of the young people's classes; Miss Storer, general utility, and Mr. Welch, who conducts the noon meetings; Mr. Ackley, piano player and secretary; Mr. Rodeheaver, trumpeter and choir leader; "Jack" Cardiff, masseur and trainer; George Sunday Siebert, who has charge of the tabernacle, and the Rev. Mr. Emett. Then the evangelist said:

"Ma" Sunday, a Clean-Up Hitter.

"Like the King at Galilee, we save the best for the last. This is 'Ma' Sunday."

Mrs. Sunday said she did not know whether she was more proud of her family in Indiana or her family in Paterson. She said the audience would probably like to know that the Sundays had two married children and two little ones, and those statistics were cheered.

"'Jack' Cardiff has taken away my work of taking care of my husband," she said, "and now I am like Topsy, doing this or that, or whatever turns up."

"Why," shouted Sunday, "ma's the clean-up hitter."

Then Sunday took back the platform and announced that the collection should be taken up.

"I suppose," he said, "that the devil has spread that old story that I would not come here before I was guaranteed a large sum of money. That's a lie, and the man who started that lie knew that he was lying when he lied. I don't get a cent of it—not a cent. There's none of it for me. It all goes to printing and advertising, heat, light, lumber, transportation, and current expenses. So, come on now and pay your debts."

Bright saucepans flashed in all parts of the house, but the jingle of money was drowned by Rodeheaver, who played "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" on the trombone. While this was going on, Sunday came down to one of the press tables and introduced himself to several of the newspaper men. He said he used to be acquainted with Charles A. Dana.

The Rev. William A. Waldo of the First Baptist Church made a few announcements.

Sunday then started with his sermon proper, which was on the Holy Ghost. The text was, "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since you believed?"

"Doctrine from Pit of Hell."

For two or three minutes Sunday talked in chaste English, telling how good conduct and morals were not in themselves sufficient and that, no matter how noble a man might be in every other particular, he would be rejected from heaven unless he had received the Holy Ghost. He was heard with polite attention and silence until he departed from the humdrum style of theological exposition and shouted:

"This doctrine of salvation by character crawled out of the pit of hell. Old man, [pointing out a bald-headed man in the front row,] if you believe in any such trash as that, I advise you to get down on your knees and pray for forgiveness.

"I am not responsible for the conditions on which salvation rests. That's God's affair. I am only preaching it. If you don't like it, beat it.

"If you don't like the truth, this is the worst place in Paterson for you to come to, let me tell you that. You send for firemen when your house is on fire, don't you? You want a policeman when a thief robs you. You want a doctor when you are sick, and when your soul is thirsty you want the Holy Ghost."

Asks No Quarter from Devil.

During these remarks Sunday shadowboxed with the devil about the fourteen-foot ring which he occupied, but every two or three seconds he returned to shake a threatening finger at the man in the front row whom he had originally warned against trusting in salvation by charity.

Sunday went on to say that he was not neutral with the devil. He told a story about an Irishman who refused Hamburger steak with French fried potatoes, saying that he was neutral, and ordered Limburger cheese.

"I'm not neutral with the devil. I don't ask any quarter from him, and I don't give any. Absolutely none. How about yourselves? You know that the devil comes in the shape of a dove and in other pleasing forms. Why, that is when he is most dangerous. An angel from heaven could not come to earth and associate with the kind of a man that you train with and go back to heaven without being fumigated, washed, bathed, sterilized, and given a bath with common soap, carbolic acid, sulphuric acid, and lysol.

"There are lots of cheap four-flushers here who let blatant old beer-soaked infidels laugh them out of their religion. You are excess baggage and false alarms. People of that kind are mean, contemptible, scurrilous, derogatory, and underhanded, even if they have been baptized, sprinkled, and immersed every fifteen minutes."

'Rum-Sodden World Going to Hell.'

"Amen!" shouted a man in the front rows.

"Two can't windjam at once, brother," said Sunday. "Let me do it.

"You hear nowadays that the Holy Ghost is an influence. Away with such a miserable doctrine! You can't grieve an influence. I have read that a dove will tremble merely at the sight of a vulture's feathers. I do not know that this is true, but I do know that this represents the sensitiveness of the Holy Ghost, which is grieved and wounded every time that you do anything that is wrong.

"You had better open that door over there and let them in. There; that is better," said Sunday as a crowd surged in.

"Yes; the Holy Ghost is grieved to see you sticking to your ways and going like an ox to the slaughter, and, believe me, this sin-soaked, whisky-cursed, gambling, rum-sodden world is going to hell so fast that it is breaking the speed limit."

Sunday then assailed the doctrine of purgatory. He said the idea that there was a future probationary period was one inspired by the devil.

"You can't settle your account after you are in your coffin," he said. "If you could do that, what would be the need of this tabernacle or churches and of my wearing my life away? But how can any one think that a man who was not decent enough to repent and go straight when he was on earth will be any more likely to repent truly when he is in the other world?

Many Are Devil's Children.

"I do not believe in this cant about the universal fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man. We are not the children of God unless we are Christians. There are people in this world who are the children of the devil. All who are not saved are the children of the devil. You may say that all are creatures of God, but so are the bests, so is the hog at his trough; but there is a heap of difference between being a creature of God and the son of God.

"Faith can tumble mountains into the sea. You remember when Joshua was fighting the enemies of God, and had a big job on his hands, he saw the sun declining in the skies and called out to God that, if he would stop the sun and give him more daylight, he would whip that rum-soaked, idol-worshipping crowd to a frazzle. Then God gave word to the sun to stand still until his servant Joshua gave him the highball.

"There are three kinds of Christians. The first is those who become members of a church as an insurance against eternal burning. The second are those who talk such trash as 'latent power.' God and the Holy Ghost are not in the church for them, and to them the church is but a third-rate amusement bureau or a fashionable club. The third is the class from which the prophets of God come, from which Moses and Gideon came, from which Daniel came when he refused to hit the booze of Babylon.

God's Word Lost in Sham.

"Now, I don't want you to think that I am a pessimist. I am an optimist. I believe that there never dawned in the United States a brighter day than this for true religion. I believe there was never a time when the people were thirstier than they are now for true religion, but there certainly never was a time when they were more disgusted with religions in which the meaning of the Word of God is lost in sham, formula, and ritualism."

Sunday delivered this address racing to and fro the length of the platform, shaking his fists and his head, and finally leaping upon a chair, swinging his arms furiously. For the first time in the sermon the audience applauded. The hand-clapping lasted only a few seconds, but it was the greatest demonstration by the audience during the entire afternoon service.

"Some people come to me and say: 'Bill, the trouble with the churches is that they need organization.' Oh, they are organized to death. The machinery of the Church squeaks when you turn on the steam, but there is not enough of the true oil of faith in them to grease one axle in the chariot of the Holy Ghost.

"Why, we have all the societies and organizations in the world. There are the Y. M. C. A., the S. L., the Y. P. S. C. E., the W. C. T. U., the W. F. M. S. Oh, yes, and there is the J. E. L. L. Y., too. Why, they've got every combination in the alphabet.

Churches Cursed by Egotism.

"I believe that a great moral tide is sweeping the country, and that you can no more stop it than you can dam up Niagara with toothpicks and cambric needles.

"But no church door should be opened, no sermon should be preached, no song should be sung, unless faith and the purpose to please God is there. Times have changed. You know that at Pentecost one sermon converted 3,000 people. Today it takes 3,000 sermons to convert one buttermilk, red-eyed, whisky-soaked son of the street.

"Egotistical self-contentment is the worst evil that I know of in the churches today. It permeates all society, it creeps into the churches. You won't have to go outside of Paterson to find it in the pulpit. You don't find any life in them. You hear these men and women singing 'Throw Out the Lifeline,' when they have not the faith and energy to put up a clothesline. I used to have some of my congregations sing No. 39, 'O, To be Nothing,' but I had to give that up, because I found that they took it too literally."

Is Roman Catholic on Divorce.

In his evening sermon Sunday announced that in the afternoon the collection had been $1,140. The evening collection was $545, making $1,685 for the day. He again denied that he received a cent of the money. He held before the congregation the extreme liberality of the people of Philadelphia, and addressing himself to the New York reporters said that "even New York would have to go some to beat the Keystone State in that respect."

Sunday was applauded during the evening sermon when he said that he was a Roman Catholic on divorce and believed divorce should be granted on one ground only and then without the privilege of remarriage for either party. He assailed gambling in society and said that bridge in the drawing room was the school at which persons matriculated, while the gin joint was the place where they were graduated.

He assailed the saloons, saying that $2,400,000,000 had been spent on liquor in this country last year, enough to build six Panama Canals, while the grain put into it would have made a road 2,400 miles long and 200 feet wide paved with one-pound loaves.

He told of the number of times the cigarettes smoked in this country would girdle the earth, together with figures on the money spent on jewelry, pedigreed dogs, and other luxuries.

Billy Sunday received a telegram from Chicago late tonight telling him that Fred Pfeffer, David Lewisohn, George Silver, Frank Duffy, and other saloonkeepers wanted him to come to Chicago to hold a revival. Sunday said it was the "most unique, amazing, and gratifying bit of news" he had ever heard.

Four houses were robbed and five persons fell victims to pickpockets during Sunday's night service. The losses aggregated $1,300. The police think the Sunday meetings have attracted a band of crooks to Paterson.

JAMAICA CHINESE AROUSED.

Protest Against Japan's Encroachments, and Will Assist Fatherland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 4.—The Chinese community in Jamaica, which is large and influential, has been summoned by a prominent Chinese merchant to assist China with funds and to protest against Japan's encroachments.

It is understood the movement is connected with a similar effort of Chinese in Central America and in other West India Islands.

TO FORM WOMEN'S TEAMS.

Miss Rhoades to Start Work to Raise $250,000 for Newsboys' Club.

The near completion of preliminary plans for a ten-day campaign to raise $250,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection and equipment of the contemplated Newsboys' Home Club was announced yesterday. Miss Anne Rhoades has consented to serve as Chairman of the Women's Teams Committee, and will meet all women interested in the campaign at 10:45 this morning in the Hotel Belmont. The meeting will be for the purpose of organizing the women's teams, and Miss Rhoades expresses the hope that volunteers for the work will not wait for formal invitations to attend.

Miss Elizabeth Stewart is Secretary of the Women's Teams Committee, and among those taking an active interest in the organization of the teams are Mrs. William Riggs, Mrs. O. S. Gabriel, Mrs. Katherin Ward Murphy, Miss Beatrice Brown, Miss Dolly Kimbrough, and Miss Anna B. Coushaine.

The women's committee will co-operate with the Men's Team Committee, of which Joseph P. Day is Chairman, and both committees will work under the direction of the Campaign Executive Committee, which will have headquarters in Suite 820 of the World Building. The Executive Committee will meet today at 12:30 at the City Lunch Club, 165 Broadway. The campaign will begin some time this month.

SUNDAY LOSES A CONVERT.

Man Who Wanted to be First Is Jailed for Wounding Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 4.—Thomas H. Crozier, foreman of the Jackson Lumber Company's plant at Oakland, in the Ramapo Hills, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of shooting William Fraxier, a negro laborer, was attempting to get bail today so that he might attend the evangelistic services in Paterson.

"I helped make the sawdust for Billy Sunday's tabernacle there," he said, "and I hoped to be the first to hit the sawdust trail. But here I am, locked up in jail, on Easter Sunday."

Crozier and the negro engaged in a revolver duel, and the negro is in a critical condition. Crozier was shot through the cheeks.

PERHAPS

Perhaps there is some one phase, perhaps there are several phases, of your contemplated building operation which appear difficult to handle.

If this be the case, we can undoubtedly be of benefit to you, for there is no single phase of a building proposition with which we are not totally familiar.

There is no perhaps about that.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

Bring Your Guests

To "The Dollar Dinner with Wine."

5th Avenue Restaurant

Also a la Carte

ENTRANCE 24th ST.

FIRST CLASS OFFICES FIRST CLASS

HOME LIFE BUILDING

256 BROADWAY

Facing City Hall Park

DAYLIGHT, SUNLIGHT, FRESH AIR

$750 A YEAR

Smaller Offices $180 A YEAR AND UP.

RENTING OFFICE ON PREMISES

GEO. R. READ & CO., Agts., 30 NASSAU ST.

WORK FOR WAR RELIEF.

Pennsylvania Organizes a Belgian Committee—Gifts for Persia.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium announces the organization of a Pennsylvania State Committee, which will undertake the management of the Belgian relief work in that State. William A. Glasgow, Jr., of Philadelphia is Chairman, and C. C. Harrison, Jr., also of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

For Relief in Persia.

Spencer Trask & Co., 43 Exchange Place, announced yesterday the following additional subscriptions of $10 or more to the Persian War Relief Fund, which fund now totals $16,456.25:

Lewisburg Pres. S.	$10	Bristol Cong Ch.	$63
Anonymous	250	F. M. Burr	10
Anonymous	25	Mary H. Wolcott	10
Collingwood Pres. Church	15	Minneapolis Pres. Church	165
Mrs. T. M. Sinclair	37	Mary T. Hale	50
F. L. Stetson	50	Smaller gifts	21

Women's Relief Fund.

The American Women's War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, has received these new subscriptions of $10 or more:

A friend	$100	Mrs. E. M. Horne	$25
Mrs. W. C. Parks	25	W. T. Clark	10
Mrs. T. Atkinson	15	Mrs. G. S. Achilles	10
W. T. Cannington	25	Mrs. G. A. Eckbert	20
T. R. Hoyt	25	T. W. Stephens	10
Josiah Dives	25	Mrs. C. R. Ludington	10
W. Turner	10		

Art Loan Open Another Week.

Owing to the popularity of the Art Loan Exhibition at the Altman Gallery, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, for the benefit of the "Secours National," the pictures will continue on exhibition for another week. Next Sunday will end this exhibition, and will be the last time these masterpieces will be shown in public.

Plea for Aid for Palestine.

The Rev. Dr. Philip Klein, rabbi of the First Congregation Ohab Zedk, 116th Street and Fifth Avenue, following the receipt of a cablegram from Palestine, asking immediate aid for suffering Jews in that land, issued an appeal yesterday to all orthodox and reform congregations in the United States. In the appeal he says that conditions are desperate in Palestine, and that danger of ruin and starvation faces the inhabitants.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

are now showing

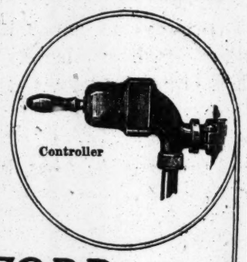
New Modes

for

Post Lenten Affairs
Spring Weddings
Receptions · Thes Dansant
The Summer Colony · Seashore and Other Town or Country Wear

The Greatest Possible Degree of Safety in Motoring

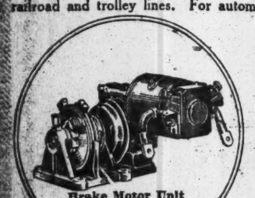
can be secured only by equipping your car with the E. V. Hartford Electric Brake, the greatest safeguard to motoring ever devised. It gives you perfect control of your machine—for a quick, short stop under any and all conditions or for ordinary service at ordinary speeds. It is the ultimate triumph of automobile control.



Controller

THE E. V. HARTFORD ELECTRIC BRAKE

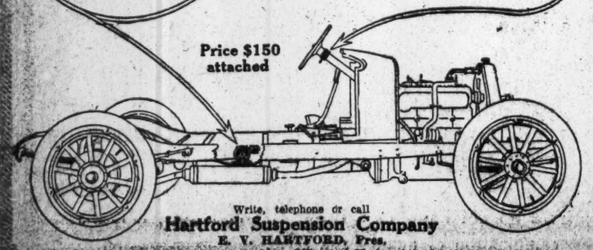
stops your car safely, swiftly, smoothly, electrically. Never before has such a certain, perfect control been possible. So efficient is this electric brake that it is pronounced by leading engineers to be destined to supersede the air brake on all railroad and trolley lines. For automobiles its adoption is inevitable.



Brake Motor Unit Weighs 24 pounds. Exerts pull of 1,200 pounds.

Don't wait any longer. The E. V. Hartford Electric Brake has been tried and proved on car after car throughout the country. The time for you to give yourself this perfect assurance of security is now. It will take only a few hours to apply the Hartford to your car. No structural changes are necessary. Your regular brakes remain undisturbed.

A demonstration will convince that you need this equipment. May we have the pleasure?



Price $150 attached

Write, telephone or call

Hartford Suspension Company

E. V. HARTFORD, Pres.

New York Office: 214 W. 88th St. Phone, Schuyler 5890.

Main Office and Works: 147 Morgan St., Jersey City, N. J. Phone, 3650 Jersey City.

"What's in a name?" — SHAKESPEARE

"Everything!" — GORHAM

The purpose of a name is to identify its owner, but ultimately it serves also to identify whatever qualities of mind and heart its owner possesses, so that in the last analysis a good name is like the title page of Hamlet—it bespeaks the quality of the contents.

Eighty-four years ago Gorham was a name — today it is an institution—a threefold synonym for silverware, service, and satisfaction—a guarantee of integrity of workmanship, originality of design, authenticity of treatment, and intrinsicality of price.

If it is from Gorham's—the design is right.
If it is from Gorham's—the workmanship is right.
If it is from Gorham's—the price is right.

And whether it be silverware for your personal use, or a gift to others, if it is from Gorham's, the impression will be right, for people instinctively associate silverware with Gorham.

Such is the Prestige of a Name!

THE GORHAM CO.

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET

17-19 MAIDEN LANE

W. & J. SLOANE

SPRING DISPLAY OF RUGS

In the Greatly Enlarged Division of Domestic Rugs on the Sixth Floor

In these attractive quarters—occupying *twice the floor space* heretofore devoted to this branch of our business, with the added advantage of vastly superior light—there is a most interesting and diversified display of new effects in Floor Coverings for Summer use. The superior decorative character of these Rugs, combined with our moderate prices, provides artistic effects without extravagance.

RAG RUGS IN NOVEL EFFECTS

A wealth of effective designs and colorings is shown in these attractive Rugs. Quaint hit-and-miss patterns and other dainty effects; sizes 30 x 60 in. at $1.50, to 9 x 12 ft. at $9.50. Also heavy "Cambridge" Rag Rugs in artistic insert border designs, with plain or detached figured centres, in delicate colorings and dark shades; sizes 30 x 60 in. at $5.50, to 9 x 12 ft. at $37.50. *All of our Rag Rugs are made of absolutely clean, new materials.*

RUGS FOR PORCHES

"Algerian" Reversible Cocoa Fibre Rugs (made in Belgium) in self-colors and strikingly novel effects in contrasting colors. 6 x 9 ft., $13.50; 9 x 12 ft., $27.00.

Heavy Holland Rush Rugs (oblong) of natural fibre in block effects; very durable, handsome and impervious to sun and water. 4.10 x 6.6 ft., $10.50; 8.2 x 13 ft., $36.00.

Flat-braided Holland Rush Rugs (oval)—plain and with narrow black zig-zag line borders; serviceable and inexpensive. Numerous sizes—3.3 x 4.10 ft. at $1.25, to 11 x 14 ft. at $13.50.

"Willow" and "Dixie" Grass Rugs—the best made. New designs in delightful colorings. Various sizes—3 x 6 ft. at $1.25, to 9 x 15 ft. at $11.25.

"CHAUMONT" AND WILTON RUGS

"Chaumont" Seamless Chenille Rugs—will meet satisfactorily high-class decorative requirements. Made in beautiful Oriental, Plain Color and Two-Tone Border effects. 9 x 12 ft., $52.50. Special sizes in widths up to 20 ft., also odd shapes and special patterns made to order.

Domestic Wilton Rugs in a wide range of new designs and colorings; all sizes. 9 x 12 ft. $39.00 to $60.00. **Fine English Wilton Rugs**—9 x 12 ft., $60.00. **Body Brussels Rugs**—9 x 12 ft., $28.25.

"Beam" Wool Bath Rugs—mottled centres with solid-color borders; various fast colors Handsome and extremely durable. Nine sizes—18 x 36 in. at $2.25, to 3 ft. x 6 ft. at $9.00.

Cotton Washable Bath Rugs in all colorings; 22½ x 36 in. at $1.65, 36 x 72 in. at $4.25

English Mohair Rugs for Bedrooms and Bathrooms, in old rose, light blue, gray and fawn. Several sizes—18 x 36 in. at $2.75, to 4 x 7 ft. at $17.50.

English "Sundour" Fadeless Rugs in Chintz patterns. 2.3 x 4.6 ft., $4.80; 4 x 7ft., $14.00.

China Mattings in plain white, and in mixed blue, brown, red and green mottled effects—$12.00 to $20.00 per roll (40 yds.) **Japan Mattings** in a variety of quaint, decorative designs, $14.00 to $24.00 per roll. Mattings by the yard—35c to 65c yd.

Cocoa Mats—plain or with wool border; any size made to order at reasonable prices; with letters or numbers if desired.

"Tuxedo" Carpet Sweepers—$3.25 each.

"Invincible" Vacuum Cleaners. The most efficient device of the kind. Portable Models. Baby Model, $30. Stationary Plants.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

America's New Responsibility

HALF the world is in khaki. The accepted European arbiters of styles are in the trenches. New York, definitely, has come into her own.

Always an admitted participant in the creation of styles, for both men and women, she now finds herself practically alone, supplying the world.

★ ★

There is no "jingoism" in this situation. The sheer force of circumstances which spell necessity has brought this new responsibility to this city.

As the banks of the Wabash have always looked to New York for guidance, so now do the banks of the Thames. We may be confined temporarily to our own country, but in the great change of the world's map now in progress, this city has become the recognized Capital of Fashion.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner clothes enter this situation with largely increased prominence.

We have built up a record business in a remarkably short time by specializing exclusively in ready-to-wear clothes which duplicate the tailoring, the fabrics and the models of accredited leaders among New York's custom tailors.

★ ★

These stores have become widely known for presenting only the well considered selections from the best things New York has to offer. From the beginning it has been the purpose of the house not to present a big, unwieldy stock of ready-to-wear clothes for a great, indiscriminate clothing business.

There has been a complete absence of half-desirable or ordinary things which do not appeal to the progressive New Yorker.

Which has made for compactness—the singleness of a big idea rather than the bigness of a conglomerate stock—and has brought these stores national reputation for the ease and satisfaction with which selections can be made.

★ ★

Now comes this extraordinary season—unfolding unusual style conditions and unusual demands for economy.

The tailors of Fifth Avenue have met the style problem in their customary dignified manner—without experiments or guesses. The tastes of American gentlemen have not radically changed.

We have followed these tailors at every step, studying them at close range—copying them explicitly; not slavishly, but with the judgment that is the essential of good taste.

While Weber and Heilbroner clothes this Spring are more purely of New York than ever before, they would in calmer days cause no raising of eyebrows overseas.

The influence of foreign styles is perhaps more than a mere tradition in them, but they are unquestionably the clothes of the living, energetic, American man of affairs, accustomed to the many-sided life of the metropolis.

They are carefully hand-made and draped, instead of being pressed and stiffened into shape—draped as the best tailors drape their clothes, to give not only an appearance of, but actual comfort and equipoise.

They have wrinkles where wrinkles belong. The lapels have the softness and smart "kick" which they should have. They are genuine duplicates of the best made-to-order suits.

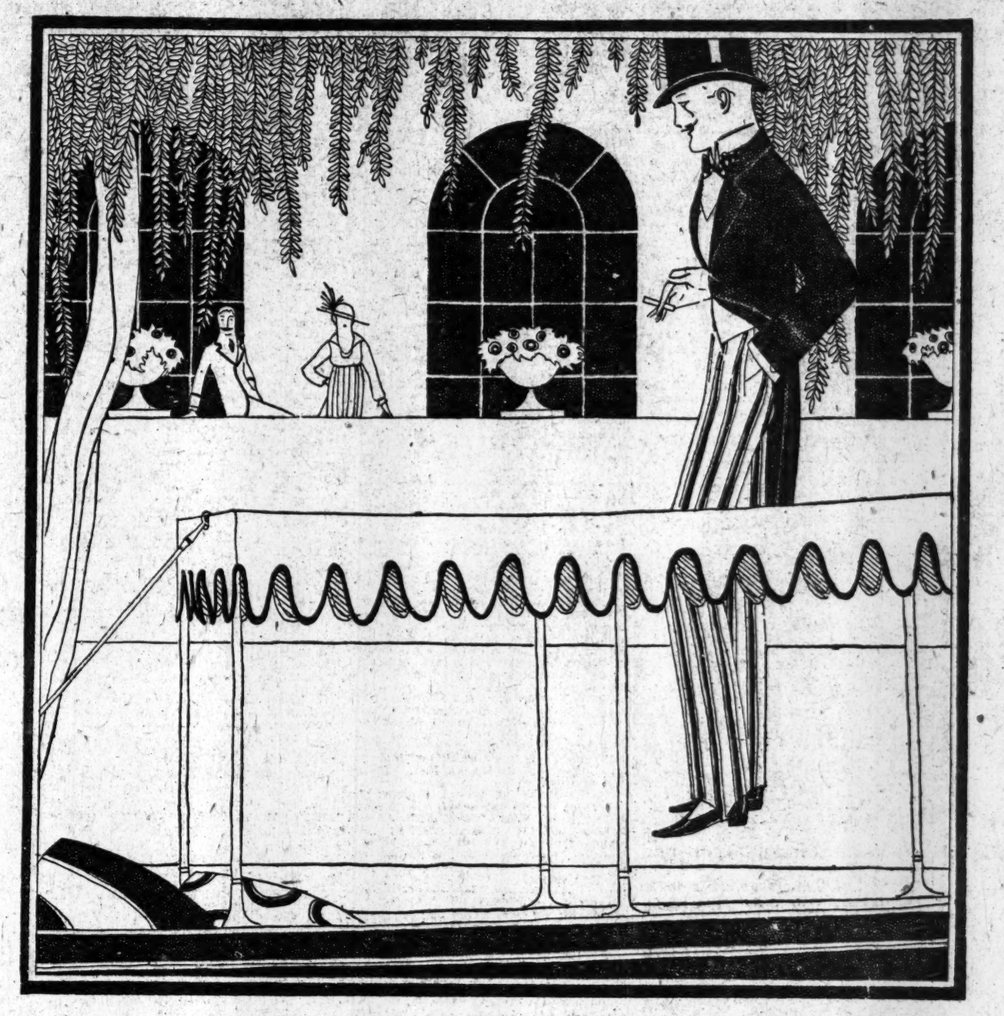
★ ★

Where the big tailors cannot conveniently meet the new demand for economy, these Weber and Heilbroner stores have done so to a surprising degree.

Men who ordinarily order two or three Spring suits from their tailors at $80 each are now satisfying themselves with one.

Many are finding they can piece out an extremely fashionable and serviceable wardrobe with Weber and Heilbroner clothes, at $30, $35 or $40 a suit.

They can wear an $80 made-to-order suit and a $30 Weber and Heilbroner suit on alternate days without loss of prestige.



For thousands of well dressed men we have met the demand for economy much more effectively by extending ourselves as never before on $20 and $25 suits, which have the same workmanship, the same tailoring, as our $35 and $40 suits.

We have many times compared these suits with our own higher priced clothes. We have compared them with suits at the same price offered by other leading clothiers. We have compared them with made-to-order suits at twice their price.

And dollar for dollar, we believe these $20 and $25 suits give more value for the money than any other clothes ever presented in this city.

★ ★

Here are suits at $20 which a banker can well afford to wear—and suits at $25 which enter into the spirit of a New York drawing-room. The riff-raff usually found in an assortment at these prices has been left out. A gray mixture in this selection is an aristocratic gray mixture. A blue is the desirable blue. A stripe or check is of conservative pattern and soft texture. A plaid is a gentleman's plaid.

We have met the problem of economy.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner overcoats have always been favorites, even with men who have paid top prices for made-to-order suits. The assortments and prices are more attractive this Spring than heretofore.

The furnishing goods business maintains its position as the largest retail haberdashery business on the continent by showing, in each of the eleven Weber and Heilbroner stores, Spring assortments and values better than ever—a continual progress recognized far beyond the limits of New York City.

As an inseparable companion, a hat business established only a few years has achieved such prominence as to necessitate over two hundred exclusive Weber and Heilbroner agencies in the principal cities of America.

Eleven Haberdashery Stores:

241 Broadway
345 Broadway
757 Broadway
1185 Broadway
1363 Broadway
44th and Broadway
42nd and Fifth Ave.
58 Nassau
150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt
27 New

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

27 New — At Exchange Place
241 Broadway — At City Hall
1185 Broadway — At 28th Street
1505 Broadway — At 44th Street
42nd and Fifth Avenue

Nine Hat Stores:

241 Broadway
345 Broadway
1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway
42nd and Fifth Ave.
20 Cortlandt
58 Nassau
150 Nassau
27 New

Apparel For

Stout Figures

No longer any need to pay exorbitant prices for made-to-order garments. We can fit you! Think, too, of the convenience of our large and complete stock of

Dresses	9.85 to 69.50
Suits	19.85 to 42.50
Coats	14.75 to 44.75
Waists	2.95 to 21.50
Negligees	3.95 to 54.75
Corsets	2.45 to 6.95
Brassieres	.65 to 4.65

especially designed for three distinct types of the stout figure —up to 56 bust measure. Having workrooms on premises, we not only offer you *low prices*, but advantages such as duplicating to measure, with fittings; and changing details.

Phone 9418 Greeley. **Lane Bryant, 11 West 38th St.**

NOTE PUBLIC TOMORROW.

American Reply on Sea Policy to Appear in Morning Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Secretary Bryan announced tonight that the text of the American note to England and France in reply to the communications from Sir Edward Grey and the French Government respecting the restriction of trade with Germany, would be made public simultaneously in London and Washington for publication in the newspapers of Tuesday morning, April 6.

Mr. Bryan said he had received a cablegram today from Ambassador Page at London saying that arrangements had been made with the British Government for publication of the note on that date.

Our RED RUBBER Turns the Trick

New springy rubber, with its bounce and strength preserved by our method of curing, toughened and reinforced by our vulcanizing process and fortified by our extra non-skid tread, makes

Empire Tires RED WEAR LONGEST

They dodge blowouts, sidestep friction, pass up the repair man and ease-up on your tire costs; if they don't, we make it square.

"If it's RED, it's an EMPIRE"

EMPIRE RUBBER & TIRE CO.
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Factory and Home Office: TRENTON, N. J.
Makers of "Peerless" *Red Rubber* Inner Tubes

BLOOMINGDALES.

"Please Call FOR MY FURS"

STORING your furs in the dry cold air of our storage vaults will mean clean, glossy, healthy furs next Fall. Rates are most reasonable. Write or ask for them. Or phone

PLAZA 5900

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

DESKS

One reason why Sellew Desks enjoy a high reputation among business men of this city is because they have solved every new office furniture problem with consistent satisfaction.

Wide variety of styles and prices

SELLEW
111 Fulton St., New York
Established in 1833

Bud

A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE 20 Cents

MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION

BUD CIGARETTE CO. INC. - NEW YORK

VILLISTAS ANSWER CARDINAL'S ATTACK

Pamphlet Says Gibbons's Interest in Mexican Politics Will Increase Difficulties.

SPANISH CLERGY BLAMED

Villa Bound by Law to Expel Foreign Orders Who Were Also Supporters of His Enemies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In a pamphlet issued here tonight by Enrique C. Llorente, confidential agent of the Villa-Zapata Convention Government, the statement is made that Cardinal Gibbons "has intimated a purpose to enter Mexican politics" and that it will "serve to promote difficulties." The pamphlet discusses General Francisco Villa's policy in dealing with the church and seeks to justify that policy.

After going into the question of Villa's attitude toward alleged ecclesiastical interference in political affairs in Mexico, Señor Llorente says in the pamphlet:

"In view of these facts, the recent publication in the press of the United States of an interview with the venerable Cardinal Gibbons, following a prolonged, secret conference at New Orleans, between His Eminence and His Grace, the Archbishop of Mexico, José María del Rio y Mora, has been read with surprise. According to The Baltimore Sun of March 24, the Cardinal said, after harshly denouncing General Villa, that there was another candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, who would soon be brought forward, and 'who is the most worthy and the one who can bring lasting peace to the country.' The Cardinal preferred not to mention the name of the candidate at the time. General Villa has on many occasions declared that he does not seek the Presidency, and would refuse it if offered him.

"It is to be regretted that this usually discreet and respected Prince of the Church has intimated a purpose to enter politics in Mexico; for if the Church desires just treatment in that country, which has endured so much through the misconduct of its ministers, then, like him who seeks equity, it must come with clean hands. Declarations of the character of that made by his Eminence will only serve to promote difference and to increase the suspicion concerning the motives of the Church prevailing in the public mind today."

The criticisms which Señor Llorente undertakes to answer are twofold. One of the accusations against Villa has been that in summarily expelling certain foreign Catholic clergy from the territory occupied by Villa forces and appropriating property held by them Villa committed an act wanton in character and in violation of guarantees to which all aliens are entitled. The other criticism was that Villa, in imprisoning civilian supporters of Huerta and exacting military contributions from them and confiscating their goods, committed acts abhorrent to modern civilization and usage.

Respecting the treatment accorded the foreign clergy the Llorente pamphlet asserts that "certain elements of the Catholic Church are held responsible for many of the ills from which Mexico has long suffered, and that the enforcement of those provisions of the Constitution prohibiting the presence of religious orders within the republic has been, and is, one of the foremost demands of the revolution."

Señor Llorente's justification of Villa's actions asserts that the great majority of those connected with these orders were subjects of "his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain," and that these, "ever demanding exceptional rights and exemptions, scorned to undertake the duties imposed by Mexican citizenship."

"Notwithstanding this fact," continues Llorente, "and unmindful of their obligations to refrain from participation in the political affairs of the republic, they were not slow to use their influence and power cunningly to retard the development of the social and economic necessities of the times. They were eager to throw the weight of their power and influence against all revolutionary ideals, and constituted one of the most potent factors in support of the reactionary government of Porfirio Diaz and the Clentifico Party on the outbreak of the revolution of 1910, led by Madero. They together with the Catholic Party, a political organization, constituted important elements leading to the overthrow and assassination of the martyred President in 1913; and so, too, they gave their unrestricted support to Huerta, the dictator, whose downfall and flight were caused by the military achievements of the distinguished soldier, General Villa.'

Señor Llorente asserts that on the "memorable day" when Villa drove the Huerta army from Chihuahua one of his first acts was to "concentrate his attention upon the disposition of the members of the religious orders, found in his lines, whom he was bound by law to expel from Mexican territory. He answered the question by denying their claims to special consideration and forthwith deporting them. He allowed them, however, to remove a certain portion of their personal goods, but, as a military measure, appropriated the property held by them as property of the Church, under the law escheating to the State. Since the expulsion of these undesirables was imposed upon Gen. Villa by the law neither his act nor the manner of his performing it can be questioned."

Aside from his claim that this was done with Constitutional sanction, Señor Llorente argues that Villa was justified under the laws of war, quoting the rule laid down by General Francis Lieber, which governed the forces of the Union Army in the civil war. Señor Llorente asserts that the religious orders, as a class, were notorious "supporters of the enemy," and opposed to "the principles of the revolution," and that he had a right to levy contributions on them.

"The furious and exaggerated attacks on General Villa by the deported clergy on their arrival in El Paso," continued the Llorente pamphlet, "were as characteristic as impotent. But these heated and highly colored protests failed to move General Villa, who has since followed the identical policy wherever he has led his victorious forces. But the policy of General Villa is not one opposed to the Church as an institution. He is opposed only to those ministers of the Church who, taking advantage of their holy office, in fact seeking themselves to control, are opponents of enlightenment of civilization among the masses. Legitimate ministers of the Catholic faith, usually humble Mexican citizens, true to their country, have suffered no hardships at the hands of General Villa."

12-YEAR OLD SOLDIER HURT.

Villa "Cavalryman" Has a Candy Rabbit for Easter.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 4.—Easter Sunday passed with only occasional firing in the Matamoros trenches, where Villa forces are besieging the Carranza garrison. Easter spirit manifested itself in the hospitals, where hundreds of Mexican soldiers are cared for by the American Red Cross.

Among the wounded is Juan Peraleska, 12 years old, a Villa cavalryman, who has taken part in several clashes at arms. Today he held a candy rabbit, which nurses had given him to distract his attention while surgeons dressed his injured leg.

There were special Easter services for the 180 Villa wounded in the hospital. After the services H. C. Harrison, business manager for the Red Cross, discovered that some friends of convalescents had started a gambling game beside the beds. There was about $25 on the table when Mr. Harrison broke up the game.

MRS. BLACKWELL IN IDAHO.

John Mayer, Jr., Defendant in Alienation Suit, Also Is There.

Special to The New York Times.

POCATELLO, Idaho, April 4.—John Mayer, Jr., a grandson of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer, who was sued in November last by William B. Blackwell of Morristown, N. J., for $200,000 for the alienation of his wife's affections, has been at the Nicollet House here for a month. Mrs. Blackwell has a suite of rooms in the same hotel. Mr. Mayer has a touring car and he and Mrs. Blackwell frequently ride about the city and to the nearby mountain resorts. They have also made frequent trips to Salt Lake City.

It is reported here that Mayer has retained the services of Judge J. M. Stevens, a leading attorney of Pocatello. Mr. Mayer told THE TIMES correspondent that he was visiting Judge Stevens, but said that he had never met the attorney before coming here. It is said that he and Mrs. Blackwell came here to establish a legal residence, but Mayer would not discuss his plans. He said he was on a business trip and that it was nobody's affair what he did or where he went.

William Bayard Blackwell, who is prominent in Morristown society, began a suit against Mr. Mayer on Nov. 17, 1914. He set forth in his petition that he and Mrs. Blackwell lived happily together until Mr. Mayer began his attentions to Mrs. Blackwell. Then, he said, his wife's affections for him began to wane. The Blackwells have a son, who was born in 1911. They lived in a beautiful residence, Ravenswood, on New Vernon Road. A short time before the suit was begun Mrs. Blackwell left her husband and went to live at the Ritz-Carlton in this city.

Mr. Mayer is married, his wife being the daughter of Robert D. Foote, President of the National Iron Bank of Morristown. Mayer is Vice President and Treasurer of MacGovern & Co., manufacturers of steam and electric machinery, at 114 Liberty Street. Mr. Blackwell is a lawyer at 233 Broadway. Both Mr. Mayer and Mr. Blackwell are members of the Morristown and Morris Country Clubs.

BOOM STARTS IN COPPER.

Lake Superior Capacity Production to Fill European Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

CALUMET, Mich., April 4.—A conservative estimate of the copper production of the Lake Superior country for March places the figure at 22,000,000 pounds, almost a record and an enormous increase over the output for February or any other month since the 1913 copper strike. Copper is being rushed East largely to meet enormous orders from Europe on contracts made several weeks ago at from 14 to 15 cents, although sales for future delivery are now being made between 16½ and 17 cents. A sale of 2,000,000 pounds of Calumet and Hecla copper on a European order, said to be from France, is reported this week.

Every company on the lake is bending its energies to getting out a capacity product. Favorable market conditions are giving the companies an opportunity to make up something of the losses sustained through the war in Europe.

NORTHER BATTERS COLON.

Breakwater Smashed, Yacht Carnegie Damaged in 60-Mile Gale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, April 4.—Colon was struck by a terrific norther this afternoon and damage done that in some instances will require a year to repair. The Colon breakwater, which was partially destroyed in a storm last month, was practically demolished, and it will be many months, perhaps a year, before the breakwater can be rebuilt. The nonmagnetic yacht Carnegie, owned by the Carnegie Institute at Washington, which was in the harbor, was driven ashore, but was rescued by a steam dredge and towed to a safe anchorage. The Carnegie was slightly damaged.

Much damage is reported to shipping in and near Colon. The wind blew at sixty miles an hour.

$156 FOR BLACKMORE CANE.

Proceeds of Eden Philpotts's Sale Goes to the Red Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—R. D. Blackmore's walking stick, which the organizers of the Red Cross curio sale refused to accept as being of but little value, has been sold by Eden Philpotts for $156. The purchaser is E. P. Davis, a London lawyer.

This, with an additional $30, will go to the Red Cross funds.

CROSS FOXES

EXCEPTIONAL COLOR IN THIS

Fashionable Fur

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

CLARK & WEINBERG
634 Fifth Ave.

49 PERISH AT SEA ON PRINS MAURITS

Continued from Page 1.

ing. Her search for the Prins Maurits will delay her arrival indefinitely.

What the trouble on the Prins Maurits was no message reported. It is supposed that the storm was responsible for her foundering.

TUG LUCKENBACH LOST WITH 15 OF HER CREW

Rudder Disabled in Storm, She Goes Ashore on the Virginia Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 4.—The big sea-going tug Edward Luckenbach, bound here from Boston, went ashore on Saturday afternoon during the raging storm, at False Cape, seventeen miles below the Virginia Capes. Fifteen of the seventeen members of the crew perished. The two who were saved were First Mate Harry Olsen of New York City, and Cicero Goodwin, Second Mate of Roe, N. C.

The Luckenbach struck the shoals at False Cape late yesterday afternoon. It was seen at once that she could live but a few hours at best, with the high sea running and a seventy-mile wind sweeping her toward the shore. The life-saving crews from the False Cape and Little Island stations made repeated efforts to reach the tug, but time after time their boats were dashed back on the shore, one being completely wrecked.

About sundown Mate Olsen, only semi-conscious, sustained by two cork belts, was washed ashore. He is in a dangerous condition from exposure and injuries received in the surf.

The sea having abated somewhat at 1 o'clock this morning, a volunteer crew, after many attempts, managed to push a lifeboat through the surf and reached the sunken Luckenbach. They found Second Mate Cicero Goodwin clinging to the five feet of mast still sticking above the water. He was brought ashore and will recover.

From Goodwin it was learned that the loss of the Luckenbach was due to a disabled rudder. The accident occurred at noon on Saturday, and the tug, helpless in the storm, was swept ashore, despite the efforts of the crew.

The lifesavers report that during the day six bodies were washed ashore from the tug. These are yet to be identified.

Those who witnessed the rescue of Goodwin say it was one of the most daring pieces of work ever performed on the Virginia coast. Not until the coastguard men were almost exhausted was the lifeboat got through the breakers. Time after time the boat and men were hurled to the beach. Capt. Partridge, the senior keeper, from the Little Island Station, and Capt. T. H. Delon of the False Cape Station, were about to give up in despair when their final effort proved a success.

Goodwin had recovered sufficiently tonight to describe his experiences.

"I hung to that mast for eight hours," he said. "Gradually I saw the waves batter the tug's superstructure away. One by one my shipmates vanished before my eyes. Four others, including my brother, were left clinging to the tug's mast. The waves were washing over us every minute, and how I held on so long I do not know."

Goodwin wept as he talked. He asserted that he expected that the mast would snap every time it was struck by a wave. He saw a wave break his brother's belt, with which he was lashed to the mast, and he was swept away.

"I was ready to give up when these surfmen arrived and saved me," he said.

The Edward Luckenbach was towing three barges light. One of the barges, the Josephus, struck six miles from False Cape. Coastguards rescued her crew. The other two are safe at anchor. One of the barges was formerly the bark W. F. Babcock.

The Edward Luckenbach was a steel screw vessel of 401 gross tonnage, built in Philadelphia in 1899. She was 135 feet long, 27 feet 5 inches beam, and 15 feet depth of hold. She was commanded by Capt. Umsted of Norfolk.

TEN LOST WITH BARGES.

Drown Off Delaware—Life-Savers Powerless to Help.

LEWES, Del., April 4.—The great coast storm took ten lives near the Delaware Capes. The crews of the Consolidation Coal Company's barges Nos. 6 and 9, bound from Baltimore for Boston with coal, were drowned when their craft foundered near Cape Henlopen.

The barges, which were in tow of the tug Cumberland, broke adrift early Wednesday, in the blinding snowstorm and sixty-mile gale the Cumberland's crew was unable to get another line to the barges, which drifted helplessly for some time, finally going aground. For hours the tug stood by, but because of the fury of the sea found it impossible to render any assistance. About noon the barges broke to pieces and sank with all hands on board. The bodies of Capt. Johnson of Baltimore, Carl Larsen, a Swedish subject, and Dempsey Jarvis, also of Baltimore, were washed ashore late today.

The wind during the storm averaged sixty miles an hour at the breakwater, and at one time attained a velocity of more than seventy miles. Coast guards and life savers made repeated efforts to launch a lifeboat when the plight of the barges was discovered, but they found it impossible to get through the boiling surf.

A third barge, which also was being towed by the Cumberland, was brought safely into the harbor at the breakwater.

SAVE FOURTEEN AT CAPE COD.

Coast Guard Men Drag Barge Crews Through Breakers.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., April 4.—After a twelve-hour battle with the breakers last night and today three coast guard crews succeeded in rescuing by use of the breeches buoy the crews of the barges Tunnel Ridge, Coleraine and Mannheim, which were driven ashore off Highhead Station in yesterday's storm.

The barges were light and bound south around Cape Cod when they broke adrift from their tug about noon yesterday. They were seen during a lull in the storm several hours later anchored on the outer bar, and the crews of the Highhead, Highland and Pamet River Stations at once assembled on the beach with their apparatus. The first shots from the beach gun failed to reach any of the barges, but as the gale increased the barges were driven one by one over the outer bar and came within range.

Five men from the Tunnel Ridge were landed at sunset, and five hours later four more were dragged through the surf from the Coleraine. It was not until dawn today that the five men of the Mannheim were hauled from the vessel in an exhausted condition.

Throughout the night the gale blew continuously over sixty miles an hour, accompanied by heavy snow, rain and flying sand, making the work of the coast guard particularly difficult.

BOSTON, April 4.—The storm which lashed New York yesterday worked to the eastward today over the Canadian Maritime Provinces, leaving in its wake prostrated wires and miles of snow-blocked highways.

The storm was most destructive in southeastern Massachusetts, where telegraph and telephone wires were blown down, cutting off communication with points south of Middleborough.

THREE BARGES DRIVEN TO SEA

Mohawk Goes in Pursuit and Rounds One Up Seven Miles Out.

While the steamship New York of the American Line was anchored in Gravesend Bay about 1 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. W. J. Roberts, her commander, sighted two deck scows and a stake boat going helplessly out to sea. He sent a wireless to the navy yard and the coastguard ship Mohawk started after the barges, on board each of which was a watchman powerless to navigate his vessel. Carried by the strong wind, the barges broke apart, and one of them had drifted seven miles southeast of Scotland lightship before the Mohawk caught it.

While the Mohawk was out the barges and stake boat were missed from their mooring off Fort Hamilton, and a tug owned by the Steers Company, which also owns the barges, went to sea to search for them. The tug picked up the second barge and the stake boat off the West Bank Light, and then found the Mohawk and relieved it of the barge, which it had towed inside Sandy Hook. The watchmen on the barges who made the perilous night trip to sea did not suffer any serious consequences.

28 STEAMSHIPS LEAVE PORT.

Lifting of Storm Releases a Record Fleet for a Sunday.

Twenty-eight steamships, transatlantic and coastwise, and ranging in size from the Cunarder Lusitania, for Liverpool, to the Southern Pacific steamship Creole for New Orleans, sailed from this port at daybreak yesterday after the storm had cleared away. According to the customs officials it was the largest fleet of merchantmen that ever had left New York on a Sunday.

The Lusitania and the Duca d'Aosta left their respective piers at 6 A. M., and steamed out in the wake of the American liner New York and the Anchor liner Cameronia, which had started out with coastwise steamships on Saturday afternoon and anchored for the night in Gravesend Bay.

Offer $75,000 for Film Play.

What is said to be the highest offer ever made for the moving-picture rights to a dramatic production has been made to Charles Frohman and David Belasco by Adolf Zukor for their joint production of "A Celebrated Case." Mr. Zukor, for the Famous Players Film Company, is said to have offered $75,000 in advance for the privilege of recording in pictures the play as it will be revived by a star cast in the Empire Theatre on Wednesday night.

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Our liberal provision of practical and rightly designed garments for their use affords a free and unstinted choice.

In addition to the prescribed black cloth in varied weaves, we are showing suits of subdued gray mixtures in the approved clerical cut and regular business sacks, with a choice of clerical or cassock waistcoat.

We wish to direct earnest attention to the exact spacing of openings and perfect fitting collars on our clerical waistcoats.

Overcoats, Raincoats and Clerical Haberdashery.

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What Is Ahead for America

WITH a trade balance in favor of the United States amounting to the stupendous figure of $173,000,000 for February alone, surpassing all former records and still increasing from the urgent demands of those engaged in the business of destruction, instead of production; with a forecast of a harvest of cereals from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 acres more than the record sowing, and preparations even now making for the labor to garner it and the cars and ships to transport it; with the demand of necessity from every quarter for the products of the American farm, forge and factory at our own prices —the nations of the earth are pouring their wealth into the lap of America.

There is a meaning and a message in this for every producing citizen of the United States, and the Harriman National Bank believes that this meaning and message are the advent not merely of good times, but of the great prosperity that may have been awaited for years by the worker at desk, plow, loom, throttle, counter or in any field of activity.

"Be prepared to avail of this golden opportunity," is the advice of the Harriman National Bank to the entire community of the United States, and be it remembered that opportunity rarely knocks twice at the same door.

Not only is the Harriman National Bank glad to transmit this message, but it will be pleased to assist its customers to respond to the opportunity, for this institution is conducted not merely for the profit of its shareholders, but in the true spirit of modern banking which is best characterized by the term —Co-operation.

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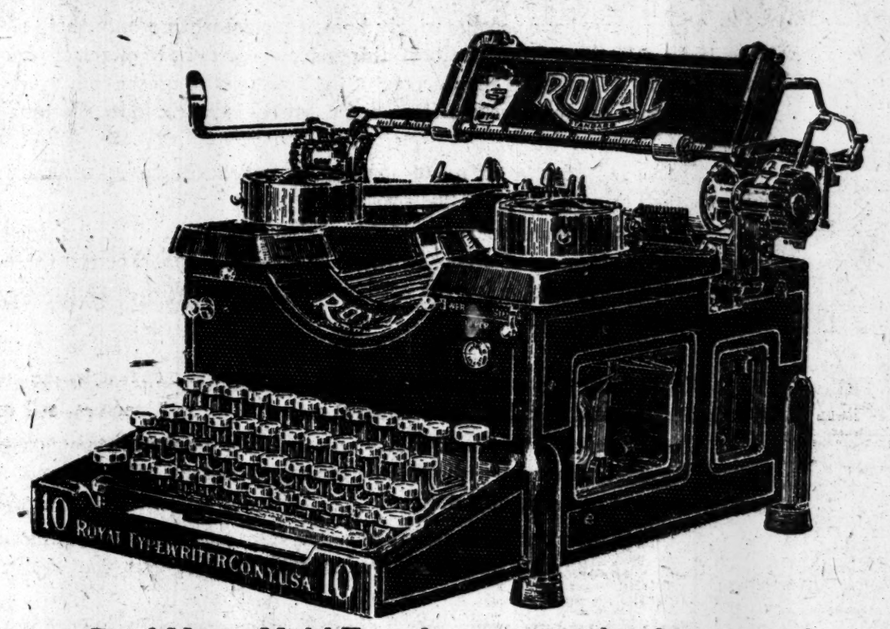

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Get the facts. Know the Royal, whether you require one or a hundred typewriters, and whether you are considering a purchase now or not. A demonstration takes but a few moments. It places you under no obligation—we'll thank you for the opportunity. Telephone us now, or drop us a note.

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AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

"Let us alleviate human suffering and preserve life--not help to destroy it."

AS a result of receiving hundreds of thousands of letters, cables and messages through various sources containing heartbroken appeals, prayers and pleas from the people of our mother countries, we, the undersigned editors and publishers, have concluded to place this appeal before the great American people on behalf of our readers.

The readers of our newspapers are vitally affected, almost without exception, by this disastrous conflict of the European nations. Their brothers, their sisters, parents, children or relatives live in the warring countries. This does not mean that the American people as a whole is not vitally affected, but our readers are more closely linked through the bonds of blood relationship with the peoples of countries now plunged in the depths of barbaric warfare. Each day's mail with its news of the pitiful progress of the war, brings some new and bitter anguish to the hearts of our people.

The pleas of the millions of widowed mothers, the appeals of the fatherless children and orphans and the prayers of the starving thousands of Europe directed to us, justifies us, we believe, in making this appeal in the name of humanity and justice.

★ ★ ★

WE appeal to the American people, to the high minded and courageous American press, and to the American manufacturer of powder, shrapnel and cartridges, and we appeal to the workmen engaged in the plants devoted to the manufacture of ammunition for use by the nations at war, to immediately cease making powder, shrapnel and cartridges destined to destroy our brothers, widow our sisters and mothers and orphan their children as well as destroy forever the priceless possessions handed down by our ancestors.

We appeal particularly to the American manufacturers and their workmen engaged in manufacturing any of these articles, to suspend at once the manufacture of powder and bullets which are being made for the cruel and inhuman purpose of mutilating and destroying humanity.

We appeal individually to the workmen of such factories, even at the sacrifice of their positions, to go on record as being unalterably opposed to being employed for the purpose of manufacturing ammunition to shatter the bodies and blot out the lives of their own blood relatives.

★ ★ ★

THE honor of the American people, the integrity of the Nation, the standing of our manufacturers and the patriotism and manhood of the workmen, demand that the entire world be shown, once and forever, that money soaked with the blood of humanity cannot purchase these qualities.

We ask the American people, therefore, in the name of humanity and a true spirit of neutrality to do everything in their power as individuals and collectively as a Nation to influence the manufacturers and workmen in the United States, engaged in the manufacture of powder and bullets for use by any of the warring countries of the world, to end this manufacture, the selling and shipping of such materials.

We appeal to you, and every reader, to help us save our brothers abroad from further destruction. Let us Americans rise with courage and decision to our responsibility.

★ ★ ★

FIRST, we must stop the wholesale manufacture of ammunition for profit, and thus end our own participation in the war.

THEN, we can insist that Europe heed our demand for peace. STOP YOUR WORK ON POWDER, SHRAPNEL AND CANNON.

Make your will felt through resolutions of your societies, by appeal to your local press, by ac ion in your churches, by letters to your representatives in public office.

Our participation must stop now, and then our influence for justice and righteousness can HELP END THE WAR.

The cost of this advertisement has been voluntarily given in the shape of small contributions by our people, who are actuated by a sense of humanity and justice and a patriotic desire not to have this peace-loving Nation directly or indirectly the cause of further loss of life or destruction of property.

The following is the resolution signed by the publishers authorizing this appeal to the AMERICAN PEOPLE:

"We, the publishers of the undersigned newspapers, authorize an appeal to the American people, industries and workmen, not to manufacture, sell or ship powder, shrapnel or shot of any kind or description to any of the warring nations of Europe, or Japan."

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"Let us alleviate human suffering and preserve life--not help to destroy it."

HOLDS LAW COURSES IN U. S. ARE THE BEST

Dr. Redlich Says American System of Teaching Is the Most Thorough Anywhere.

TRIBUTE TO CASE METHOD

Vienna Professor Impressed with Spirit of Professional Comradeship Among Students.

The American system of legal education has hardly a rival worth mentioning in the entire jurisdiction of the English common law, according to Dr. Josef Redlich, Professor of Law and Political Science in the University of Vienna, who was induced by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to make a very exhaustive and comprehensive study of "The Common Law and the Case Method in American University Law Schools." His report, issued yesterday, will be of interest to every member of the legal profession.

Neither in England itself, nor in the great English colonies, further asserts Professor Redlich, has systematic instruction in law been developed so intensively and comprehensively as in the United States.

"The observations that I have made," says Professor Redlich, "have left no doubt in my mind that the development of the case method in American law schools has produced a far-reaching change in the general conception of the nature and purpose of legal education; a phenomenon which transcends the boundaries of Anglo-American legal life, and demands the attention of all modern lawyers.

"The average student at Harvard or Columbia who starts with the requisite general education and capacity, who takes full advantage of his three years' course, and who proves this by his success in the yearly written examinations, enters finally the practice of the law office—and a law office that is busy, too, with difficult legal questions—better prepared than a graduate of any other school in America, England or on the European Continent. In his practice he has only to continue to exercise and to develop the manner of thinking that he has already brought to a very high degree of perfection in the school.

The Langdell Method.

"In the method of legal instruction developed by Langdell," says Professor Redlich, "law is conceived as the expression of social order in judicial form, which begins its separate existence all over again in every single case. Teacher and pupil approach it in the same way, the learner discovering it, under guidance of the teacher, as a new and original joint creation.

"The incidental devices (such as the moot court) in use in law schools to supplement instruction by cases, constitute, however, only one of the conditions which are responsible for the great success of the method. Of still greater significance, and in my opinion of really decisive consequence in this connection, is a general factor that I might briefly term the general atmosphere of the American university law schools; a phenomenon which has not its like in the most remote degree anywhere else in the world today, and which can hardly be too much applauded.

"This specific 'atmosphere,' without which so successful an application of the case method would be difficult or even impossible, consists above all in the extraordinary strong spirit of fellowship, in the spirit of professional comradeship, that pervades the young people in all these important law schools in varying degree, but nowhere in so peculiarly powerful way as in Harvard. From the first day each new class forms a unified whole from which only a very few hold themselves aloof, usually those very ones who later drop out of the course altogether. The whole class feels itself as a sort of free association of students who spend almost the entire day in close contact: mornings in the classrooms; during the intervals between classes and during recreation periods in the common rooms; afternoons and evenings, when no classes are held, in the library of the school, where the cases that happen to be up for discussion at that moment form the main topic of conversation."

While fully recognizing the value of the case method, Professor Redlich suggests, none the less, that an exaggerated importance may be attached to it. He opposed those who would banish from the curriculum any form of lecture or other dogmatic instruction. Both at the beginning and at the end of the curriculum he recommends lecture courses, covering phases of legal instruction which can be imparted satisfactorily in no other way. The practitioner will be benefited by these courses which will help him to co-ordinate his necessarily scattered information to which the analytic methods leads.

"Genuine Legal Education."

Professor Redlich points out that America has developed a "genuine legal education" during the nineteenth century, while England has cultivated the common law as "a coherent whole, as a branch of the great tree of all the intellectual sciences," in special educational institutions. Then he says:

"Herewith, I believe, however, that the two great problems are revealed whose solution devolves upon American jurisprudence: the creation of a scientific system of the common law, and a reform of the current law in the direction of that movement which is becoming more and more pronounced among the people of the United States in favor of a simplification, a greater efficiency and improvement, of substantive law as well as of civil and criminal procedure. Such a reform will, of course, not be produced by statutory decree alone. In my opinion this goal can be reached only through long and fruitful labor on the part of all elements of American legal life, the Judges, the attorneys, the university law schools, and the legal scholars of the country.

"A broadening, a deepening, and a developing of modern legal instruction upon the magnificent foundations created by Langdell; the thereby increased intellectual powers of the practical legal profession; the unmistakably successful efforts that are also proceeding from the bar in the direction of higher ethical standards; the creation of a literature that is scientific while yet resting throughout upon the living Judge-made law; all these factors, already firmly rooted in American soil, will produce a scientific system of the common law and ultimately, as the slowly ripening fruit of this last, a reform in the law also. Scientific instruction in the universities; development of a scientific literature of high rank; intellectual and ethical advancement among lawyers and Judges, who, under these influences, will be better qualified than before to reform the common law 'from the inside,' in the traditional manner of a law that has been made by lawyers; this appears to me the goal of American legal life today—a goal that is placed very high, and that can therefore only with difficulty be attained, but that is none the less completely attainable."

In a preface to the report, Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation, says Prof. Redlich was selected to make the study of American law institutions after England and the Continent had been searched for some one who could "take up the inquiry in a sympathetic spirit and bring it to the requisite educational and legal discrimination."

PRIZES IN 90-DAY AIR RACES.

Aero Club Committee Will Offer a Transcontinental Award.

A transcontinental prize is among the inducements proposed by the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America for the national ninety-day aeroplane competition to be held beginning July 4. A chain of landing places and starting places for the flights, where official observers can be stationed, has been prepared tentatively by the committee. It will include three routes from coast to coast.

The members of the club are endeavoring to raise $50,000 or more for the national contests. The contest is for the purposes of assisting the War and Navy Departments in developing aviation corps for the National Guard and Naval Militia, to demonstrate for the Post Office Department the practicability of carrying mail by aeroplane to hundreds of isolated places to develop the sport, and to demonstrate the practicability of using the aeroplane for general purposes.

To carry the competition into every State the Contest Committee has outlined three main transcontinental routes. The committee believes that there will be many aviators who in flying for the cross-country prizes of $100 a day will find themselves on the way across the continent, and then decide to keep on in an effort to gain the sea-to-sea prize.

For water flying it is proposed to establish a distance prize. Starting and landing places will be situated on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts, as well as on the great lakes. The stations on the Atlantic will include Portland, Me.; Boston, Newport, Providence, New Haven, Bridgeport, New York, Atlantic City, Wilmington, Norfolk, Charleston, and Savannah.

Every Naval Militia station on all coasts will be made a landing and starting station, and every effort will be made to interest yachtsmen and to make every yacht club a station.

COURT HOLDS POLICEMAN.

Sergt. McNamara Swears Patrolman Bossard Tried to Shoot Him.

With the aid of two patrolmen, Sergeant Thomas P. McNamara of the West 152d Street Station arrested Policeman Artemus W. Bossard and took him from the fixed post at 145th Street and Amsterdam Avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday morning on the charge that he had attempted to shoot the Sergeant when reproved for neglecting to make his hourly report to the station.

McNamara said Bossard drew his revolver and, aiming it at him as he stood ten feet away, pulled the trigger four times, but the cartridges did not explode. Patrolmen Barry and McGrath of the same station, who were a block away on the opposite side of the avenue, heard the quarrel and, running to them, disarmed Bossard.

After a police surgeon had examined Bossard and pronounced him entirely sober, he was taken to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, where his finger prints were taken and he was locked up. When the Harlem Court opened McNamara took Bossard there and pressed the charge of felonious assault against him. Bossard waived examination and he was held in $2,500 bail for the Grand Jury.

Deputy Commissioner Godley ordered Bossard suspended pending an investigation. Bossard, who lives with his wife, at 587 West 178th Street, is 40 years old and has been a policeman nineteen years. The only statement he would make was that McNamara had "been hard on the men."

McNamara is known as a strict disciplinarian, and it was rumored in the precinct that there had been ill feeling between him and Bossard, though there had been no evidence of personal enmity. Bossard was formerly a traffic policeman at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway and other Broadway posts.

500,000 CAPS EXPLODED.

Mayor of Pompton Lakes, N. J., Will Order an Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 4.—Half a million percussion caps stored in the Pompton Lakes railway depot storehouse exploded from unknown causes tonight, destroying the storage building at a loss of $2,000 and severely burning the station agent, Robert Rockefeller.

The caps, manufactured by the du Pont Powder Company at its mill at Haskells were removed from the Haskells station yesterday too late for the train. Owing to the fact that better connections could be made at Pompton Lakes they were removed there and stored overnight, which is a violation of a borough ordinance.

Mayor Hershfield of Pompton Lakes said tonight that he would order an investigation. Owing to the nature of the contents of the storehouse the firemen kept their distance and were content with saving the passenger station.

SUN CUTS $100,000 OFF CITY SNOW BILL

Reduces the Work of Shovelers a Third and Proves Costly to Contractors.

NEW PLOWS' VALUE SHOWN

Commissioner Fetherston Expects the Principal Streets Will Be Cleaned by Tonight.

The opportune arrival of warm weather yesterday, together with the Street Cleaning Department's huge corps of emergency snow fighters and the department's regular snow-fighting paraphernalia, made the Winter's heaviest snowfall vanish with almost magic rapidity.

The total snowfall during the storm was said to be eleven inches, or about an inch under the combined snowfall of the two other big storms the city had experienced this season. The snow was described as being "light" by an official of the Street Cleaning Department.

About 20,000 emergency shovelers were employed during Saturday night and all day yesterday, and several thousand of the emergency men were still at work last night until 10 o'clock. The cost of hiring these men, recruited mostly from the ranks of the unemployed and marshaled into service by the police, together with the cost of employing contractors for the removal of the snow that could not be put into sewers, and the other charges due to the storm, it was estimated, would amount to about $200,000.

The sunshine saved the city $100,000 by cutting down the work of the street cleaners one-third. It also affected the income of the contractors, as they are now paid for their work according to the number of cubic yards of snow they deliver to the city dumps, instead of by the old method of computation based on area cleaned. It would have required a refrigerator wagon to haul a full load of snow to a dump without losing a large percentage in transit.

By 11 o'clock in the morning most of Fifth Avenue had been cleaned between Twelfth and 110th Streets. The snow plows introduced this year, which all broke down the first time they were pressed into service, were steadily at work all night in Fifth Avenue and other thoroughfares. Not one of them broke down this time.

At Commissioner Fetherston's office in the Municipal Building in the evening it was said that the principal streets probably would be rid of snow entirely by tonight. No effort was made to clean most of the streets in the high-class residential districts, as its accumulation there was not considered a menace to health and as there was no great traffic on the thoroughfares.

In the twenty-four hours after the emergency squads were put to work at 7 o'clock on Saturday night, it was said, about 14,500,000 square yards of snow were pushed into the sewers in accordance with the Commissioner's plan to reduce the amount of contract removal; 3,120,000 square yards were piled by the regular and emergency workers for later removal by the contractors, who began hauling snow before it had ceased falling on Saturday night; 1,225,000 square yards were carted away by the regular force. These figures applied only to the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

The railroads managed to get their tracks clear early in the morning in most cases, and in the afternoon practically all trains were running on schedule time. The most serious delays in this immediate neighborhood, it appeared, had been on branch lines of the Long Island Railroad, where, in some instances, trains were delayed about three hours in the morning.

A train which left the Pennsylvania terminal here at 1:10 o'clock in the morning, with a large crowd of persons returning from theatres, reached Jamaica at about 1:30 and the theatre crowd had to make the best of until the train left at 3:10. Some tried to sleep, several women in evening gowns had a little dancing party well under way at the end of the first hour's wait, and the smoking car resembled a men's club, with card games in full progress on every side.

A conductor's report book fell into the hand of one of the passengers who had over-celebrated the end of Lent, and in the absence of the owner the report blank was filled in to the delight of the passengers. One of the entries was that the delay was caused "by snow shipments delayed by war."

It was reported late in the afternoon that telegraph and telephone wires were still in bad shape south of Washington, but at night the companies stated that most of the lines had been repaired.

WIFE SAYS FORGIVING DIDN'T MEND CUYLER

Pardoned Misdeeds Five Times, She Declares in Reply to Separation Suit.

FILES STACKS OF AFFIDAVITS

Married History of Man Who Dropped Name of "Teleamon Smith" to be Aired Again.

The suit of Teleamon S. Cuyler for a separation from his wife, Grace Barton Cuyler, has brought in reply a long statement from the defendant setting forth some of the reasons why her request that the suit be thrown out of court should be granted.

Cuyler came to New York from Atlanta, and is a son of the late H. H. Smith, a rich cotton factor. While his name was still Smith he met Grace Barton in California, and when she objected to changing her name to Smith Teleamon went to Georgia and induced the Legislature to let him take the name Cuyler, which had been borne by some of his ancestors. Armed with his new name, he came to New York and made Miss Barton Mrs. Teleamon Cuyler on Nov. 14, 1900.

Mrs. Cuyler left her husband in 1912 and, with her two children, went to live with her mother, Mrs. Isabella T. Barton, in Alameda, Cal. Later she established a residence in San Francisco and brought a suit for divorce. She won, and got a decree last month.

Mr. Cuyler tried to have the divorce proceedings set aside, and when he failed in this he began proceedings in the courts here for a separation, on the ground of abandonment, and for the custody of the children. Between these two actions Mr. Cuyler sued his mother-in-law, Mrs. Barton, for $500,000, accusing her of having alienated his wife's affections. Much testimony was taken in all of these proceedings, and the pending suit of Mr. Cuyler for a seperation has produced transcripts of nearly all of it. There is now a stack of it filed away in the office of County Clerk Schneider.

In her answer to the separation suit Mrs. Cuyler says her husband never provided for her in the twelve years she lived with him and that she was forced to seek help from her mother, so that she and her children might have food, shelter, and clothing. She also accuses her husband of unfaithfulness, naming Molly, Mergtha, a servant formerly in her employ, and a Mrs. Constance Brown.

Says She Forgave in Vain.

Mrs. Cuyler said she forgave her husband's misdeeds five times, and each time resumed marital relations with him, in hope that he would mend his ways, but that her hopes were vain. She said he was cruel and cold; that he willfully neglected her, and that the anguish he caused her had made her prematurely gray.

Going into details, Mrs. Cuyler said he used to get money from her by force and threats and that he spent the money upon the servant, Miss Margtha; that he constantly found fault with her and nagged her, and that once, at Dinard, France, she found him lying on the beach with his head in Mrs. Brown's lap. During the funeral ceremonies of King Edward in London her husband wanted a friend of his to share a window she had engaged from which to view the parade. She refused, and her husband flourished a pistol and threatened to shoot her.

Once he quarreled with her because her daughter Grace ate her soup in a manner that he disapproved of, and he slapped her face. But one of the greatest blows she received at her husband's hands came to her when she found a diary in which he had kept an account of a former love affair. One paragraph in the diary said his feeling for his old flame was fixed as the polar star and would never "deviate throughout time or the sweep of the ages, to the end beyond." Then, in modest approval of his own diction, he wrote: "I fully realize that I am conferring immortality upon her by this writing." He also said he counted the "past ten years lost." This covered the period of his married life.

Further on he wrote: "I mourn the begotten posterity whom those cursed, hell-born relatives of hers murdered—aye, for gold. The republic is the loser, but what can I do? The path is fixed and the light of my poor life is gone out forever and ever."

Hint at Queer Cotton Deal.

Among the documents on file in the County Clerk's office is the testimony of Mr. Cuyler, taken in an inquisition in San Francisco in his suit against his mother-in-law. He was questioned by Frank H. Power, Mrs. Barton's attorney. Mr. Cuyler was asked if he did not know that one of the reasons his wife had left him was because of the shame she had suffered on his account through his arrest in connection with a Canadian cotton deal, "and because you were written up in the various newspapers of the Southern States as being a sharper and trickster"; that while his wife was on the verge of becoming a mother he was spending money on "a servant girl," and that because he was being constantly sued and judgments obtained against him "through his fraudulent and improper actions in various ways"? Mr. Cuyler refused to answer any of these questions.

When he was asked how he could have been damaged by the loss of a wife whom his own actions had estranged from him he replied: "The loss of my wife's services as consort, her loving tenderness and care."

"Did Mrs. Barton have anything to do with your spending money on Molly Mergtha, or with the cotton deal?" asked Mr. Power.

"Mrs. Barton was endeavoring to prevent us from living together," replied Mr. Cuyler, "with threats of disinheritance, cursing, swearing, and locking doors; all sorts of things, some too horrible to mention."

Among the documents sent from California were a number of letters written by the various persons involved in the litigation. Here is part of a letter written by Mrs. Cuyler, dated in Paris, Feb. 14, 1911, and addressed to her brother, William F. Barton, at Alameda, Cal.:

Wanted Child to Eat Soup.

When we were at Dinard he (Mr. Cuyler) abused me, and slapped my face, because Gracie (the daughter) would not eat soup. He had threatened to kill me, and shut me up in a room for an hour, sitting with a pistol, and I only got out by strategy. He has raised hell in general, and has never provided either me or the children with one article of clothing or a particle of food or a place to sleep, or provided a roof over our heads, and he has lived in luxury, promising wonders. I think with all these things I could get a divorce for adultery or infidelity or whatever they call it in California.

Do get a move on. Mother says she will stay with the children, but if an immediate divorce is not absolutely necessary we can stay a while longer.

Here is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Cuyler to his wife on Jan. 27, 1907. It was dated at the Waldorf-Astoria:

It is useless to delude yourselves into believing that you three have even half a million left—leaving out the New York house. I doubt if you have an actual $300,000. Don't be a fool and dream of these things. They are as utterly unreal as those $4,000,000 your father told you he had.

Mrs. Cuyler is still living with her mother in Alameda, where the latter has a magnificent estate.

UNVEIL MORGAN MEMORIAL.

Pulpit Given by Parishoners of St. George's Is Dedicated.

A pulpit, erected to the memory of the late J. P. Morgan was yesterday dedicated at St. George's Episcopal Church, of which he was senior warden and for forty-five years a vestryman. The pulpit, which cost $4,000, was the gift of hundreds of parishoners. It is of carved oak, and built on rollers so that it may be moved out of the way at funerals and weddings. The old one has been transferred to the assembly hall of the Memorial House built by Mr. Morgan.

The Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's, said an original prayer of dedication at both morning and afternoon services. The widow of Mr. Morgan and Miss Annie Morgan sat in the family pew, and other members of the Morgan family present were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton.

JAIL-FOR-DEBT LAW MAY BE ABOLISHED

Lawyers Agree That the Mediaeval Statute Bears Hardest on the Poor.

SELDOM CONCERNS THE RICH

Bar Association Will Lead Effort to Have Constitutional Convention Wipe It Out.

The mediaeval method of imprisoning persons for debt, that is still in vogue in this State, will be wiped off the statute books by the Constitutional Convention, if the efforts of the Bar Association and lawyers generally are successful. Since 1835 members of many professions have at various times sought to get rid of the statute that locks up men and women who cannot pay judgments against them. Abraham S. Gilbert, counsel to Sheriff Grifenhagen, has seen how badly the law works in many cases, and intends to present to the convention actual occurrences of bitter hardship inflicted upon poor debtors and their families because of the law.

Mr. Gilbert said that under the present law a person may be arrested to recover a fine or penalty, to recover damages for a personal injury or an injury to property, or to recover money or property converted or misapplied, and also in actions for fraud. A victim of any one of these actions may be confined in Ludlow Street jail for six months where the amount involved is not more than $500, and for three months for smaller amounts.

Mr. Gilbert referred to one case where an action for slander was brought by a woman against a man. The man was arrested and fined $200, and because he could not pay it and could not furnish bail he was kept in jail from December to March. Then he was released. Inquiry revealed the fact that his release came through a fund of $34.50 which was raised by the prisoner's friends and given to the plaintiff, who thereupon furnished the necessary bail. Mr. Gilbert said:

"It is unnecessary for me to draw any inferences from the facts as I have given them. They speak for themselves. In the great majority of cases of arrests pending the action and before judgment, bail is furnished with little delay, but quite frequently we find a poor defendant in jail under circumstances similar to the case I have just mentioned. The fact is that the process of arrest bears heavily upon the poor and friendless. It never seriously concerns the wealthy defendant or the defendants who have friends able to find bail for them.

"Imprisonment for debt is repugnant to all modern ideas of civil law and procedure. Crime should be punished as such. Payment of debt should be enforced by purely civil process. In nearly every case of fraud the facts indicate crime. I am informed that the criminal authorities will not prosecute where there remains a civil remedy. If we abolish the order of arrest it will force prosecution of fraud where it now appears in these cases. Imprisonment is not a legitimate means of collecting a debt. In fact it rarely results in the collection. I should say that it never results in collection where a large sum is involved."

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There will also be many Rare and Beautiful Sets and Pieces of interest to Connoisseurs. These will naturally be picked up by the early comers.

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New York.	Mantles	Robes	Coats	Blouses
Henri Bendel	5	61	16	3
McNally	2	25	5	1
Max Schwarcz	11	15	1	..
Julius Stein Co.	..	18	4	..
L. Thurn	..	17	5	..
Haas Brothers	..	16	1	..
Lichtenstein	4	10	..	..
W. T. Hardy	..	12	2	..
Maginnis	..	11	1	..
Mollie O'Hara	2	9	1	..
Shanaham	..	9	..	..
L. P. Hollander	..	8	2	..
Simcox	..	7	2	..
Purcell	1	6	1	..
Remond-Beaufils	1	5	3	..
Farquharson & Wheelock	..	6	1	..
Louise & Co.	..	5	3	..
Lord & Taylor	..	5	1	..
Mange	1	4	1	..
Weingarten & Pearl	2	3	1	..
Kurzmann	..	5	..	..
Bonwit Teller Co.	2	2	..	..
Butler	..	3	1	..
Dimelow	..	3	1	..
Jacqueline	..	3	1	..
Stern Brothers	1	2	..	1
Van Smith	..	3	1	..
Hickson	..	3	..	..
Rohn & Rienzo	1	2	..	..
Sidney Stern	..	3	..	..
MacCarthy	..	2	1	..
B. Altman & Co.	..	2	..	..
T. M. & J. M. Fox	..	2	..	..
Hitchins	..	2	..	..
Leonard O'Neill	..	2	..	..
Mary Anderson Warner	..	1	..	..
Arnold, Constable & Co.	..	1	..	..
Norah S. Gannon	..	1	..	..
J. M. Gidding	..	1	..	..

New York (Cont'd).	Mantles	Robes	Coats	Blouses
Gimbel Brothers	..	1	..	..
Loran	..	1	..	..
E. L. Mayer	..	1	..	..
Sandefer	..	1	..	..
Stein & Blaine	..	1	..	..
Wolf & Schuloff	..	1	..	..
Boston.				
Ruby	..	4	2	..
Marie S. Wernet	..	2	..	..
Geo. Bradley	..	1	..	..
Driscoll	..	1	..	..
Brooklyn.				
Fred'k Loeser	..	3	1	..
Abraham & Straus	..	1	1	..
Chicago.				
Marshall Field	1	7	..	1
Carson Pirie Scott	..	4	2	..
Staples	..	4	2	..
Cleveland.				
H. Black Co.	1	1	..	..
Minneapolis.				
Boyd	2	8	1	..
Philadelphia.				
Meely	..	6	1	..
Graham	..	5	1	..
Altemus	1	2	1	..
Francesca Herbst	..	3	1	..
Wanamaker	..	3	1	..
Gimbel	..	2	..	..
Nash	..	1	1	..
Kater	..	1	..	..
Strawbridge & Clothier	..	1	..	..
Pittsburgh.				
Joseph Horne Co.	..	1	..	..

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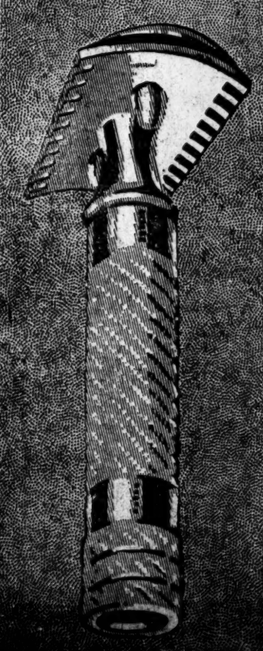

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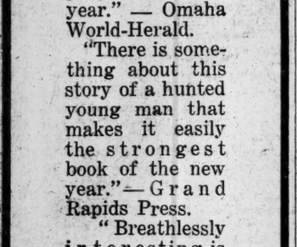

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The natural foot is shapely and healthy, and the COWARD ORTHOPEDIC SHOE is patterned to keep it so. If your feet tire, ache and burn after a day's work, they will come back to nature in this shoe, because it is restful and helpful—a shoe neither too tight nor too loose; one that feels natural from the first wearing.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.

FOES OF DIRECT TAX LAUNCH FIGHT TODAY

Prominent Financiers, Business Men, and Civic Workers to Hold Conference.

McANENY SOUNDS WARNING

State Levy, if Imposed, Will Mean a Real Crisis for This City, Official Declares.

A meeting of citizens prominent in the financial, real estate, mercantile, and other activities of New York, including representatives of leading civic organizations, will be held here this afternoon, to launch a campaign against the proposed direct tax measure now pending in the Legislature. This announcement was made last night by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, who declared the legislation proposed would mean that New York soon would face a financial crisis.

If the proposed direct tax was to be defeated, Mr. McAneny said, the citizens would have to be up in arms very quickly. His criticism of the tax as proposed was the opening gun of the campaign.

"Real estate and other business interests in the City of New York," said Mr. McAneny, "must wake up to the fact that if the Legislature votes such a direct tax as now is threatened, they must face a real crisis in the near future. A cut from the $18,000,000 proposed by Gov. Whitman two months ago to the $12,000,000 now proposed by Senator Brown will give no substantial relief. In either case, city tax rate for next year must pass the $2 mark. And there is no other relief in sight.

"A general examination of the city's own situation, made by members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment during the past several days, shows that the maximum of reduction in the city's expenditures for next year as against this year's figures will be not more than $4,000,000. But, under the agreement made last Summer with the holders of city bonds, one-quarter of the annual outlay for permanent improvements, such as have been covered previously by bond issues—probably not less than $5,000,000—must be added to next year's budget, more than offsetting any reductions.

Tax Rate of $2.01 or $2.06.

"The tax rate for 1916, for purely city city and county purposes, will hardly be less, therefore, than the rate of the present year—$1.90. If an $18,000,000 direct State tax is laid, the city's share in this will carry the rate for 1916 to $2.06. If the levy is for $12,000,000, it will go to $2.01.

"My own examination convinces me that the additional revenues to be secured from the new indirect taxes that Senator Brown very properly proposes—if the yield from these be only $5,000,000—would be more than sufficient to avoid the necessity of any direct tax whatsoever. The Legislature is figuring upon the period up to Sept. 30, 1916, the end of the next fiscal year. Upon the basis of the appropriations for the present fiscal year now in force, and upon the State Controller's official estimate of revenue for the present year, there will be in the Treasury on Sept. 30 next $5,577,764. The estimated revenues for the year ending Sept. 30, 1916, are $43,166,785, making a total available for next year of $48,744,549 after all of this year's expenses have been paid.

"On the basis of the current year's expenditures, with certain emergency items added, the appropriations of the present Legislature might readily be kept within $48,000,000, made up as follows:

Appropriation and supply bills, figured at the full rate of the appropriations of the Legislature of 1914	$32,500,000
Extra cost of the constitutional convention and state census	972,000
State aid for the improvement of local highways	1,880,000
Maintenance and repair of state highways at the rate of last year's appropriations	2,283,000
Workmen's compensation	425,000
Maintenance, construction, alteration and repairs to armories; bill now pending	683,000
Construction and repair of institutional buildings, as recommended by the Governor and a legislative commission	950,000
Sinking fund payments	8,200,000
	$47,803,000

"That this is a year of unusual stress is recognized everywhere. The city government, to help meet the need of the time, cut its departmental budget for the present year $2,000,000 below the actual expenditure of the year 1914. The increases in other items were beyond its control. There certainly is full justification for asking now that the State adopt a similar policy.

"Whatever need may be shown for the passage of special bills other than those I have listed could be offset through the promised reductions in the general appropriation bills below the figures of last year. The opportunity for such reduction has, in salaries alone, I understand, been estimated by the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee at something over $5,000,000.

"That there is evidence of a contrary disposition to go higher than last year's figures, here and there, appears in the fact that the bill for the 'maintenance and repair' of State highways has already passed the Assembly at $3,600,000, or nearly $1,500,000 in excess of the bill of a year ago.

"If the total appropriations are kept down to $48,000,000, there would be at the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1916, upon the official estimates of the State Controller, a cash surplus of about $700,000.

"It has been urged that a direct tax in some amount may be needed to complete certain sections of the barge canal work now in progress. I believe, however, that this, too, can be avoided. The $101,000,000 voted by the people for the construction of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals has been nearly exhausted. Unexpected judgments for damages claimed by railroad companies—judgments given by the courts after the adjournment of last year's session of the Legislature—have consumed several millions of the amount originally reserved for construction. The result, according to the estimates of the State Engineer, is a shortage of $4,000,000 in the amount required to complete the contracts now in force, while a further sum of $9,500,000 will be required for the final contracts still to be let, and an even greater sum for the liquidation of other damage claims.

"The natural way in which to raise the money needed to complete the barge canals is through an adequate additional bond issue submitted to a referendum vote at the next election. No part of the canal construction work should be charged directly to the people in an annual tax. If it were necessary to draw upon the general treasury for the present deficiency, the amount drawn might be covered by the prospective bond issue and made good to the general fund when the bonds are sold.

Other Canal Resources.

"There are, however, certain canal resources other than cash in the treasury that can, I believe, be made sufficiently available to cover all the present need. The amount of the deficiency required up to Dec. 1, at which time the moneys authorized by popular vote could be spent, scales down to $3,000,000. The State is carrying in the canal sinking funds a total of $2,923,000 derived from the premiums realized on previous bond sales. This money is not needed for the purposes of the sinking fund, which is very considerably oversubscribed at the present time from other receipts.

"In the judgment of lawyers who have previously advised the State Government with relation to its bond sales, it could be taken out by an act of the present Legislature and devoted to construction. This question could, at least, be readily determined. It has also been pointed out that the amounts due the State from the securities of certain defaulting contractors, amounting to $1,800,000, and payable at the completion of the present contracts, are amply covered by collateral, and that the State could borrow this sum in advance to help tide it over the few months between now and December.

"Beyond these resources is the fact that allowance apparently has not been made in the estimates of the amount required for the fact that the amounts actuallly earned by the canal contractors have averaged 4 per cent. less than the estimated amount of the contracts. There is no reason why this average should not hold good for the contracts remaining, yielding a further difference of $1,300,000 in favor of the fund.

SHIP STRANDS IN HARBOR.

Freighter Manna Hata Goes Aground Off Governors Island.

The freighter Manna Hata of the New York and Baltimore Transportation Company grounded at 10:30 o'clock last night on a rocky ledge off Governors Island as she was coming up the harbor to her pier in the East River.

Her Captain hailed the sentry on duty at the point of Governors Island and requested that a wrecking tug be sent for, as the vessel was taking in water. The weather was clear and the water calm at the time, and the Captain did not think there was any great danger.

Failure of the steering gear to act as the ship was about to make a turn toward the Battery was the cause of the accident, it was said. The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company sent a tug to the assistance of the stranded steamship at 11 o'clock.

ALBANY SETS SCENE FOR BIG CONVENTION

Revisers of State's Organic Law Meet Tomorrow to Effect Organization.

START TASK OF MONTHS

No Rival for Root as Chairman, but Many Are Striving for the Secretaryship.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—For the seventh time in the history of this State a Constitutional Convention will meet at the Capitol on Tuesday for the purpose of undertaking a general revision of the fundamental law. It will be called to order in the Assembly Chamber at noon by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo.

There will be 168 delegates in the convention. Of these 15 have been elected at large throughout the State. The other 153 have been elected from districts—three from each of the Senatorial districts. The Constitutional Convention will be controlled by the Republicans, as are the Legislature and the State administration. There will be 116 Republican and 52 Democratic delegates. All the delegates at large are Republicans.

The opening sessions will continue throughout Tuesday and Wednesday. It is expected that an adjournment will then be taken for three weeks, or possibly a month. At the sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday the convention will do little beyond electing a Chairman and other officers and adopting rules of procedure.

Secretary Hugo is planning only the briefest of welcoming addresses. After this has been delivered the delegates will be sworn in in groups of ten. The convention will then elect ex-United States Senator Elihu Root is presiding officer.

While the election of Senator Root, who was the majority leader of the last Constitutional Convention, held in 1894, will be uncontested, there are several candidates for Secretary of the convention. The most prominent are Frederick W. Hammond of Syracuse, Clerk of the present Assembly; ex-Assemblyman James T. Rogers of Binghamton, and William D. Cunningham of Ulster, who was a candidate for Secretary of State in the Republican primaries last Fall, but was defeated by Mr. Hugo.

It is predicted that the work of the Constitutional Convention will last all Summer. The last convention met on May 8 and adjourned on Sept. 29. Its procedure resembles that of the law-making bodies. Proposed amendments are introduced as are bills in the Senate and Assembly, and are referred to standing committees, appointed to prepare them for final debate on the floor of the convention. There were twenty-seven such committees in the last Constitutional Convention.

Secretary of State Hugo is preparing for the use of the members of the present Constitutional Convention—among whom are leaders of both the leading parties—an elaborate manual in two volumes, which contains, besides photographs and brief biographical sketches of the delegates, the rules of the last Constitutional Convention, the rules governing debate in the Senate and Assembly, the State Constitution, and much other information of value to the men who are to undertake the great task of revising the organic law of the State.

Reports Rescue at Sea.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14.—The Morgan Line steamship Comus, from New Orleans for New York, sent a wireless message to the Coast Guard cutter Seminole here today, saying that she had rescued the crew of the barge Northwestern, which broke away from the tug Wellington on Friday night and foundered northeast of Cape Lookout.

HAYWARD URGES REMOVALS.

Tells Whitman Service Board Associates Should Be Ousted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—Colonel William Hayward, Public Service Commissioner, spent this afternoon telling Gov. Whitman why he thought his four associates on the First District Board should be removed from office. Colonel Hayward's arguments, it is said, were not based upon what he had learned in office, but upon the investigation of the Thompson Legislative Committee, of which he was counsel.

Persons close to Gov. Whitman assert that before Colonel Hayward's visit he had about decided to permit the Public Service Commissioners now under charges, Messrs. McCall, Wood, Williams, and Cram, to remain in office on the ground that the investigation had disclosed nothing to show inefficiency to a degree to warrant removal. This being the attitude of the Governor, his private secretary, William A. Orr, went to New York City on Friday on a secret mission. Following Mr. Orr's trip, Colonel Hayward came to Albany today at noon, talked all the afternoon with Gov. Whitman and left at 7:30 o'clock for New York City.

It is Colonel Hayward's contention that the Thompson investigation revealed conditions which warrant the removal of the four Commissioners. It was he who attempted unsuccessfully to get the Thompson report to charge that the Commissioners were "inefficient." The use of this term would automatically have removed the Commissioners.

Gov. Whitman on Tuesday, March 23, heard the answer of the four First District Commissioners to the charges he had preferred, and postponed the case for two weeks. He must decide tomorrow whether he will call the Commissioners for a further hearing on Tuesday.

Colonel Hayward said today that he looked forward with interest to the first secret meeting of the commission since he has been a member, which will be held on Tuesday. He intends to express his opinions about the commission and urge some reforms.

"There is one thing I want to say for publication," said Colonel Hayward. "I have not yet used a Public Service Commission automobile to go home in."

MAY KEEP ALIENS ON SUBWAY WORK

Citizens Can't Displace Them, Attorney General Says, if New Law Is Observed.

ARE NOT MERE STOP-GAPS

And Dismissals Are Not Required—Aliens Employed Under Old Plan in a Different Category.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—Alien laborers, hired when native labor was not available, may be legally continued in their employment on public works, even if citizens should apply for the places they hold, according to an opinion of Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury, given in response to a request of Commissioner of Labor James M. Lynch.

Aliens hired in violation of the labor law as it existed prior to the amendment recently enacted should be discharged, Mr. Woodbury says, unless it is impossible to get citizens to replace them. In any event they should not be continued in their employment except under new contracts of hiring.

Commissioner Lynch informed the Attorney General that subway contractors in New York contended after the amendment to the labor law had been passed which permits the employment of aliens on public work when citizen labor cannot be obtained, that it was not necessary, in view of the amendment of the law, for them to discharge the foreigners in their employ even if American citizens were clamoring for their places, and he asked for a ruling.

"There should be little difficulty," says the Attorney General's opinion, "with the question of continuous employment of aliens employed in conformity with the amendment since the time it became effective. The preference given to citizens is intended to be availed of at the time the employment is open. If an alien is accepted because citizens are not available, his employment may continue, although at a later time a citizen might present himself for the particular employment performed by the alien.

"The statute nowhere indicates that aliens are to be hired simply as temporary help or as stop-gaps. It is true that the statute provides that 'aliens may be employed when citizens are not available,' but this does not carry the implication that aliens must be discharged if at any future time citizens become available.

"The question of the continuance of such aliens as were originally employed in disregard of the prohibition of the former law is somewhat more difficult. Their employment was illegal at its inception. The amendment has not sanctioned it; for we may assume, under the form of the inquiry, that those aliens were employed first, not only in utter defiance of the existing statute but without any regard for the availability of citizens at the time.

"When this amendment took effect on March 11 their employment was not legalized. Citizens were entitled to assert their preference to the exclusion of the aliens unlawfully employed. The provision of the law bringing existent contracts into conformity with the amendment does not affect this conclusion, since the original hiring did not comply with the requirements of either the new law or of the former law.

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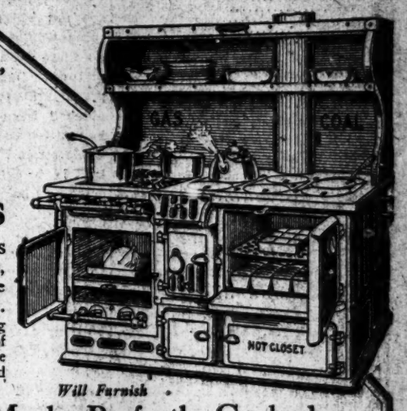

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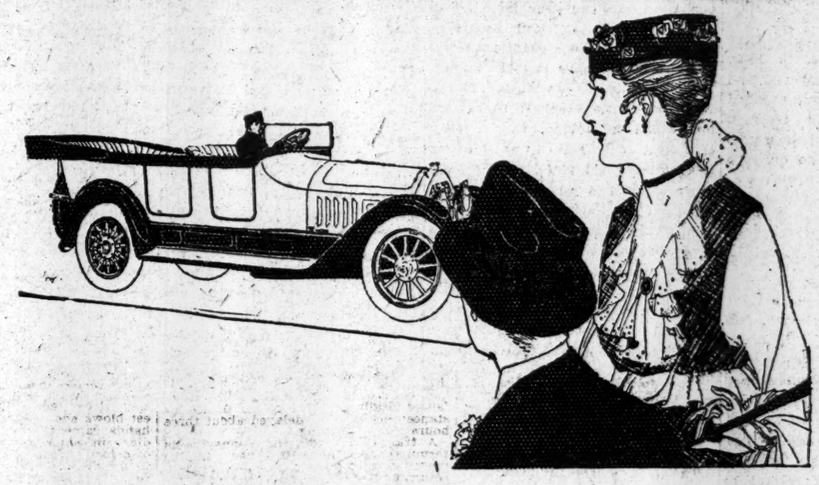
The game of the politician is to promise everything. Many of them ought to be prosecuted for fraud on account of the difference between what they promise and what they deliver. They're worse than the business man who over-advertises the quality of his goods. Let the business interests, from the laborer to the superintendent, from the office boy to the president, from the hired man on the farm to the owner of the farm, remember that they have a common interest in good business and a square deal in business. Stop listening to the fakers and let's boost ourselves back into good times. It can be done. No more knockers and false prophets are wanted. We are going to be too busy to listen to [illegible] good business.



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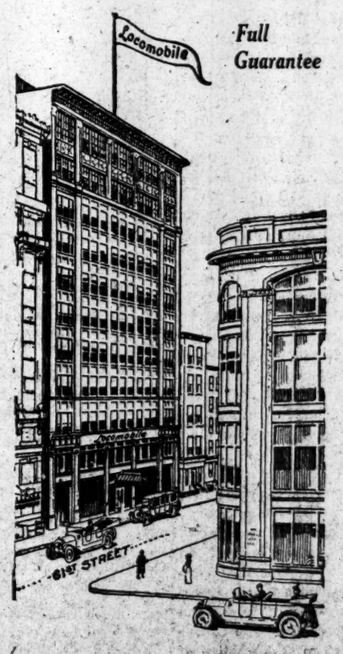

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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown..........15 Beekman Street
Wall Street..........2 Rector Street
Harlem..........263 West 125th Street
Bronx..........149th St. and Bergen Av.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1915.

ANOTHER DANBURY CASE.

A unionist of Danbury last week secured an award of damages against fellow-unionists for conspiracy in restraint of trade. The verdict was only for $1,100, but the principle involved is as important as the corresponding damages for $250,000 secured for the same cause by a capitalist plaintiff of the same town. The two cases taken together show that the anti-trust law is a perfect weapon of defense against unlawful infringement of rights by conspiracies of labor when the facts show that the unions have overstepped the reasonable limits of activity for the promotion of their interests.

The Connors case dates back to the time of the Loewe case, in 1909. CONNORS was both a good hatter and a good unionist, until he was expelled with several others who resented union restrictions of individual rights and liberties. There is no question regarding the expulsion, which was not contested as exceeding the union's rights. But after the expulsion CONNORS could get no work. Danbury was then under a union ban which closed nearly every shop in town. However, CONNORS resolved to fight the union, although lawyers told him that the contest was long and uncertain. He was hooted and stoned in the streets, driven from boarding places, and finally from town. Nevertheless he persevered, and has won his case, and deserves no less well of his fellow-citizens than LOEWE, who vindicated the rights of capital to freedom in business, without molestation by unlawful conspiracies. That CONNORS deserves well of those who do not wish to be unionists is too plain for remark. He deserves even better of unionists, for unless such activities of unions are restrained they will fare ill. That this is the opinion of the average citizen, regardless of sentiments about unions, appears from the fact that he gets his $1,100 damages by the unanimous verdict of a jury.

CONNORS brought his case against union officials, by name NEES and CONNOLLY, the latter now Labor Commissioner of Connecticut. The basis of the complaint was that they caused CONNORS's discharge, and thereafter by conspiracy prevented his employment in his trade. The decision of the court on which he secured his damages says:

> Monopolies of things of common use and need, whether created by governmental grant or by the acts of private parties or corporations, are odious, and their existence is contrary to public policy. They were condemned by the common law of England, and although changing in their more common source, have remained under a like condemnation in that country and this to this day. They are especially intolerable where they concern the basic resources of individual existence, to wit, the capacity to labor. Their beneficiaries may enjoy the favors they bestow, and feel injured when deprived of them. But the interest of the public outweighs that of the individual, and the public at large can see nothing but danger in the monopoly of anything of which there is a common need, or which is a common resource of life. This is an old and familiar doctrine in whose maintenance none have as deep an interest as the poor, the humble, and those who live by the labor of their hands.

This is what the lawyers call a case of the first impression. No other court of equal authority with the Supreme Court of Connecticut has made a similar declaration of these principles under the Sherman anti-trust law. Hereafter there is a leading case that the tyranny of labor is even more obnoxious than the tyranny of capital, because exercised against those less able to defend themselves against resources aggregating millions, and used with less conscience than is shown by individuals. It is now settled law that the monopoly of labor is an offense against labor, because it is an offense against the community of which the working class is a large part, and an essential interest regardless of numbers.

It is a reproach to government that it was left to private plaintiffs to establish the points in the Loewe and Connors cases. They were interstate cases, involving the right to trade or work anywhere, but government overlooked them while pursuing capitalist trusts which secured clean characters in several cases. The capitalist trusts which have been dissolved were not good trusts, but they suffer not in comparison with trusts which forbid wage earners to work for their living, and do so in the name of fraternity and benevolence.

VISIONS FIRST.

Opportunities in South America are not what the romantic adventurer thinks they are. One cannot go there with but two empty hands and grow amazingly rich in a few years. Sustenance is not to be plucked from trees. Gold does not lie glittering in the sands. Wild herds on endless plains are not waiting to belong to such as will but come and brand them. One who seeks the South America of the curious old woodcuts in the last generation's fourth-grade geography will do well to take money along for return passage. Many forget to do so and very soon become stranded in the land of their dreams.

The number of them seems now to be increasing, probably owing to the publicity that has accompanied a sudden access of a genuinely intelligent commercial interest in the future of Pan-American trade. It seems very silly. Anybody of average intelligence ought to know better. And yet the individual who goes empty-handed on the chance of taking fortune unawares differs not so very much from those who have thought in the past that South Americans could be persuaded by diplomacy to buy goods in the United States with credit and capital borrowed in Europe. Merchants and traders will make a great many foolish mistakes, no doubt, in their first experiences with Latin-American markets. It is better that they should make them and learn. That is what every one else has done.

A century ago, when the English traders were obliged by necessity to seek new outlets and turned to South America, their blunders were preposterous. In one year more goods were exported to South American countries than those countries could possibly consume or pay for in ten. Huge packing cases were left in the weather on the beaches; they were not worth unpacking, though they contained cut glass ware, costly fabrics, Sheffield plate, &c. Among other curiosities was a large consignment of skates abandoned on a semi-tropical shore. Afterward there was a speculative craze for South American shares in London. It went to smash, and millions of pounds were lost. But all of that was really an investment in the future of British trade with Latin-American countries. It paid very handsomely in the end. Nothing is done without waste.

THE MARGINAL RAILWAY.

The idea exists in some quarters that the Brooklyn Marginal Railway requires the city to do unwise things. The bill is not mandatory. It enables the city to do desirable things. It is a bill giving power to act, not requiring any act to be done. The power of performance or non-performance is left with the city authorities, and the thing to be done is a matter for future consideration, in details. When it comes time to act, then will be the time to consider certain allegations of improper influences. Those who are making them now should not only be allowed but required to make good their charges, or retract them. At present they have nothing to do with the case, since if true they do not touch the principles of the bill.

It is well known that only a small part of the freight to or from New York can now have direct transportation by rail. Most of it has to be transferred to lighters, transferred again to wagons or warehouses, and transferred again for consumption. There is a break between the railside and the shipside which gives all other ports an advantage over this city. This always was a handicap, and within a few months it has been increased by the requirement of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the lighterage service shall be a separate charge against shippers. The purpose of the Brooklyn Marginal Railway is merely to afford a means for distributing freight by rail between railways, and between railways and foreign shipping, and between railways and consumers. The purpose of the bill is laudable. Nothing can be or is said against it in principle. It is attacked only on details which are still to be settled.

The pending bill is designed to meet the objections of the vetoes of 1913 and 1914. Sentiment was different then, and it was thought that anything which benefited railways caused damage to some other interest, and that anyhow nothing should be done beneficial to railways. The purpose of building a marginal railway and carefully guarding against its use by more than one railway is not clear. It cannot be thought that the limitation of the use of the Marginal Railway to a single railway would enlarge its usefulness. Perhaps there was fear of a railway conspiracy not to use the Marginal Railway. As the matter stands there is a conspiracy between the city officials and practically all the city's commercial interests to get all railways to use the Marginal Railway. The terms are not fixed, but are left to the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate. If there is a plot they are in it. If the self-appointed guardians of the public interest are sufficiently vigilant they may be able to defeat the pending bill and leave the matter as it stands, with the city in full power to put the Marginal Railway in the control of a single railway, giving it a monopoly of the port.

The further objection is made that the city must pay more than is right for the real estate necessary for the enterprise. The fact is that the land to be purchased has still to be appraised, by appraisers not yet appointed. They might commit the city to a bad bargain, but in this case the worst is known. The city has an option—not an agreement either to sell or to buy—at a named maximum. No doubt it is liberal, maximums usually are liberal, but it is not necessary that it should be paid. The maximum is not the purchase price, but the limit upon it. There are various allegations of improper private and personal interests. As already said, they have nothing to do with the principles of the proposal. The bill represents three years' labor and is the fruit of all the criticisms which could be advanced. The common-sense thing to do is to adopt the bill for the sake of the principles embodied in it, and then to safeguard their execution with fidelity to the public interest.

WASTING TIME.

If the hysterical account of conditions in Mexico City which has just reached the United States by way of El Paso represented only the mental state of 2,000 Americans who have persistently remained in Mexico in spite of the urgent request of the Government at Washington that they return to their own land, it would not demand much consideration. But it really represents much more. It is, in effect, a manifesto practically subscribed to by many other Americans lingering in Mexico and by many more in this country more or less interested in business ventures south of the Rio Grande, which is primarily intended to create sentiment here in favor of intervention, armed invasion if necessary, any course that might serve to protect their interests. Large as the number may be of Americans who feel that way at present, there is no question that they form an insignificant minority, quite without influence upon the prejudices and opinions of their fellow-countrymen. There is no general feeling here in favor of intervention, but quite the contrary.

The picture of daily life in the Mexica capital contained in the report we have mentioned concerns only the comparatively few weeks of OBREGON's occupation. Conditions are better now, if they were ever quite so black as they are painted in that report. As for the Americans remaining in the capital, they have often been advised by our Government to leave since the very beginning of HUERTA's rule, and only the other day the Brazilian Minister, who acts as our diplomatic representative, replied to a request of the State Department at Washington that Americans should be assisted to leave the city that there were not enough willing to go to fill one train. Yet home is a much better place for these unhappy exiles, many of whom have perfectly just claims which must be satisfied whenever Mexico has a stable Government. Those claims must be presented through the State Department. They say they can do no business in Mexico now. Why do they stay there?

On the other hand, the Mexicans in San Antonio and New Orleans who are making a great fuss over a new plan to pacify Mexico must bear in mind that their proper field of operations is not on United States soil. Their plan seems to be perfect, even as to funds and a new police force of 20,000 men; but we cannot escape the suspicion that they would prefer to be preceded across the Rio Grande by a well-equipped United States army. If that is so, their scheme will permanently remain where it looks so well, on paper.

THE ROCKAWAY PROJECT.

The plan to combine the thriving village of Far Rockaway, the colony of Arverne, the tent villages of Rockaway Beach, and the cottage settlements of Belle Harbor and Neponsit (not forgetting Goose Creek and the Raunt) in a separate city, distinct from the municipality of New York, has its fascinating qualities. It would be an oceanside metropolis comparable only with Atlantic City, and might in time rival that place as a Winter as well as a Summer resort, although a great deal would have to be done to accomplish that end. Politically, the change would be very advantageous to a large number of persons who are at present out of touch with the course of statesmanship. Mr. WILLIAM DEVERY, long esteemed as a humorist of striking originality, is spoken of as the first Mayor of the City of Rockaway.

The plans of secession and reorganization include the payment into the treasury of the new municipality of a handsome sum to start with. About six-tenths of 1 per cent. of the taxable property in Greater New York lies in the district which it is proposed to withdraw from this city. The claim is made, therefore, that the Rockaways are entitled to that fraction of the value of the property owned by New York, less their combined share of the greater city's debt. This would leave something over $2,000,000 for the City of Rockaway's nest egg. The effect on New York's present borrowing capacity might be disastrous, but what would Rockaway care for that?

The scheme, as we have said, is fascinating. It has both ingenuity and drollery to commend it. It would be agreeable to contemplate as a relief from the stress of these days of turmoil if a bill creating the new city had not actually been reported favorably by the Cities Committee of the Assembly. A joke may be carried too far. The district defined in the bill is a part of the City of New York, its paying industries depend for support on the citizens of New York, and the talk about secession is nonsense.

FLOUR TRADE PROFIT AND LOSS.

Washington announced the other day that the exports of flour were $8,962,160 in February this year, against $3,603,828 last year. There was a single sale of flour requiring a half million bushels of wheat and two steamships for carrying it abroad. That is pleasant reading, even though it is known to reflect abnormal and temporary conditions. There are less obtrusive items of news about the flour trade quite as well worth remarking. For example, the Canadian Commissioner of Commerce finds something as gratifying to Canadians as our large flour exports are to Americans.

Canada's exports of flour to Trinidad doubled in 1914, and the United States sales fell more than half. For Canada the growth was from 83,761 barrels to 160,955 barrels. For the United States the loss was from 112,258 barrels to 47,040. Similar changes were reported for Barbados and British Guiana, and doubtless exist for all the British West Indies. That is the result of the reciprocity treaty negotiated between Canada and the Antilles, and is reflected in many other items of trade. Canada is buying where she sells and is doing much sugar business formerly done here.

That this was to be expected was remarked when the reciprocity negotiations were pending at the time of our tariff revision, but no provision was made to safeguard our trade. Canada's flour is taken past our ports for delivery, and its sugar imports have a similarly longer voyage. We have the advantage of better accommodations as well as shorter routes, and yet we lose the trade. There could hardly be a better year to lose our flour trade, but it will come to be missed soon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Spoiling a Frank Admission.

Antagonism in the medical profession to what—in spite of that antagonism—has come widely to be known as "twilight sleep" takes many forms. They range from the conscious and deliberate misrepresentation of known facts to which not a few doctors have resorted, up to the expressions of a reasonable and decent caution against too hastily accepting and acting on the claims made in behalf of a new procedure by its inventors and their enthusiastic disciples.

It is the latter, not the former, sort of criticism that was to be expected from American Medicine, a journal notable for the fairness as well as the soundness of its editorial judgments. That it should resent, as it does, the announced banding together of certain "lay" women to "compel" physicians to bestow the "Daemmerschlaf" was to be expected; not surprising, either, is it that this resentment did not prevent American Medicine from making the large admission that "no doubt scopolamin and morphine have been successfully employed in childbirth by competent men." No believer in "twilight sleep" ever said more for it than that, and the statement, with its necessary implications, constitutes their whole case.

But what is surprising, disappointing, and in some degree discouraging, is the addition by American Medicine to this just and correct assertion of others deserving neither of those characterizations—the assertions that the use of these drugs "is to be encouraged in carefully selected cases, but not as a routine procedure; there are numerous contra-indications, and these must be determined by those familiar with their combined action."

This, to speak plainly, is not true. The contra-indications, for competent men faithfully following the real Freiburg technique and individualized dosage, are not "numerous." To say that there is none at all, though a slight exaggeration, would be much nearer the truth, as has been demonstrated in thousands and thousands of cases. The single condition, authoritatively recognized as a contra-indication—a rare one, fortunately—is an atony that obviously forbids the use of any anaesthetic.

Breach of Promise to Marry.

In the course of some vigorous comments on the Osborne-Tanzer case, The Columbia (S. C.) State ventures to ask a question which must have risen in many minds, only to be suppressed there as likely, if uttered aloud, to be misinterpreted as proving the inquirer to be a bad, bad man. What The State wants to know is this:

> Why should a man, rightly or wrongly, be haled into court as a defendant for "breach of promise" of marriage? If human experience and information in general get anywhere, ten women break these contracts to one man who forgets them.

The chances of intelligent discussion and the reaching of a conclusion would have been better if The State had made its question broader and asked, not why any man, but why anybody, should have to defend suits of this sort. Moreover, the answer in no slightest degree depends on the relative frequency with which men and women evade the keeping of what it calls "these contracts."

And, really, the debate should be restricted to cases uncomplicated on either side by any false pretension of the celibate status, that being obviously a misdemeanor, if not a felony, and properly punishable as such. In cases, too, where material injury has been done, a penalty is just. But when there is fracture of the promise—which promise, by the way, must usually be little, if anything, more than an implication or deduction from a proposal or request—then both the wisdom and the rightness of enforcing compliance or exacting punishment are at least dubitable. For either party to a marriage to enter it unwillingly is to make practically certain utter misery for both, and why should anybody be put under any pressure at all to bring that calamity to pass?

That suits for breach of promise by men are almost unknown, while women not infrequently bring them, raises another question—the question whether men or women have the more delicacy of mind, the more reluctance to expose "heart secrets" before the eyes of an always amused and never sympathetic public. Of course no woman of refined sensibilities ever did or could bring a suit for breach of promise. Only lack of self-respect, inability to feel humiliation, and indifference to ridicule enable anybody to take such a grievance into court. And men, with exceptions so few as to be negligible, don't do it.

What this teaches we do not pretend to decide—not, certainly, that men are better than women.

Benefactors, but Not Beloved.

There is yet to be revealed whether the American soldiers, or the more or less native Panamanians, were to blame for last week's rioting in Colon. Probably the immediate cause of the trouble was misbehavior due to the familiar removal of inhibitions which follows indulgence in alcohol, but it takes more than that to account for the fierceness that marked the little battle, and the fact that the more serious harm came to the soldiers hints the real explanation.

The lamentable truth is that, in spite of all that the United States has done for Panama, its inhabitants do not like us. They admit the magnificence of the canal as an engineering achievement, and do not deny that it has brought, and always will bring, to the Isthmus profits and opportunities hitherto existing only in dreams. But with all this has come irksome interference with long established habits; and even the improvement in health conditions, which seems to us a priceless blessing, has meant for many a native merchant the banishment of a disease to which he was himself immune and safety for rivals from whom the fear of death formerly protected him.

Then the aliens from the north, besides their troublesome yearning for and insistence on municipal cleanliness, tend to show a brusqueness of manner that grates on tropic sensibilities, and, worst of all, they have outlandish notions about the importance of epidermic pigmentation, and assume an air of superiority in their daily walk and talk.

The truth is that nobody is grateful for what he doesn't want, and the fact that somebody else thinks that he ought to have it, and is the better for it, counts for little or nothing or less than nothing in the creation of friendships.

A REPLY TO DR. DERNBURG.

All but Germany Were Ready to Adjust Matters Amicably.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is extraordinary to see how the Germans, especially for the past few days, have tried to demonstrate that they are not responsible for the cause of the war, and that in reality it is Austria which was obliged to resist. On March 24 the North German Gazette said: "It was incompatible with the dignity of a great power (Austria-Hungary) to submit the question to other powers."

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES Dr. Dernburg asked last night: "Why did Sir Edward Grey put the blame for such a conference as he proposed not being held on Germany? The difficulty was between Austria and Serbia. They were the States that would have had to accept the conference proposal, because they would have to submit to it."

In saying this, the memory of Dr. Dernburg must be rather short, for he forgets that on July 31 the Austrian Ambassador in St. Petersburg stated: "The Austrian Government was ready to discuss with the Russian Government even the basis of the note to Serbia," and that "on the same day the Ambassador of Austria at Paris called upon Viviani and declared to him that Austria not only had no intention to infringe on the territorial integrity of Serbia but was ready to discuss with the other powers the basis of its conflict with Serbia."

If we remember that already on July 23 Serbia was ready, as always, to accept a specific understanding by leaving the question either to the decision of the International Tribunal of The Hague or to the great powers which took part in the elaboration of the declarations which the Serbian Government made on March 18 and 31, 1909, and on the other hand that Austria-Hungary knew of the Russian mobilization when her Ambassadors both at St. Petersburg and Paris made the abovementioned declaration, how is it possible to explain that just the day after this specific declaration of the most interested party in the Austro-Serbian conflict Germany sent its ultimatum to Russia, and how is it possible to state now that it was incompatible with the dignity of a great power to submit the matter of the case to other powers?

As confessed by the North German Gazette on Feb. 5 last, the telegram sent by the Czar Nicholas to Emperor William, offering to submit the Austro-Serbian dispute to The Hague Tribunal, was not published by the German Government in its "White Book."

Do not all these omissions and contradictions demonstrate that they have a bad case; that it was Germany who forced the war? And is it possible to come to another conclusion, when we see that all the interested parties, that is to say, Serbia, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, were disposed to settle amicably the matter, and that it was only Germany—who was not directly interested in this conflict—who refused to come to an amicable settlement, but pushed on its mobilization and was the first to declare war on Russia and France!

VICTOR YSEUX, LL. D.,
Member of the Central Committee of the Bar Association of Belgium.
New York, March 26, 1915.

The Riddle of Supply and Demand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The item in THE TIMES headed "City Buys Less Milk," referring to the fact that owing to the decreased demand, due to unemployment, the creameries of Schoharie County have notified the farmers to discontinue delivering milk, forcibly illustrates the economic fallacy of centralization or monopoly (whichever you choose to call it) in a prime necessary of life. Instead of reducing the cost of milk to the consumer, thereby enabling the unemployed to obtain that indispensable commodity at a lower price, private organization's effective interference with the law of supply and demand results in the artificial maintenance of prices to the consumer at a time when the latter's earning power is so considerably reduced and in injury to the producer, who would doubtless cut the price, to the advantage of no one but the middleman who ladles the profits from both ends to the injury of the community. T.

New York, April 1, 1915.

The Fame of Lee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to a correspondent of THE TIMES who resented the fact that General French in a recent interview ranked General Lee as the greatest of the commanders of our civil war, I would say that it in no way disparaged Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas, McPherson, Sheridan, Meade, and others, but there can be but one "best," and that Lee held that place was the opinion of such military writers as Chesney, (in his military biographies,) and Lord Wolseley, as well as General French. All these writers were well up in the matters appertaining to the subject of which they wrote. N. Y. E.

New York, April 1, 1915.

WHERE ITALY NOW STANDS.

Not Under Obligation to Germany, as Dr. Burgess Thinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of April 1 of your esteemed paper there appears an open letter of Professor John W. Burgess under the heading "Fear of England Made Italy Neutral." Professor Burgess does not spend as much of his dialectics to demonstrate that the entrance of Great Britain in the war has prevented Italy from joining the Teutonic powers as he does to prove that "Italy is at this moment the plighted ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary against Russia and France in any defensive war waged by the former against the latter." Also, to demonstrate that "for Italy to cast in her lot with Great Britain, France, and Russia against her present allies would be a deed of dishonor so deep and damning that he [Professor Burgess] would never persuade himself that she will do it until it is actually done."

I admit that, if the people in Italy should have the knowledge that Professor Burgess has, on the events that led to the present war, they would commit the greatest infamy of history in case they should go to war against Austria-Hungary at the present moment.

It would be idle for me to start a discussion on the chain of facts that led to the war. If I refer to the situation created by the Bosnia-Herzegovina annexation, Professor Burgess can surely refer me back to the Treaty of St. Stefano and to the happenings that led to and justified the annexation. As a matter of fact, I feel personally not altogether antagonistic to Professor Burgess's view of the causes of the war. Where I feel antagonistic to him is where he produces his personal opinions backed by his incomplete statement of events as a positive truth and expects to impose the implicit general acceptance of same as a basis to a drastic condemnation of Italy for the eventual case of her entering the war against Germany and Austria.

The responsibility of the war has not been placed yet—perhaps it will never be. At present—outside of Germany and Austria—there is in the civilized world a majority who believe—rightly or wrongly—that Germany and Austria are directly responsible for it. In Italy this majority is very large. I have followed with great interest the Italian general opinion as reflected by the press and in private and public discussions. When the note of Austria to Servia was made public on July 24 everybody in Italy realized that it meant war. Everybody during the momentous week that followed was in the most painful state of anxiety in regard to the part that Italy would have to take in the eventual general European conflagration. I was in those days in the City of Turin and in touch with some of the most prominent political and military men of the country. I was present at a number of their discussions.

In the perplexity of the moment, caused by the sudden turn of the events, the most desperate opinions were set forth about the obligations of Italy in regard to her allies. The insufficient knowledge of the secret treaty, the lack of positive information about the exchanges of diplomatic notes, the general confusion of the situation, made these discussions most futile. Still, there was a most keen and sincere will on the part of all to connect the events of the day with the letter and the spirit of the treaty, imperfectly known, and draw conclusions as to the right and honorable way for Italy to act.

When the war broke out the impression that the country got was that the Teutonic powers had planned the coup and the war was a premeditated aggressive move on their part for the supremacy of the world. The press and the public discussion unanimously reflected this attitude of the national conscience. One week later the Government officially declared neutrality.

Since then the popular spirit has taken a decided turn antagonistic to the Teutonic alliance. The country resented keenly the action of Germany and Austria of embarking into a venture of such magnitude as the present war without giving her the slightest hint. What I desire to put in evidence, in contradiction to the statement of Professor Burgess, is that Italy is today absolutely free to choose any course she pleases in the protection of her own interest. Her national conscience, backed by an interpretation of the events quite different from the one Professor Burgess states, is thoroughly sincere in her belief that the action of her former allies has disengaged her from her obligations under the treaty.

If she enters the field she will be no more dishonored—no more wrong, no more right—than Germany, Austria, Russia, England, France, Turkey, Serbia, Montenegro, and Japan. SILVIO VILLA.

New York, April 2, 1915.

Plant Your Trees Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The desirability for the systematic planting of trees, both deciduous and evergreen, in this country is tragically emphasized and vividly enforced upon our attention by reason of our knowledge from many sources of the devastating destruction of countless trees and other valuable forms of vegetation over an extended area of Europe. Throughout the country we are still lacking in an earnest and intelligent interest in the subject of this form of conservation. This is the tree-planting season—the beginning time, indeed, for all kinds of planting enterprise.

Tree planting in the city may be begun now and continued throughout the month of April. It is not usually considered safe to plant deciduous trees after actual growth begins. Some of these days, it is hoped, the Park Department in the several boroughs will be authorized to make an arrangement by which the property owner can have the work done, by paying for it, entirely by the Park Department. At present the work will have to be done by the owner of property by the aid of a responsible florist or nurseryman, with whom an understanding must be had beforehand, since the trees must be supplied and planted in accordance with a permit, to be had without charge, from the borough Park Department. For instance, two cubic yards of soil per tree must be supplied, and soil is no longer cheap in the city. Choice of tree may be made from the maples, elms, American and European lindens, the oaks, ash, the sycamore, or plane trees. Those who live in the suburbs will enjoy greater freedom in choice and opportunity in this agreeable undertaking. To those I would suggest a more general use of evergreens as being particularly effective in Winter and exceptionally resourceful for shelter. They are an added charm to the Winter landscape. Not a few trees and shrubs, while supplying shelter and food for the birds, may be effectively used in the general planting scheme. For instance, there are the cedars, mulberry, cherry, crabapple, sassafras, the various kinds of berries, thorns and briers, the alder, gooseberry, barberry, dogwood, currants, &c. J. F. CULYER.

New York, March 29, 1915.

A Trooper's Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A brief comment on the efficiency of the N. G. N. Y.: The last field service of any importance was the Connecticut manoeuvres of 1912. It is generally conceded that field service is essential to efficiency. We understand that the Legislature at Albany will not vote any funds for guard camps or manoeuvres this Summer. They did not do so last year. Consequently there will be no field service unless units go to camp at their own expense. Few are financially able to do this. That means that many men will have served their three years' enlistment and be discharged with only such knowledge of their duties as is acquired on board floors or tanbark. Rather discouraging to the enlisted man, isn't it? In view of present circumstances it does seem as if this spasmodic economy might be exerted elsewhere. Most of the Guard went into it in the genuine desire to learn their job. Fine chance they get! What's the use? TROOPER.

New York, April 3, 1915.

Learn Lip Reading in Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please let the deaf know of the advantages of lip reading. If persons who are losing their hearing would start to learn lip reading promptly, they would be gainers. I have been taking lessons for about six months, and am able to understand members of my family and many outsiders without hearing their voices. I am gradually learning to forget my defect, and human intercourse is becoming more a pleasure than torture. Some of the public schools have evening classes in lip reading. N. G. M.

Bronx, April 1, 1915.

THE DIVIDED HEART OF SWITZERLAND.

A Country Where Neutrality is Hyphenated—On One Side Are the German-Swiss and on the Other the French-Swiss.

Extract from an article by Paul Wernle, a prominent Swiss theologian, in The Basle News, replying to an anti-German article in the Journal de Genève by Paul Seippel.

Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 7.

It is obviously possible for a good Swiss to understand that for Germany the monarchical tendency is, perhaps, the proper one. But this is, in the opinion of our Swiss-French friends, the point where we German-Swiss are suddenly to refuse all sympathy to the neighboring nation. They will gladly allow us the enjoyment of German intellectual life if we will only make a sharp distinction between the latter and German politics and militarism and condemn absolutely and openly the last two, as they are in the habit of doing—following French and English examples. We are willing to concede that this distinction they make is meant in a friendly spirit. They wish, in this manner, to assure the German people of their love and to combat in German militarism the scapegoat, or in Seippel's Biblical language, drive it into the desert.

But do they realize what their distinction implies? Surely nothing else than this: "We will like you Germans if you will do as in olden times, when you represented no united power, possessed no mighty army, much less a navy of any kind, and had to submit when in the Thirty Years' War, the Seven Years' War, and the Napoleonic era, Spaniards and Swedes, French and Russians devastated your land. In those days of political weakness you became the nation of poets and thinkers, and maybe you would stand higher today without armament, with the intellect alone."

We Swiss are no more and no less militaristic than by far the greater part of the German people, which, as ever, is a peace-loving nation in peace times, criticising and kicking about its military and the expenses and duties it imposes, but in the hour of danger with no other thought than to defend and maintain its position in the world. And I really cannot see that the French or the Russians up to the present have pursued a different course. I really doubt whether our French-Swiss friends are wise to compare France with Germany in this particular. So long as France, by its alliance with Russia is in the fortunate position of sending millions of Russians against Germany's back, and so long as it knows that since the outbreak of war its northern coast is protected by the powerful English fleet, my weak political insight does not reveal what reason people in France and Switzerland have to complain of German militarism. The only real difference between the German Empire and the neighboring States lies first in the former's especially exposed geographical position, and secondly in the fact that Germany is a growing nation, while France is receding. From which the need arises for Germany to look about for over-sea territory for expansion no less than for France. This real difference creates for Germany the necessity of keeping itself more than ordinarily armed and ready to resist attack, and, so long as the present conditions of imminent danger from the east and the west continue and so long as England with its navy controls the seas (a kind of militarism to the horrors of which our French-Swiss neighbors obviously have no objection) to hold themselves ready for war, just as each of the neighboring countries does in its own way.

We in German Switzerland know something of Fichte and Schleiermacher and Ernst Moritz Arndt, in whose persons high spiritual capacity and a simple patriotic faith and obedience to duty were completely united, and whose spirit today accompanies the youth of Germany as its better self. We believe, however, that the difference of opinions between us regarding German militarism as against French, English, and Russian militarism might, under calmer consideration, be equalized, if the violation of Belgian neutrality by the German armies and all the events connected therewith had not now more than ever stamped German militarism with odium, and confronted us German and French Swiss alike with the question: Will not the same thing happen to us next time, and could we, under like circumstances, act otherwise than the Belgians did?

Our French-Swiss brothers unhesitatingly made up their minds that by this violation and the treatment of the Belgian people defending its liberty Germany has made itself our enemy, and that in future no true Swiss may feel friendly toward the Germans. Three things may be said in answer to that. In the first place, it won't do to regard the whole world war from now on solely from the viewpoint of violated Belgian neutrality.

Secondly, we deplore the violation of the neutrality of Belgium under all circumstances. I know of no one among us who would defend it. We believe, to be sure, that there is a difference between neutrality of one sort and another. We believe that we in Switzerland have till now regarded our neutrality and its duties in an essentially different light than the Belgians did theirs and that agreements between Swiss officials and a neighboring Government would be an impossibility. We have been told, too, of a widespread hatred of Germany in Belgium before the war, which, if it had existed to the same extent in German Switzerland, would have made our neutrality much more difficult to maintain. Among us in Switzerland we have heard people speak jokingly of "French-Swiss neutrality," which pleased many Englishmen and Frenchmen living in our midst much better than neutrality, as we German-Swiss understand the word. And finally, in the third place, suppose we honestly put ourselves for once in the position of our German neighbors. The mighty belt of French fortresses on the left which has held out to this day and seems under the protection of the whole army to be impregnable and meanwhile the congregating and onrush of the millions of Russians on the right, and when we realize what that means and what it signifies for the existence and the whole future of Germany—with the possibility still open of a French march through Francofied Belgium—I do not know how many among us would have the courage to respect the sanctity of the treaty under all circumstances. We simply cannot bring ourselves to point with pathos to a sacred treaty and in all sincerity expect a great nation to prefer to perish rather than break the pact.

In these words an American Quaker assured me that the United States would act just that way. They would say, better to perish with honor than to break a written pact! But no American can at present satisfy me that these are more than words. And to me it seems much more honest to confess to one's self. In the course of history there will always be cases when treaty-morality will not suffice because too much is at stake for a nation. Most deplorably it remains that this neutrality violation has given our German sympathies a severe blow. But where they were real and deep before they have not been swept away by it. To be sure, the sharp line dividing us from our German neighbors stands here revealed. However strong individual sympathy with the racially kindred neighboring nation may be, for us it goes without saying that we are and wish to remain Swiss.

But we do believe that with this resolute Swiss spirit our love for the German people may well harmonize. We should renounce a large part of the greatness of our time if we were to leave our German friends now that the most terrible need and danger has come upon them, when it means to them victory or death for the existence and honor of the Fatherland. It gives us a queer feeling when we hear that out there in the trenches Protestants and Catholics alike sing Luther's song of hope. "A mighty fortress is our God, a trusty shield and weapon," the song in which we are accustomed to put the very best and highest spirit of our own faith. A nation that can sing and pray and fight and die like that—that is not a nation that our French-Swiss are now having described to them by foreign newspapers.

ONE GERMAN MISTAKE.

They Thought Dr. Van Loon Was on Their Side, but He Wasn't.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few weeks ago you very kindly printed a letter in which I tried to state as precisely as possible why Holland, while willing to defend its neutrality at all costs, did not feel called upon to enter the war. I based my arguments upon our historical prejudices. There has been some misunderstanding about this letter. Our English friends, without exception, graciously acknowledged that the letter contained much that was true and that on the whole they could agree with its honest tendencies. Our German neighbors, on the other hand, approached the subject with the glee of a missionary who has just won another convert. "At last," they said, "here is a man who has seen the truth and who dares to confess it."

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, allow me to say the following: While from an historical point of view the people of Holland, judging this war by its diplomatic issues, feel that there has been much fault on both sides; while the people and the Government will in every possible way avoid an entrance into the quarrel, which is so little sympathetic to them; while theoretically they will maintain a strict neutrality, any such action on their part has nothing whatever to do with their own personal feelings.

For the German acts of piracy in Belgium, for the imprisonment of Belgian parents, whose children escape the country to join the army of their fatherland, for the starvation of Luxemburg, for the murder on the high seas of citizen passengers of mail steamers, we have an excellent Dutch expression. Only THE TIMES would not consider it fit to print.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1915.

The Best Seats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re Charles Frohman's tirade against the reduced theatre rates, let me ask why he doesn't protect the public against the speculators and ticket agencies?

This morning I went to the opening sale of tickets for "A Celebrated Case." I was at the box office at 9:15. No one else was in line, and yet at that early hour I was told all choice seats in the first balcony and the first row in the second balcony had already been disposed of.

As I was leaving a man came in and asked of the clerk in charge: "Have you my seats?" Receiving an answer in the affirmative, he inquired the amount he owed. The sum was over $300. Does Mr. Frohman call this fair play? J.

New York, April 1, 1915.

Need of a Wall Street Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe I am voicing the sentiments of a great many others when I say that a modern circulating and reference library is badly needed in the downtown financial district. A district that can boast of such a large and intelligent army of brain workers should have a building fully equipped to satisfy the many demands that would undoubtedly be made on it. M. FISCHER.

New York, March 30, 1915.

Ten-Cent Rose Bushes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest Mr. Ebel's criticism of the price of rose bushes, quoted in an article entitled "Intimate Talks of a Successful Amateur." I should like to reply to it by giving my personal experience with ten-cent rose bushes. During the last five years I have bought between five and six dozen rose bushes from at least five of our most reliable nurseries, paying for them prices ranging from $1 to 35 cents a plant. I have found none of them as satisfactory, healthy, or hardy as a dozen bushes bought at a flower auction in New York for 10 cents apiece. These bushes after a three-year test have proved themselves to be in every way most satisfactory.

I have known so many people who have had the same success with ten-cent rose bushes bought at auction or reliable department stores that I consider it a proven fact, and one worthy of note, that price does not by any means necessarily determine the quality of a rose bush. G. W. T. P.

New York, April 3, 1915.

IN A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

I'm glad we did not stay below—
The dead men clamor for us so!
But on the surface here
Is naught—ah, what approaches there?
A woman, who, with glassy stare,
Floats confidently near!

She, too, was of that murdered band!
Her cheek is cradled in her hand,
Her face is turned to me,
Her wide, but not unfriendly eyes,
Express incredulous surprise
That such a thing can be.

She floats along beside us there,
So straight, so still, her unbound hair
Caressed by every wave!
O God! It is my sweetheart's face!
Nay—now my mother takes her place
Within this watery grave!

I look again—'twas but a dream;
This is no kin of mine! 'Twould seem
I was confused awhile;
And on the stranger's pallid lips
There hovers, as she sways and dips,
A faint, elusive smile.

Begone! We dive beneath the sea,
But waiting for us eagerly,
Behold, the dead men stand
With upturned faces gleaming white
Through Stygian waters, black as night,
And stretch a beckoning hand!

I say I know that they are there!
Up! Nearer to the light and air!
We left her long ago.
Not gone? Well, then, we'll have a race!
Useless—her oddly smiling face
Would seem to tell us so.

That smile—by what right is it there?
Such dead should mirror black despair!
What does that woman see?
To her the future is revealed—
The future, that for us is sealed
In awful mystery!

Begone! Or tell me what you know!
She answers not, but to and fro
Rocks lazily. The miles
Of troubled waters twixt our base
And us are haunted by that face
That smiles—and smiles—and smiles—
WHY?

BEATRICE BARRY.

CARDIAC PATIENTS TO LEAVE SHARON

Burke Relief Foundation Takes Up Work of Trade School for Convalescents.

NEW HOME IN WHITE PLAINS

Heart Disease Sufferers Only Second in Number to Those Afflicted with Tuberculosis.

The Convalescent Home for Cardiac Cases, one of the newest and most practical philanthropies devised by residents of this city, will close its doors at Sharon, Conn., tomorrow, and reopen on Wednesday in one of the new buildings of the Burke Relief Foundation at White Plains, N. Y.

This undertaking, which was started as a practical experiment in medical social service in 1913, has now become a problem of no small magnitude, since the heart cases are the largest single group of handicapped persons in the community, with the exception of the tuberculous. The terms of the workmen's compensation law in this State render it now almost impossible for a man with heart disease to secure employment, suitable or otherwise.

The convalescent home is intended exclusively for patients suffering from chronic heart disease and convalescents after an acute attack. In the home at Sharon, in addition to receiving convalescent care under medical supervision for several months, the patients are taught trades whereby they may continue to be wage earners without the danger of further damage to their already crippled hearts. The workshop for graduates of the home is at present at 42 Lexington Avenue.

The enterprise became an established fact in July, 1913. It was incorporated last year under the name of "The Trade School for Cadiac Convalescents."

The Burke Relief Foundation will now take over the convalescent care and occupational training of the patients, thus leaving the organization free to concentrate upon the workshop in this city and to extend the field of usefulness of the graduates. In the Burke Foundation establishment, room, board, medical attention and industrial training will all be furnished free of charge.

Those in charge of the Foundation, however, wish it to be understood that patients will not be received by application to the general admission bureau of the Burke Foundation. Patients are only admitted to the Trade School who have been selected after a careful medical inquiry into their conditions.

At the first meeting of the Medical Board, Dr. Warren Coleman was elected Chairman and Dr. H. V. Guile, Secretary. It was decided that Dr. Guile should examine all candidates for admission to the school. It was also agreed that all cases returning to New York to work in the shop should be kept under observation at the evening class for cardiac cases held each week at Bellevue Hospital, Out Patient Department. The age limits of candidates for admission have been extended to from 16 to 60 years.

The question of the rejection of candidates has presented a most difficult problem. While it is appreciated that it is not desirable to make the requirements so exacting that the usefulness of the school will be impaired, nevertheless the success of the enterprise depends in no small measure upon the selection only of such cases as seem by their promise of a fair degree of health to justify the expenditure of money necessary to teach them a new means of livelihood. The chief reason for refusal to accept applicants has been the seriousness of the cardiac condition.

The Sharon enterprise was undertaken as the result of the New York Conference on Hospital Social Service, an organization representing the social service departments of some twenty-five hospitals and dispensaries in the city in April, 1912.

Up to this time cement work is the only industry taught in the Trade School for Cardiac Convelescents, and this has taken the form of beautiful flower pots and garden furniture, appropriately designated as "Sharonware." The output of the workshops is unique in character and design, and the flower pots are called "the pots that breathe." They are porous and require no holes at the bottom. The men who make them have improved in health, and are able on an average to earn $12 a week. The earnings vary from $4 to $35 a week.

There have been various exhibits of the ware and an Esater sale, but public support is needed to keep up and extend the work. Those responsible for it ask that any who may desire to contribute to its support address the Treasurer, Charles Knoblauch, 42 Broadway. Applications for membership should be sent to the Chairman of the Membership Committee, Mrs. C. F. Neergaard, 24 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

PLEA FOR BROOKLYN NEEDY.

Two Urgent Cases Commended for Easter Charity.

Two cases of urgent need are recommended to the Easter generosity of readers by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 6 Schermerhorn Street. The Bureau says:

"Mrs. M., the mother of four children of whom the youngest is only 2, has been deserted by her husband. She has been trying to support her little flock by working as a laundress, but can earn only $2 a week, while living expenses are $10. Now in poor health, she has appealed to the bureau to help her. Her eldest daughter, 16 years old, is being cured of incipient tuberculosis at a sanitarium and is almost sufficiently well to be discharged, when she can add to the family income. For the next few months the bureau will need $8 a week for rent and food. Mark gifts 0195.

"Mr. V. was killed recently in an industrial accident, leaving his wife to battle life alone with four children, the youngest under 3. The bureau is endeavoring to secure compenstion for the family and to build up the health of the mother and children. In the meantime $6 a week will be needed for living expenses. Mark gifts 0196."

The bureau acknowledges the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: 0193, cash, a Friend, $5; cash, a Friend, $1; 0194 cash, Anon., $1; cash, Anon., $2; cash, a Friend, $1. In response to Easter letter, cash, Anon., $5; cash, a Friend, $5. In response to other appeals, cash, Anon., 25 cents; cash, Anon., $1; cash, Anon., $1; cash, Anon., $1; cash, Anon., $5; cash, Anon., $2; cash, Anon., $1; cash, Anon., $2.

Mrs. Crerand Weds Robert Love.

Mrs. Margaret Crerand, widow of William F. Crerand, a publisher, and Robert Love of Downington, Penn., were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride, 33 West Forty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Dr. White of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a blue faille silk afternoon gown, trimmed with Limerick lace, and a blue hat with roses, and carried roses and lilies of the valley. Her brother, David McCay, gave her in marriage. Miss Florence McCay, her niece, was maid of honor. The best man was James McCay, a nephew of the bride.

SETH LOW PRAISES FAIR.

Beauties of Displays in California Amazes Him—Advises All to Go.

Seth Low, who returned last Saturday from a three-weeks' trip to California as Gov. Whitman's official representative to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, was as enthusiastic as a child yesterday as he told of his visit. He said he had seen many world's fairs but that this was the most beautiful of them all.

"I advise every American to go who can possibly do so," he added. "There is no sacrifice within reason that should not be made to get there. In all probability this will be the last world's fair for a long, long time. The present generation is not likely to see another. Under present conditions it is inconceivable that there should be one for many years to come, and this fair is something the people of the country, least of all those in the East, cannot well afford to miss. It is beautiful beyond words.

"It may seem a long way off to us in New York, but it really isn't. The four-day trip is delightful. Mrs. Low and I enjoyed every minute of it. The last time we were in California previously was twenty-six years ago. The trip took six days then. My advice is, 'Go to the fair.' I can't make that too strong."

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Low, the party consisted of Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury of the New York State National Guard and Major F. L. V. Hoppin of the Governor's Staff. The party spent eight days at the fair, and on March 19 Mr. Low dedicated the New York State Building.

"The State Building is done in classical style and beautifully proportioned," said Mr. Low. "Like all the other buildings, it is built of imitation travertine, which is a soft yellowish stone very restful to the eye. I have never seen anything more beautiful than the architecture of the whole exposition. The courts are superbly arranged, and the tree-planting is remarkable. The light effects at night have never been equalled. The lights are all concealed and shed a beautiful glow upon each building. Dominating them all is the Tower of Jewels, an immense structure adorned with bits of cut glass. At night colored lights are trained on this and it becomes a huge mass of beautiful, many-colored spangles."

Mr. Low said it was a mistake to suppose the war had deprived the exposition of its international character. There were more nations represented as exhibitors than at any previous fair he said. Some of the foreign exhibits are still on their way aboard the United States collier Jason.

Mr. Low says he opened his eyes still wider when he visited the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego. He was struck most of all by the beauties of the horticulture there and was astonished to learn that the luxurious plants and trees he saw were growing on what was once a barren waste.

FUN AT LAMBS GAMBOL.

Members of Actors' Club Give Skits at the Hudson.

A "Lambs gambol" was given last night at the Hudson Theatre with a lot of new features. It was held in secret because it was Sunday, but everybody who passed through Forty-fourth Street during intermissions knew about it, for the members ran bleating across the street from the theatre to their clubhouse.

The gambol started off with an overture, a violin solo by George Stehl, with Charles A. Prince as conductor of the orchestra. Then came the "Zone Police," a play in one act by Richard Harding Davis, with Edward Ellis in the cast as Major Aintree, and Fred Stanley, Tom Walsh, and Rudolph Bullard in other important rôles.

The fun never stopped after that, and one of the big features was a presentation of "The Clock Shop," by John L. Golden, played by an all star cast. Another hit was made by a "dramatic absurdity," by Harry Leighton, called "It Never Could Happen." Other playlets were "The Finish," by Harris Armstrong, and "Watchful Waiting," by Vincent Bryan.

THE OPERA CONCERT.

Zimbalist, Hempel, Braslau, and Arthur Middleton the Soloists.

At the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night the special soloist was Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, who played Lalo's "Symphonie Espagñole" and pieces by Cui, Bowen, Godowsky, and Spalding. Frieda Hempel sang an aria from "Ernani" and four German songs. Sophie Braslau sang "The Faro" from "Euridice," and Arthur Middleton the "Largoal Factotum" from "The Barber of Seville."

The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played the overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Tschaikowsky's Overture "1812" and the "Triumphal Entry of the Bojars," by Halvorsen.

"Movie" Play to Help the Blind.

Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff is to be the hostess from 12 to 1 o'clock today at a private performance of the film version of her book, "The Lady of the Lighthouse," at the Vitagraph Theatre. The royalties from the book went to the New York Association for the Blind and the motion picture play is designed to show what can be done in a practical way for the blind. The association's President, Joseph H. Choate, and its Secretary, Miss Winifred Holt, will be in Mrs. Woodruff's box. Before the play is put on for the general public the Association for the Blind will be permitted to produce it twice.

French Women to Give Two Plays.

The annual fête of the Lyceum Societé des femmes de France of New York will be held on Wednesday afternoon in the Century Lyceum. Two plays, "Elle etait une Bergere" and "Jeanne D'Arc a Doremy," the latter by Mme. Carlo Polifeme, President of the society, will be given. Claude Benedict, a member of the Theatre Francais, is directing the rehearsals. The proceeds will be applied to a fund being raised for the erection of a statue of Jeanne D'Arc in Washington, D. C.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Another dramatization of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" is to be produced soon in one of the smaller playhouses. In it Margaret Sumner, its author, will impersonate several of the characters. Kitty Cheatham will include an act of this version in her Easter recital in the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon.

A Spring fashion show in which models and mannequins will appear in gowns designed by noted dressmakers will be a feature of next week's bill at the Palace.

The transfer of "Alice in Wonderland" to the Hudson today will in no way interfere with the presentation of James Forbes's comedy, "The Show Shop," in that theatre.

The score of youngsters who take part in the refugee number "We'll Take Care of You Hero," in "Fads and Fancies," at the Knickerbocker, were guests at an Easter surprise on Saturday night. Miss Giulia Morosini entertained a party in one of the stage boxes and just before the play went behind the scenes and presented each child with a doll dressed in the costume of the country represented by the recipient.

Returns from the Johnson-Willard fight will be read in the Columbia and Fifth Avenue Theatres between the acts.

An echo of the old Hammerstein-Conreid rivalry has been caught by the sensitive ear of the publicity agent of the "made-in-Columbia" show, "On Your Way," which will be presented in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor next Monday night. In the cast of the university revue are Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, and Elliott H. Sperling. The former is a grandson of the impresario, whose name he bears, and Mr. Sperling is a nephew of the late Heinrich Conreid.

CALIFORNIA

Lackawanna Railroad

'ROUND TRIP $94.30

Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.

BROOKLYN: 505 FULTON ST.

PASSOVER SERVICES FOR 20,000 CHILDREN

Simultaneous Celebrations Held in Nine Theatres by Young Judea Society.

RABBIS AND OTHERS SPEAK

Dr. Wise Compares the Freedom of Jews Here with Oppression in Other Countries.

Twenty thousand Jewish children held simultaneous Passover Festival celebrations yesterday morning in nine theatres in New York City under the auspices of Young Judea, a society organized to promote the best Jewish spirit among the younger Jews. In each theatre the celebration consisted of talks by rabbis and others, lectures on Judaism, moving-picture exhibitions of the life of Moses and of Jewish life in the Holy Land, and music. Also each child received a picture of a painting entitled "Passover," done by Lilien, the Jewish artist.

The largest meeting was in the Jefferson Theatre, in Fourteenth Street, near Third Avenue, where Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, was the principal speaker. Dr. Wise took the freedom of the Jews as his theme and contrasted the liberty enjoyed by Jewish children in America with the oppression of Jewish children in other parts of the world.

"Just two years ago today," he said, "I was in Palestine attending a Seder, or Feast of the Passover, in an orphan asylum for children whose parents had been killed in Russian massacres. I cannot help but think of the condition of those poor children as contrasted with the happy condition of the children I see before me. You who enjoy so much in this free country should help those children who suffer under persecution."

Dr. Wise said the Jewish children of America should not make the Passover season an occasion for feasting and pleasure as long as their sisters and brothers in Europe and Asia endured such misery during the season. He appealed to the children to make the freedom of the Jews throughout the world the aim of their generation.

The Chairman of the meeting in the Jefferson Theatre was Bernard A. Rosenblatt, and besides Dr. Wise, the Rev. Dr. Jacob Kohn addressed the children.

The eight other theatres where exercises were held and the speakers were:

The National, East Houston Street and Second Avenue, Joseph Barondess, a member of the Board of Education, and Rabbi Nathan Blechman.

The Lenox, Lenox Avenue and 111th Street, N. Taylor Phillips.

The Hamilton, 146th Street and Broadway, Rabbi Elias Margolis and Rabbi Moses Rosenthal.

The Star, Lexington Avenue and 107th Street, Benjamin Peristein, Secretary of the Provisional Zionist Committee, and Rabbi Aaron Robison.

The McKinley Square, 169th Street and Boston Road, the Bronx, Louis Lipsky, President of the American Zionists, and the Rev. Dr. Elias L. Solomon.

The Folly, Graham Avenue and Broadway, Williamsburg, the Rev. Dr. Max Raisin and Solomon Frankel.

The Comedy, 189 Grand Street, Williamsburg, Morris Robinson and Rabbi Wolf Gold.

The Brownsville, 482 Hopkinson Avenue, East New York, Assemblyman Nathan Finkelstein and Rabbi Benjamin Lichter.

The use of the theatres was given for the exercises by William Fox and Benjamin S. Moss.

TO AID SETTLEMENT CAMP.

"An Evening of Fantasy" to be Given at the Plaza.

An entertainment called "An Evening of Fantasy" will be given on Wednesday evening, April 7, at the Plaza in aid of the Summer Camp of the Women's Auxiliary of the University Settlement. There will be four parts to the entertainment. George Barrere and his orchestra will supply the incidental music and Minnie Dupree will recite the poem of the pantomime.

Among those interested in the benefit are Mr. and Mrs. Wilson P. Foss, the Baroness de Ropp, Mrs. W. Edgar Baker, Jr., Mrs. G. C. Boldt, Jr., Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., Mrs. George E. Sloane, Mrs. Alfred D. Bell, and the Misses Marjorie and Dorothy Woodford, Marjorie Vreeland, Elinor Schuyler Mills, Marjorie Winants, Eleanor and Agnes Brown, and also Robert Adams, Jr., Floyd Crosby, Edwin B. Dickinson, J. C. Ames, Jr., Alexander Arthur, and Oliver Wagstaff.

Dates for Junior Assemblies.

The dates for the Junior Assemblies, the most important subscription dances given for débutantes, have just been decided upon. They will be held at Sherry's on Tuesday, Nov. 30; Friday, Jan. 14, and Friday, Feb. 4. This will be the first time that these dances, formerly the Junior Cotillions, have been held on other than Tuesday evenings. The committee in charge of the dances consists of Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. George G. King, Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. Ernest E. R. Adee, Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

Two Engagements in Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 4.—Mr. and Mrs. George S. Jellerson of 98 Park Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss M. Ethel Jellerson, to Henry Hart Bradley of 111 Clark Street, Glen Ridge. Mrs. Mary Van Court of 33 Orange Road has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ethel Van Court, to Heard I. Hall of Llewellyn Road.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Leary, Mrs. Ben Ali H. Lounsbury, and Mrs. Ray Dennis will be among those who will pour tea this afternoon at the reception Mr. and Mrs. John McCormack are to give at 3 o'clock in the Reinhardt Gallery, 565 Fifth Avenue, for Mario Korbel and W. D. Goldbeck, whose sculpture and paintings will be shown privately.

Mrs. M. Leiner of 943 Longwood Avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Sarah Leiner, to Elias Price of the Frontenac, 76 West 113th Street.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Alma Schwab, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Schwab of 502 West 180th Street, to Leonard H. Simon, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon of 88 Broad Street, Newark. Mrs. Schwab will give a reception for her daughter and Mr. Simon on April 18 at the Marseilles, 103d Street and Broadway.

Mrs. Helen Marks of 127 West 141st Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Sarah Marks, to Leonard C. Asch. No date has been set for the wedding.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

WOMEN'S SHOW SATURDAY.

Clubs to Hold Industrial Exposition at Grand Central Palace.

Women's clubs of all kinds are to be patronesses of the big Woman's Industrial Exposition to be held in the Grand Central Palace from Saturday, April 10, to the 17th inclusive. Different women will be in charge of the entertainments from day to day. On Tuesday, April 13, Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner will speak on the natural method of education, the system by which she has given her daughter of 12, Winifred Sackville Stoner, the education of a college graduate. Children from the audience will be formed into a demonstration class to show how simple the system is.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Chairman of the Women's Peace Party of New York, will be in charge of the program on Wednesday, April 14, and Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Madelaine Z. Doty, Mme. Aino Malmberg, the Finnish feminist, Miss Mary Shaw, and Mrs. Henry Villard will be the speakers.

BRIDE DIES IN FIRE.

Burned in Toledo Hotel—Many Guests Unaccounted For.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 4.—The body of Mrs. John L. Frye of Adrian, Mich., was recovered late today from the ruins of the Niagara Hotel, which was destroyed by fire early this morning. Her husband is missing, and it is believed was suffocated or burned to death. They were married three days ago and were on their honeymoon.

The hotel sheltered at least 200 guests, many of whom have not been accounted for. Police and firemen continue a search of the ruins. Vernon Gates and his son Hal of Chicago were burned so badly that they are not expected to recover.

JUDGE NOTT'S MOTHER DEAD

Trial of the Anarchists Likely to be Postponed a Week.

Mrs. Alice E. Nott, mother of Judge Charles C. Nott of General Sessions, and wife of ex-Chief Justice Charles C. Nott, Sr., who presided over the Court of Claims in Washington for forty years, died yesterday morning at her home in Morristown, N. J., after a month's illness. Judge Nott has been presiding over the trial of the anarchists charged with attempting to explode a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and for the last week has been going from the Criminal Court Building to his mother's bedside in Morristown every night.

The trial of the anarchists will be adjourned for a week today probably, as the strain of the last week on Judge Nott has been great, and he wants to accompany his mother's body to Williamstown, Mass., where it will be buried.

Mrs. Nott was the daughter of the late Mark Hopkins, President of Williams College, Williamstown. Her husband was appointed a Justice of the Court of Claims by President Lincoln and was made Chief Justice by President Cleveland. While living in Washington Mrs. Nott took a prominent part in the social life of the capital, and was actively engaged in church work. Justice Nott retired about seven years ago, and since that time has lived in Morristown. Justice Nott is 87 years old.

In addition to her husband and son, Mrs. Nott leaves one daughter, Miss Margaret Nott.

NOTED JEWISH WRITER DEAD

Works of Isaac Loeb Peretz Were Published in Many Languages.

The Jewish Daily News of this city has received a cable message from its Warsaw correspondent announcing the death in that city of Isaac Loeb Peretz, the noted Jewish writer. He was born on May 25, 1851, at Samocz in the Government of Lublin, Russia, and distinguished himself in the Hebrew school where he received his early education.

On completing his studies in Hebrew, Peretz turned his attention to secular studies. He wrote poems in Yiddish and Hebrew, and was known as a "maskil" or progressive. He studied law and practiced for a time, but as a result of government restrictions he was compelled to abandon this profession and seek other means of gaining a livelihood. He went to Warsaw where he was appointed clerk of the Jewish community, devoting his spare time to literature.

The collected writings of Peretz have been published in Hebrew, "Kol Kibte Peretz," Warsaw, 1899, in Yiddish on the fiftieth anniversary of his birth, and in Russian. They have appeared also in other European languages. The Jewish Publication Society of America has published an excellent English translation of Peretz's best stories.

Warren Day Hanford.

Warren Day Hanford, 48 years old, head of the W. D. Hanford Cold Storage Company, with offices at 105 Hudson Street, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, at 302 Central Park West. He complained of feeling ill when he returned from his office on Saturday afternoon. Death was due to heart trouble. Mr. Hanford was Vice President of the Mercantile Exchange and a member of the New York Athletic Club. His father, Richard R. Hanford of Vinton, Iowa, was visiting him at the time of his death. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Alice Hanford.

Ex-Representative W. H. Jackson.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—Ex-Representative William H. Jackson, 75 years old, died yesterday at his home in Salisbury, Md. He was a Democrat until 1888, when he joined the Republican Party. He served three terms in Congress, and at one time was a member of the Republican National Committee.

His son, William P. Jackson, filled the unexpired term of the late United States Senator Isidor Rayner.

Woman Dies Aged 100 Years.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 4.—Mrs. Ella J. Priest, 100 years old, died at her home here today. She did housework until a few months ago.

Obituary Notes.

ANTHONY MOORE, Superintendent of the Slater Manufacturing Company's mill in Pawtucket, R. I., died suddenly in Fall River, Mass., yesterday. He was formerly Superintendent of the American Thread Company mills in Holyoke.

Mrs. ANNA ELIZA MYERS, widow of Jacob Myers, for many years employed in the mailing department of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died on Saturday at her home, 1,131 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Myers was born in Coxsackie, N. Y., on June 9, 1832. She leaves four sons, William J. Myers, Treasurer of the Union Stove works; Phineas B. and Robert L. Myers of J. & P. B. Myers, Inc., and Frank Myers, an artist. The funeral service will be held in her late home on Tuesday evening. She will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery on Wednesday morning.

COL. DE LANCEY KANE DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Noted Horseman and Astor's Great-Grandson Initiated Coaching in America.

LONG A SOCIAL LEADER

Graduate of West Point Who Inherited $10,000,000 Served in the Cavalry in Our Army.

Colonel De Lancey Astor Kane, the sportsman, who has been credited with being the father of coaching in America, died last night at his home, "Davenport Neck," in New Rochelle. He was 69 years old. Death was due to pneumonia. Colonel Kane was a great-grandson of John Jacob Astor, and inherited a fortune estimated at $10,000,000.

Colonel Kane was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1868 and was a Lieutenant in the First Cavalry, U. S. A., from 1868 to 1870. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and was graduated in 1873 from the Columbia Law School in this city. Colonel Kane married Eleanora Iselin, daughter of Adrian Iselin, of New York, and they had one child, De Lancey Iselin Kane.

Founder of the Coaching Club.

With the late Colonel William Jay Colonel Kane founded the Coaching Club of New York in 1876. He had acquired his fondness for horses while in the cavalry and his taste for coaching during his stay in England. One Spring in the early seventies Colonel Kane and Colonel Jay were strolling down Fourth Avenue when they passed a carriage maker's establishment, according to the story told of the founding of the club, and noticed an old-fashioned driving coach outside. They bought it immediately. Colonel Jay procured a thoroughbred horse and Colonel Kane supplied the other from his family stock. A cab horse and another completed the quartet with which the two started the first private coach and four seen in Fifth Avenue.

The Kanes trace their ancestry back to the days of Queen Elizabeth and her successors, when the ancient family of nobles bearing the name O'Kane was deprived of its extensive lands in County Londonderry and part of County Antrim, Ireland. John O'Kane came to this country in 1752, and dropped the prefix from his name. At the time of the Revolution he lived on his estate, Sharyvogne, Dutchess County, N. Y., and being a Royalist, was included in the confiscation directed against supporters of that cause. He lost all his property and returned to England with his brother, Capt. Kane, who had served in the Royalist forces in the war. John Kane's eldest son, John, Jr., stayed in this country, and became one of New York's foremost merchants.

Family a Noted One.

One of his sons was J. Grenville Kane, long secretary of the Union Club. The second son, Elisha Kane, married a daughter of General Robert Van Rensselaer. Among the descendants of the family's different branches have been many men of distinction, including Judge John K. Kane of the United States District Court in Pennsylvania; Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the arctic explorer, and General Thomas Lawrence Kane, commander of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Brigade in the civil war.

Colonel De Lancey Astor Kane's father was De Lancey Kane, and his mother before her marriage was Louisa Langdon, whose mother was Dorothea Astor, daughter of the first John Jacob Astor.

His wife, who inherited a large fortune, was a Catholic, and the Colonel was converted to that faith in 1897, although he had been a vestryman of Trinity Church in New Rochelle. He became a member of St. Gabriel's Catholic Church in New Rochelle, which was built by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Sr., at a cost of $200,000. His title of Colonel came to him as a member of the Governor's staff.

Colonel Kane was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Country, Coaching, New York Yacht, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

DR. JULIUS M. BLEYER DEAD.

Specialist Devised Electrical System for Executions.

Dr. Julius Mount Bleyer, 56 years old, a specialist in diseases of the nose, throat and lungs and the originator of the method by which murderers are put to death in this State, died on Saturday at his home at 725 Riverside Drive after several months' illness. He was born in Austria, and studied there, in Germany, France and England, later receiving a medical degree at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in this city. He began his practice here in 1883, and since 1888 had been employed by the Metropolitan Opera Company as a consulting specialist on throat troubles.

Dr. Bleyer was appointed a member of the Medico-Legal Society's committee to obtain the adoption of a new system of ending the lives of criminals in 1883. He was a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine and Surgery at Naples, a member of the American Medical Association and other American organizations of scientific men, and formerly was Vice-President of the American Congress on Tuberculosis. He is survived by his widow, one son and a daughter.

MORRIS ASHHURST TYNG.

Lawyer and Aged Graduate of Williams Dies in Summit.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 4.—Morris Ashhurst Tyng, a lawyer, with offices in New York City, who had lived here for more than twenty-five years and was one of the oldest graduates of Williams College, died at his home, 38 Franklin Place, tonight. He was 73 years old, and was born in Philadelphia. His father was the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, at one time rector of St. George's Episcopal Church in New York.

Mr. Tyng was graduated from Williams College with the class of '61, and from Columbia in 1864. He was at one time associated with William W. Phelps in New York. He was President of the Board of Education here from 1908 to 1912, a member of the New York State Bar Association, a former member of the Union League Club, and a Mason.

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Natural Alkaline Water

Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve

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Not Genuine without the word

CELESTINS

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—April 3, 409 West 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen, a son.

EPSTEIN.—April 1, 103 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Epstein, a son.

MENDELSON.—April 2, 527 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Mendelson, a daughter.

MOOS.—April 1, 456 Riverside Drive, to Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Moos, a daughter.

Engaged.

ASINOF—TAGER.—Rose Tager to Max Asinof.

BALL—SCHOEPS.—Blanche Schoeps to John Ball.

CASTATOR—STORRS.—Ruth Storrs to Frederick B. Castator.

COHN—BINSWANGER.—Beatrice Binswanger to Louis Cohn.

DAVIDSON—GOLDBERG.—Evelyn Goldberg to Carl E. Davidson.

DICKSTEIN—ROSEN.—Muriel Rosen to Samuel Dickstein.

FRANKENTHALER — STEIN. — Helen H. Stein to Alfred L. Frankenthaler.

FREIMAN—CHAITIN.—Augusta Chaitin to Emanuel M. Freiman.

FRIEDMAN — FELSENSTEIN. — Esther E. Felsenstein to Abraham Friedman.

GOLDSTEIN — COHEN. — Marion Cohen to Milton Goldstein.

GOLDSTEIN—WERSHUB.—Eva Wershub to Al. Goldstein.

HEIM—HEIDELBERGER.—Lydia Heidelberger to Siegfried W. Heim.

KELLER—MANHEIMER.—Regina Manheimer to Samuel Keller.

LASBERG — ENGLANDER. — Augusta Englander to Max Lasberg.

LUFTIG—KOHN.—Lena Kohn to Max Luftig.

MEARS—REIWALD.—Elsie Reiwald to Bernard B. Mears.

ROSENBERG—ROSENTHAL.—Sadye Rosenthal to Edward Rosenberg.

ROSENBERGER—HAHN.—Lilyan Hahn to Marion W. Rosenberger.

ROTHSCHILD — WIENER.—Theodora M. Wiener to Sigmund I. Rothschild.

SCHNEIDER—KOHNER.—Blanche Kohner to William Schneider.

SCHWARTZMAN—DAHLMAN.—Zelma Dahlman to Dudley Schwartzman.

SIFFERT—RUSOFF.—Sadye Rusoff to Oscar Siffert.

STONE—MANN.—Hattie Mann to Morris Stone.

THORNER — HELLMAN.—Theresa Hellman to Isidor Thorner.

URY—LEVY.—Leah Levy to Bernhard Ury.

WEISBERGER—NEUMAN.—Ruth Neuman to Samuel M. Weisberger.

Married.

THOMPSON—VON ETTNER.—At Elkton, Md., Saturday, April 3, Hedy, Baroness von Ettner of Vienna, Austria, to Arthur G. Thompson of New York.

STRENG—SLOMAN.—April 1, Alice Sloman to Bernhard Streng.

Died.

ASHMORE.—At his residence, 157 East 81st St., Easter morning, of pneumonia, Capt. Henry Townsend Ashmore, 12th Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., age 32, beloved husband of Eulalie Matthews. Funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, Tuesday, April 6, at 10 A. M.

BOLTON.—At West Farms, N. Y. City, on Saturday, April 3, 1915, Thomas C. Bolton, in his 80th year. Funeral services at his residence, 1,013 East 176th St., Monday evening, April 5, at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

CHEESMAN. — On Saturday, April 3, 1915, Julia B., widow of the late Homer W. Cheesman, in her 83d year. Funeral from her residence, 404 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 6, 1915, at 2 P. M.

COOPER.—At Cooperstown, April 2, 1915, Susan Augusta, daughter of Richard Cooper and Maria Frances Fenimore Cooper.

CRATER.—David S., suddenly, on April 3, 1915. Funeral services at his late residence, Freehold, N. J., on April 6, 1915, at 11 A. M.

DECKER.—April 4, Mary Decker, aged 34. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 8th Av., 19th St. Time later.

DORR.—Adeline Van Nostrand, widow of Horatio Dorr, died Sunday, April 4, at Wilmington, Del., in her 94th year. Funeral at Wilmington. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, April 6, at 2:30 P. M.

EMERSON.—April 3, 1915, Staatsburgh-on-Hudson, New York, Thomas Emerson for 45 years faithful friend and head gardener on estate of W. B. Dinsmore and was 76 years of age.

GARRETT.—On April 3, at her Bryn Mawr residence, The Deanery, Mary Elizabeth Garrett, in her 62d year. Funeral services will be held at her residence, 101 West Monument St., Baltimore, Md., Tuesday, April 6, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

GUNNISON.—On April 2, 1915, Austin Gunnison of 537 West 141st St. Interment Canandaigua, N. Y. Cincinnati, (Ohio,) papers please copy.

HANFORD.—Warren Day, suddenly, at 302 Central Park West, beloved husband of Alice and son of Richard R. and the late Edna Hanford of Vinton, Iowa. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAY.—April 3, 1915, Allan. Friends and relatives invited to attend funeral services at his residence, 402 West 20th St., Monday evening, 8 o'clock.

HOMPE.—On Saturday, April 3, at West Penn Hospital, Pittsburgh, Henry A. Hompe of Reading, husband of Miriam A. and son of Henry A. Hompe of Auburn, N. Y., aged 30 years.

JOHNSON.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, March 31, 1915, Sarah Speer Johnson, in her 81st year. Funeral service at her late home, 169 Centre St., Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, April 6, at 2:30 P. M.

KANE.—On Easter evening, April 4, at his residence, New Rochelle, Delancey Kane, of pneumonia, in the 70th year of his age. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KELLOGG. — At Black Rock, Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday morning, April 3, 1915, Helen M. Kellogg, widow of the late Nathan Kellogg and daughter of the late Luther Laflin, in the 89th year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Colonel S. W. Roessler, U. S. A., Black Rock, Bridgeport, Conn., Monday afternoon, April 5, 1915, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train leaving New York for Bridgeport at 1:02 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

KENNEDY.—At the Hotel Martha Washington, on April 3, after a brief illness, Mrs. Isadore Kennedy, for many years a valued and trusted employe of The Outlook Company. Funeral service at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 6, at the Funeral Church, 241 West 23d St.

KLEIMEYER.—Rosa, on Saturday, April 3, at her residence, 2,162 67th St., Brooklyn. Funeral will be held on Wednesday morning, April 7, at 9:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at Church of St. Anthanasius, 62d St. and 22d Av., Brooklyn. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

McGINNIS.—Sunday, April 4, Margaret, daughter of the late Robert and Margaret McGinnis. Funeral from her late residence, 71 East 84th Street, Wednesday, April 7. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., at 10 o'clock.

McLAUGHLIN.—On April 2, 1915, at her residence, 163 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Marchioness Sarah Ellen Kays, widow of Hugh McLaughlin, in her 85th year. Funeral from her late residence, Monday, April 5, at 10 A. M., thence to St. James Pro Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends invited.

McLAUGHLIN.—Mary J., at 43 Hancock St., Brooklyn, daughter of the late John and Eliza McLaughlin of Jamaica, L. I. Funeral service will be held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, at St. Veronica's Church, Jamaica, L. I.

MANCK.—Margaret, died suddenly at her residence, 12 Simpson St., Woodhaven, L. I., in her 63d year. Funeral services Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

MARTIN.—On Friday, April 2, 1915, Benajah Molleson, husband of Alice Cary Martin. Funeral service at his residence, 240 West 74th Street, on Monday, April 5, at 2 o'clock.

MEAD.—On April 3, 1915, at Sierra Madre, Cal., Eugenius Nisbet, son of the late Herman and Margaret West Mead of Morristown, N. J.

MYERS.—On Saturday evening, April 3, Anna Eliza Myers, 83 years of age, widow of the late Jacob Myers and mother of William J., Phineas B., Frank and Robert L. Myers. Funeral from her late residence, 1,131 Lafayette Av., Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Wednesday morning, in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

NESBIT.—In New York City, April 3, Louis Clossey, son of Elizabeth and the late Robert W. Nesbit, in his 46th year. Funeral services at the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Av. and 35th St., Tuesday morning, April 6, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Members of the Fraternity of Delta Psi are requested to attend and to meet in the vestibule of the church at 9:45.

NICOLAI.—At White Plains, N. Y., April 3, 1915, Sophia J. Nicolai. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 25 Tibbets Av., on Tuesday at 8 P. M. Interment private.

NOTT.—At Morristown, on April 4, Alice E. H., wife of Charles C. Nott and daughter of the late Mark Hopkins. Funeral services at Williamstown, Mass.

O'CONNOR.—On Saturday, April 3, 1915, at his residence, 183 Hollywood Av., Far Rockaway, Thomas F., beloved husband of Belle Stratton and son of the late William J. and Elizabeth O'Connor. Funeral from his late residence Tuesday, April 6, at 10:30 A. M. Requiem mass St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church. Interment Calvary.

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Died.

PARKER.—On Sunday, April 4, Esther Maud Parker, daughter of John H. and Jennie S., in her 18th year. Funeral services Tuesday evening, April 6, at 8 o'clock, 24 East 62d St.

PELL.—Melissa A., widow of the late Walden Pell, on Friday, April 2, after a short illness, at 405 Park Av., in her 74th year. Funeral service at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Monday, April 5, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

PERKINS.—Mrs. Caro Perkins of 308 Quincy St., Brooklyn, died April 4, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Hopper, 102 11th Av., Newark, N. J.

PHILLIPS.—On Sunday, April 4, Agnes A., widow of Joseph Phillips. Funeral services at her late residence, 457 Macon St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 6, at 8 P. M.

REIS.—On Sunday, April 4, Julia, beloved wife of Dr. Herman L. Reis and daughter of the late George J. Kraus and Fanny Loewenthal, aged 35 years. Funeral from her late residence, 306 West 99th St., Tuesday, April 6, at 1:30 P. M.

STEEB.—Frederick Steeb, in his 89th year, April 3, 1915, at Westfield, N. J. Funeral service at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. D. Taylor, 250 Walnut St., Westfield, N. J., Monday, April 5, 1915, 2 P. M.

SWAN.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on April 3, 1915, Harriet Nancy, widow of Robert D. Swan. Funeral service at the residence of her nephew, Charles W. See, Paine Av., New Rochelle, on Tuesday, April 6, 1915, at 3 P. M.

SWARTZ.—The funeral service of Dr. William P. Swartz, in the Church of Forest Hills, L. I., Tuesday, at 3:30 P. M.

TIFFT.—On Saturday, April 3, 1915, at his home, 570 Classon Av., Brooklyn, Irving H. Tifft, in the 57th year of his age. Services Tuesday, April 6, at 4:30 P. M.

TUTHILL.—On Saturday, April 3, 1915, Ann Eliza Gantz, widow of James M. Tuthill, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lewis H. Spence, in the 98th year of her age. Funeral private.

TYNG.—At Summit, N. J., April 4, 1915, Morris Ashhurst Tyng, son of the late Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., of St. George's Church, New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALKER.—At South Orange, N. J., on April 3, 1915, David Walker, aged 47 years. Funeral service from his late residence, 173 South 3d St., on Monday, at 8 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, at the convenience of the family.

WHOOPS.—On April 3, Frances Dooley, beloved step-daughter of Joseph E. Whoops. Funeral Tuesday, April 6, from her late residence, 714 Amsterdam Av.; thence to St. Gregory's Church, West 90th St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Albany papers please copy.

BECK.—Meta, Grant City, S. I., April 2, aged 39.

BENNETT.—Bridget, 301 West 120th St., April 3.

BLEYER.—Dr. J. Mount, 725 Riverside Drive, April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BUCHAPZIAN.—Harry, April 2, aged 24. Funeral 171 8th Av.

CAREY.—Frances, 1,058 3d Av., April 3.

CLEMENTS.—Emily, 200 West 94th St., April 3, aged 82. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

DESMOND.—Edward W., 1,142 Franklin Av., Bronx, April 3.

FLYNN.—Sister Mary Philomena, Mount St. Ursula, April 3, aged 88. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FOREMAN.—William, 247 West 66th St., April 2, aged 43. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FRUISEN.—Marie, 9 West 64th St., April 3, aged 70.

GILMARTIN.—Cormack, April 3. Funeral 353 West 38th St., today, 1:30 P. M.

HAWKINS.—Francis D., 305 West 148th St., April 2, aged 42. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HUGHES.—Matilda, 200 West 108th St., April 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

IRWIN.—Martha, 774 Greenwich St., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

KAISER.—Edward, 1,046 Intervale Av., Bronx, April 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KELLY.—William, April 2. Funeral 1,908 Bathgate Av.

KENNEDY.—Theresa, April 3. Funeral 64 6th Av. today, 9:30 A. M.

KLOCKE.—Amelia, 508 West 53d St., April 2, aged 64.

KOCH.—William, 295 East 157th St., April 2.

LATZ.—Louis, 611 West 177th St., April 3.

McALLISTER.—John F., West New Brighton, S. I., April 2, aged 26.

McNALLY.—Mrs. J., 683 3d Av., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MEDDERMAN.—Louisa, 421 East 51st St., April 2, aged 54.

MORRISON.—William T. G., 465 West 164th St., April 2, aged 36.

MOSIER.—Sarah S., 75 Avenue B, April 3, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MURRAY.—Edward, 1,642 Amsterdam Av., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

OBERWIMMER.—Arthur, 894 Prospect Av., Bronx, April 2, aged 62.

PROBEN.—Frances, 176 West 87th St., April 2, aged 50.

SCHIEVENBASH.—Charles, 229 West 20th St., April 2, aged 68.

SCHMIDT.—Dorothea, 539 East 145th St., April 3, aged 73.

SCHNEIDER.—Mary E., 369 East 145th St., April 3, aged 44.

SHEA.—Nellie A. T., 153 East 55th St., April 3.

SITTIG.—George, 59 West 8th St., April 2, aged 46. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

TISCHLER.—Joseph, 979 Aldus St., Bronx, April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WALSH.—Michael, 632 West 185th St., April 2. Funeral today.

WILSON.—Mary J., 251 West 128th St., April 2.

Brooklyn.

BAILEY.—Rebecca A., 630 Leonard St., April 3, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow.

BLOSSFIELD.—Bertha L., 2,333 Bedford Av., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BUCHTERKERCK.—Ellie, 951 Grand St., April 3, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow.

CAMPBELL.—Margaret, 143 Montgomery St., April 2, aged 60. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

COLLINS.—Vincent P., 319 Reid Av., April 3. Funeral today 9 A. M.

CRAWFORD.—Bridget, 374 Leonard St., April 3. Funeral today.

DENICE.—Rose A., 676 Hancock St., April 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DICKSON.—Euphemia, 976 Gravesend Av., April 2, aged 67.

GODWIN.—Silas, 626 East 4th St., April 3. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HAYWARD.—William S., 16 Stanhope St., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

HELLER.—Lucy, 1,050 Greene Av., April 2, aged 32.

JOHNSON.—Charles, Long Island College Hospital, April 2.

KANNOFSKY. — Caroline, 1,091 Bushwick Av., April 3.

KENNEDY.—Laurence, 50 Erasmus St., April 2, aged 38.

KRUGER.—Richard M., 39 Grove St., April 2, aged 16. Funeral today, private.

LANGAN.—Thomas, 193 Adelphi St., April 3, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LA RUE.—Elizabeth, 335 Washington Av., April 3. Funeral private.

LIGNANTE.—Alfred, 8,606 23th Av., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LYNCH.—James, 217 7th Av., April 2, aged 42. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MONAHAN.—Margaret, 610 70th St., April 3, aged 16.

MOYLAN.—John, 490 Decatur St., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

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FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET
NEW YORK

Died.

MULLANEY.—Maria, 307 Keap St., April 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

NUGENT.—Elizabeth, 670 60th St., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PETERSEN.—Alexander, 221 Pacific St., April 2, aged 32.

RAY.—Laura E., the Mohawk, April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Patrick M., 179 Chauncey St., April 2. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

REULING.—August, Sr., 814 Seneca Av., April 3, aged 61.

SAN FANANDRE.—Catherine, 622 Shepherd Av., April 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SCHILL.—Maria, 15 Locust Av., April 2, aged 79.

SEIGFRIED.—John G., 249 Prospect Place, April 2, aged 37. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHERWOOD.—George W., 549 10th St., April 2, aged 71.

SYERS.—Augustus B., 2,212 Voorhies Av., April 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TIERNEY.—John, Kings County Hospital, April 3, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WALSH.—Maria, St. Peter's Hospital, April 2. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

WILSON.—Bertram Le R., 903 Bushwick Av., April 2. Funeral today.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BRANNEISEN.—William, 166 Griffith St., Jersey City, April 2, aged 34.

JANETCHER.—Agnes, 60 Clifton Av., West Hoboken, April 2, aged 26.

KNAUER.—Cornelie, 917 Hudson St., Hoboken, April 2, aged 80. Funeral today.

WITTIGER.—Betty, 252 Webster Av., Jersey City, April 2, aged 74.

In Memoriam.

AGNE.—Henry, in memory of; died April 5, 1912.

AYERS.—Carrie, in memory of; died April 5, 1914.

BACH.—Julius, in memory of; died April 6, 1909.

DALTON.—Joseph F., in memory of; died April 7, 1913.

DROLLINGER.—Wilhelmina, in memory of; died April 5, 1907.

ELUMENSTOCK.—Solomon, in memory of; died April 6, 1912.

GOODWIN.—Patrick H., in memory of; died April 5, 1912.

HARGOUS.—Gwendolyn, in memory of; died April 5, 1914.

JOVESHOF.—Lina, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, April 11, 3 P. M.

LEVISON.—Flora, in memory of; died April 5, 1913.

LEVY.—Ida E., unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, April 11, 2 P. M.

LION.—Simon M., unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, April 11, 11 A. M.

MONDAY.—Solomon, in memory of; died April 10, 1912.

NEWROCK.—Charles, in memory of; died April 6, 1912.

SIMON.—Simon, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, April 11, 2:30 P. M.

TALBOT.—Simeon H., in memory of; died April 5, 1914.

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CEMETERIES.

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The New York Times Index
Times Square New York

HEAVYWEIGHTS READY FOR BATTLE AT HAVANA—BASEBALL

JOHNSON DEFENDS TITLE AGAIN TODAY

Everything in Readiness and Good Weather Promised for the Fight at Havana.

The Fight in Havana.

Contestants—Champion Jack Johnson of Texas and Jess Willard of Kansas.
Place — Oriental Race Track, Marianao, ten miles from Havana, Cuba.
Number of Rounds—Forty-five.
Purse—Value not given; Johnson, it is said, will receive $31,000, including expenses, and Willard $10,000.
Probable Attendance—10,000.
Probable Receipts—$75,000.
Size of Ring—Twenty feet.
Time of Entering the Ring—12:30 P. M., (New York time, 1 P. M.)
Referee—Jack Welch.
Alternate Referee—Matt Henkel.
Stakeholder—Bob Vernon.
Weights — Johnson, 235; Willard, 242, (approximately.)
Ages—Johnson, 38; Willard, 28.
Heights—Johnson, 6 feet ½ inch; Willard, 6 feet 6 inches.
Reaches—Johnson, 73¼ inches; Willard, 83¼ inches.

HAVANA, April 4.—With their training finished for the so-called world's championship heavyweight battle tomorrow, Johnson and Willard spent today idling and resting. With the struggle only a few hours away they were satisfied with a stiff walk early in the morning.

Neither man is down to weight, and, as a consequence, both will abstain from taking liquids until after noon tomorrow. As a matter of fact, according to their statements they have taken no liquids in the past two days.

Johnson spent part of his leisure hours in packing up his belongings, preliminary to leaving Havana after the fight. He plans to sail for Martinique Wednesday, and will go from there direct to France or South America, depending on the outcome of tomorrow's contest. His last word today was to tell the "fans" that he was in perfect condition and was sure of winning. He seemed more concerned over the loss of a pair of new shoes than over his coming bout with Willard.

Johnson says he will enter the ring weighing 225 pounds, but he looks about ten pounds heavier than that. The gong will sound for the fight at 12:30, and Johnson expects to leave his quarters for the arena at noon.

Willard, with a party of Kansas friends, lounged about the plaza this evening for an hour or two listening to the band concert. Crowds gathered around him every time he stopped. He retired early.

Willard will take a brisk walk early tomorrow, and will leave for the ringside at 11 o'clock. He shows no signs of worry over the outcome of the match. He said he expected to beat Johnson any way the negro fights. The length of the battle, he declared, depends on the champion's tactics.

Willard's camp partners said that their man will be a sure winner if he can break even with Johnson for the first ten rounds.

Sunday would have been a great day for the fight, as originally planned. It was cool, with a good breeze, and all indications point to similar conditions tomorrow.

There was a heavy sale of tickets throughout the day, and the fight promoters estimated the total sale so far at $80,000. They expect to dispose of tickets to the value of $50,000 more at the four gates of the Marianao race course tomorrow.

The betting is very light considering the calibre of the contest, there being only a few hundreds of dollars actually in the stakeholders' hands, despite much talk of wagering. The best offer of Johnson's backers is 6 to 5. The Willard men are trying to get 9 to 5. The real fact is that everybody is afraid to bet big money, as it seems impossible to figure the result.

There is little or no talk of a fake, but nobody seems sure of having a true line on Johnson's condition or Willard's fighting ability and power to stand punishment.

The fight promoters announce that they will pay Johnson $30,000, according to the agreement, at 11 o'clock Monday morning at his home. They also hope to take Willard, if he is the winner, to Key West and northward Tuesday.

RING RECORDS OF FIGHTERS.

Johnson Has Twelve Years' More Experience Than Willard.

Judged by their ring careers Jack Johnson should easily defeat Jess Willard. The colored champion began his career in 1899, when he lost in five rounds to Klondike at Chicago. His first important bout was on Feb. 23, 1901, at Galveston, Texas, when he was knocked out by Joe Choynski in three rounds. From that time he has steadily climbed the pugilistic ladder, defeating practically every heavyweight that he encountered.

Jess Willard made his first appearance as a professional pugilist on Feb. 15, 1911, when he lost on a foul to Louis Fink in ten rounds. Six weeks later he knocked out Fink in three rounds. Willard has won most of his battles by the knockout route. His most important opponents were Arthur Pelky, Luther McCarthy, Gunboat Smith, George Rodel, and Carl Morris. The leading battles of the two men follow:

JACK JOHNSON.

Born March 31, 1878, Galveston, Texas.

	Rounds.
1901.	
Feb. 25—Joe Choynski, k. o. by; Galveston	3
1903.	
Feb. 3—Denver Ed. Martin, won; Los Angeles	20
Feb. 27—Sam McVey, won; Los Angeles	20
1905.	
March 28—Marvin Hart, lost; San Francisco	20
April 25—Jim Jeffords, k. o.; Philadelphia	4
May 9—Joe Jeannette, no dec.; Philadelphia	6
July 15—Morris Harris, k. o.; Philadelphia	3
Dec. 1—Young Peter Jackson, won; Baltimore	12
1906.	
April 26—Sam Langford, won; Chelsea	15
Nov. 8—Jim Jeffords, won; Lancaster, Penn.	6
Nov. 26—Joe Jeannette, draw; Portland, Maine	10
1907.	
Feb. 19—Peter Felix, k. o.; Sidney, N. S. W.	1
March 4—Bill Lang, k. o.; Melbourne	9
July 17—Bob Fitzsimmons, k. o.; Philadelphia	2
Nov. 22—Jim Flynn, k. o.; San Francisco	11
1908.	
Dec. 26—Tommy Burns, won; Sidney, N. S. W.	14
1909.	
Sept. 19—Al Kaufman, no dec.; San Francisco	10
Oct. 16—Stanley Ketchel, k. o.; Colma, Cal.	12
1910.	
July 4—Jim Jeffries, k. o.; Reno, Nev.	15
1912.	
July 4—Jim Flynn, won; Los Vegas, N. M.	9
Dec. 19—Jim Johnson, draw; Paris	8
1914.	
July 4—Frank Moran, won; Paris	20

JESS WILLARD,

Born Dec. 19, 1887, Pottawatomie County, Kan.

	Rounds.
1911.	
Feb. 15—Louis Fink, lost; Suppulpa, Ohio	10
March 7—Ed Burke, k. o.; El Reno, Okla.	3
March 25—Louis Fink, k. o.; Oklahoma City, Okla.	3
March 25—John Young, k. o.; Fort Wayne, Ind.	6
June 29—Frank Bowers, k. o.; St. Charles, Ind.	3
July 29—Arthur Pelky, no dec.; New York City	10
Aug. 19—Luther McCarthy, no dec.; New York City	10
Dec. 8—Sailor White, k. o.; Buffalo, N. Y.	1
Dec. 27—Sailor Kearns, k. o.; New York City	8
1913.	
March 20—Gunboat Smith, lost; San Francisco	20
Nov. 17—George Rodel, no dec.; Milwaukee	10
Dec. 3—Carl Morris, won; New York City	10
Dec. 12—George Davis, k. o.; Buffalo, N. Y.	2
Dec. 29—George Rodel, k. o.; New Haven, Conn.	9

OBJECT TO PLAYER LIMIT.

National League Managers Say It Will Effect Playing Efficiency.

The worst Southern training season many of the major league clubs have experienced for years is ended and the clubs are on their way North. The bad weather, the shortness of the training season and the fact that the player limit has been cut down to 21 players, will bring the Giants home early next week below the standard of physical preparedness they have shown in other years.

Both at the Giants' camp at Marlin and at the Yankees' camp at Savannah the weather conditions were little better than here in New York during the month of March. Following the opinion expressed a few weeks ago by President Ban Johnson, there will be a general movement hereafter to curtail training trips to two weeks or abolish them entirely.

It is the opinion of many baseball men that the National League clubs this season will be less efficient at the start of the season than they have been in former seasons. The player limit has been a big handicap to the managers. With so many candidates to pick from and with the bad weather conditions, it has been difficult to get a line on some of the youngsters and pick out the best ones.

Many of the managers now face the condition that they will be forced to let young players go who are likely to bob up before the season is over as stars with other clubs. The player limit is also causing much concern among the players. The reason for this is that a large number of extra players are going to cut loose from easy jobs with major league clubs. With the major league clubs forced to sign veterans to long-term contracts, managers are helpless to send in youngsters who in their judgment may be better players than the old fellows. There are several instances in the Southern camps this Spring where youngsters have shown much promise, but with a player limit and the old players under long-term contracts, managers have been unable to decide on retaining them.

The managers have realized one important thing as the result of the long-term contracts forced upon them by the Federal League last season, and, that is, many of the veterans loafed along during the year and did not show the best that was in them. The Federal League is experiencing the very same condition.

The manager is placed in a rather perplexing position. Between now and May 1, when the National League clubs must cut down their player limit to 21, the leaders will have to choose between a number of youngsters, all of whom appear to have an equal chance of making good. If a manager permits a youngster to get away, who afterwards makes good with another club, and retains a player who does not come up to the mark, he is sure to come in for severe criticism from the fans.

ANOTHER PEACE PROPOSAL?

Four International Clubs Said to Have Sought Terms with Feds.

That Ban Johnson's conference with Phil Ball of the St. Louis Feds in St. Louis Saturday was not the first action toward bringing about peace in the baseball war, was learned yesterday when it became known that a couple of weeks ago representatives of the International League approached the Federal League with a plan for peace which would involve the amalgamation of four International League clubs with the independent organization. As the Federal League regards that its fight with the International League is as good as won, President Gilmore, it is stated, would not consider the proposal or any other such proposal except with the major leagues.

It is said that the proposal of the International League representatives was that the two leagues amalgamate in Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Newark, and Baltimore. The other four International League clubs would then be the basis of a new International League, Class AA, circuit. The International League was hard hit by the Feds, and the Baltimore club was practically forced out of that city to Richmond. Conditions in Buffalo were also alarming and it was only through the untiring efforts of President Barrow that the league was held together. From the first, he has been opposed to any kind of surrender or peace plans with the Feds.

Some of the other club owners, however, were not so eager to fight as President Barrow was, and, after losing considerable money last season, were ready to come to terms with the Federals rather than risk another disastrous season. After weeks of negotiations, President Barrow kept the league intact but nevertheless it was only recently that some of the league officials decided to make an atempt to amalgamate with the Federals. President Barrow's position in the matter was that he would rather have the league close its gates for a year than desert organized baseball. He was very emphatic in his stand on the matter, and in the end his judgment has prevailed.

The International League will probably meet some time this week and adopt its schedule. The league has been waiting for the Federal League schedule announcement, because of the plan to avoid as many conflictions as possible with the Federals in Newark and Buffalo.

The Jersey City players reported to George Wiltse, the new manager, yesterday, and will begin practice today. The Montreal Club arrived at Hackensack Saturday in the snow storm, and will start practice there today.

White Sox Blank Dallas.

DALLAS, Texas, April 4.—The Chicago Americans defeated the local Texas League team today, 7 to 0. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	7	14	0
Dallas	0	1	3

Batteries—Jasper and Schalk, Daly; Sewell and Dunn.

Cubs Find Nashville Easy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 4.—The Chicago Nationals defeated the Nashville, Southern Association team, 7 to 4 today. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	7	10	1
Nashville	4	9	3

Batteries — Standrige and Bresnahan; Berger, Clarke, and Street, Smith.

Senators Shut Out Reds.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 4.—The Washington Americans defeated the Cincinnati Nationals here today by 3 to 0. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	3	6	0
Cincinnati	0	3	3

Batteries—Boehling, Shaw, Henry, and Ainsmith; Ames, Brown, Clarke, and Dooin.

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GIANTS FOOLED BY BEAUMONT PITCHER

Brant's Curves Too Much for New Yorkers and They Lose, 6 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAUMONT, Texas, April 4.—The best pitching the Giants have run against during their long Spring sojourn in Texas was encountered here this afternoon, and the Beaumont Oilers of the Texas League registered a defeat against the major leaguers, 6 to 5. McGraw's men got a flying start, which made the home team look like easy prey, but Brant, the home hurler, settled down after the opening inning, and the New Yorkers were next to powerless.

The sixth inning was a nightmare for the Giants, due mainly to the wildness of Bill Ritter, who recently recovered from an attack of typhoid fever. Perritt, who started the game for New York, was hit hard, and McGraw retired him at the end of four innings instead of using him through five chapters. Ritter got away in the fifth, but in the sixth, with two out, he forced in a run with his third pass, and two more runs were manufactured on an error by Doyle and a scratch hit. These three runs brought the Oilers from behind, and decided the game against the New Yorkers.

Brant went the full distance for the home team, and he improved as the game wore on. After the first inning, when he was nicked for four hits, one being a home run by Fletcher, and another, a double over the right-field wall by Doyle, he did not allow the big leaguers more than one hit in any inning. A pass and an error by Catcher Carson were responsible for the scoring in the third inning, and after this frame the Giants got only two runners past first base. Brant sent ten Giants back to the bench on strikes, Jim Thorpe taking the medicine three times.

The Giants picked up a trio of runs in the opening inning on Doyle's hit over the right field fence for two bases, according to a ground rule, Lobert's single to centre and Fletcher's long drive to deep left, for the circuit. In the third, two more runs arrived on Doyle's walk, Lobert's double to right, a bad throw to second by catcher Carson and Fletcher's sacrifice fly to centre.

Successive singles by Bobo, Clark and Robinson, the first three Beaumonters to face Perritt, gave the home team a run in the first inning. In the second inning, three of the first four men to face the former Cardinal also got singles and Perritt added a wild pitch for good measure. This combination, with an error by Jim Thorpe on a ground ball in right, and a poor throw to the plate by Merkle, added two runs and tied the score. After the Giants had gone to a two run lead, the home team grabbed off three runs in the sixth, while Ritter was pitching, on two singles and three passes.

Schupp pitched the last two innings for New York and the home team could do nothing with his southpaw delivery. The score:

BEAUMONT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bobo, ss.	3	2	1	0	2	S'gr's, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Clark, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	Doyle, 2b.	3	2	1	3	5
Rob's'n, rf.	3	0	2	0	0	Lob'rt, 3b.	4	2	2	0	0
Dodd, 2b.	4	0	1	2	0	Fl'ch'r, ss.	3	1	2	3	3
McM'n, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3	M'rkle, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0
Cooke, 1b.	4	2	2	11	0	Mur'y, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Nixon, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	Thorpe, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Carson, c.	3	2	2	10	3	Meyers, c.	4	0	1	8	1
Brant, p.	3	0	1	0	2	Perritt, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						Ritter, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	11	27	10	Schupp, p.	0	0	0	0	2
						*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	5	9	24	12

*Batted for Schupp in the ninth inning.

Errors—Doyle, Fletcher, Merkle, Thorpe, Carson, (2.)

Beaumont	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	.	—6
New York	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

First base on errors—Beaumont, 1. Two-base hits—Doyle, Lobert, Meyers, Merkle. Home run—Fletcher. Sacrifice hit—Brant. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Stolen bases—Merkle, Snodgrass. Left on bases—New York, 4; Beaumont, 8. Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Fletcher and Doyle. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Ritter, 3; off Schupp, 1; off Brant, 2. Struck out—By Perritt, 2; by Ritter, 3; by Schupp, 2.; by Brant, 10. Wild pitch—Perritt. Hits—Off Perritt, 8 in four innings; off Ritter, 3 in two innings; off Schupp, none in two innings. Umpire—Mr. Peester. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

YANKEES LEAVE SAVANNAH.

Players in Good Shape and Donovan Is Satisfied with Spring Training.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 4.—After nearly five weeks in Savannah, the Yankees broke camp tonight, and left for Rocky Mount, N. C., where the club is booked to play tomorrow, provided they can get the snow off the field.

The Rocky Mount game has been extensively advertised, and with good weather the club should get a fair crowd. It will be the first game played by Rocky Mount since that club took over the Richmond (Virginia League) franchise.

The Savannah stay wound up as it started, with perfect weather. However, the day was lost for training as the players spent Easter basking in the warm sunshine on the hotel veranda. Despite the fact that Donovan got some pretty bad weather here the last two weeks, he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with Savannah as a training place, pointing out that the weather was poor all over the South. Wild Bill says it was much warmer in Savannah a year ago, when he was here with Providence, but says in all probability the club will return here next Spring.

Les Nunamaker, the big catcher, has been left here in charge of a local physician, having sustained a strained tendon here last week. However, as it is yielding nicely to treatment, Nunamaker was instructed to remain over, and he will join the club either in Richmond or New York, where the Yankees play the Dodgers on Ebbets Field next Friday.

Brookfeds to Break Camp Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWN'S WELLS, Miss., April 4.—Despite Robert B. Ward's edict that the Brookfeds should not play on Sundays, the players continue to practice on the Sabbath, as was evidenced today when for three hours they practiced on the diamond. No scrub game was played, the squad devoting all of the period to batting and fielding work. The weather was warm, and as a result the players were perspiring freely when Magee called halt. The regulars and the colts will travel to Brookhaven, Miss., tomorrow, to play an exhibition game for the benefit of Arnold Hauser, the former Cardinal shortstop, who has been in a sanitarium for two years, suffering from nervous trouble, and this will be their final workout here in the South, for the squad will break camp on Tuesday at noon and go direct to Brooklyn.

Memphis Easy for Red Sox.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 4.—The Boston Americans defeated the Memphis Southern Association team today, 10 to 2. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	10	14	1
Memphis	2	7	1

Batteries—Collins, Mays, and Thomas; H. White, E. White, Shirley and Schlei, Andreen.

Cleveland Wins Close Game.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.—The Cleveland Americans defeated the Pittsburgh Nationals, 2 to 1 here today. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	1	8	3
Cleveland	2	5	1

Batteries — McQuillan, Kantlehner, and Schang; Mitchell and Egan.

St. Louis Nationals Again Win.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The St. Louis Nationals shut out the local Americans, 9 to 0, in the fourth game of the pre-season series today. The Nationals have won three and lost one in the series thus far. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	9	13	2
Americans	0	2	6

Batteries—Griner, Meadows, and Hoche, Snyder; Wellman, Baumgardner, Hoch, and Agnew.

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MAY FIGHT DECISION.

Irish-American A. C. Not Satisfied with Relay Case Verdict.

There may be an open break between the Irish-American A. C. and the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union over the decision of the Registration Committee in the Fourteenth Regiment relay case. Lawson Robertson, acting for the Winged Fist organization, declared yesterday that the club was not satisfied with the decision of the Registration Board, which decided the Irish club was not entitled to a first prize won in a relay race at the Fourteenth's games in December, and would appeal the decision to President Frederick W. Rubien. The latter probably will place the matter before the Board of Managers, and if they decide against the Conway organization another appeal will be made to the National Registration Committee. The Irish club may enlist the support of the Military Athletic League in its fight, because Ardolph Kline, retired Brigadier General of the National Guard, was referee of the games and rendered the decision which the Registration Committee overruled.

"We would accept the committee's verdict with grace," declared Robertson, "were it not for the fact that we feel an injustice has been done General Kline, who has been an ardent follower of athletics for twenty years. We are confident, too, that we can prove to the satisfaction of Mr. Rubien or any other fair-minded person that we are entitled to the prize which the Registration committee, by its poor judgment, took away from us."

TO BOWL FOR TITLES.

National Tournament Opens at the Palace This Evening.

Prizes aggregating more than $5,000 have been offered for the national bowling tournament which opens at the Grand Central Palace at 8 o'clock this evening. There will be two weeks of bowling, during which time the competitors will include 97 five-men teams, 240 two-men teams, and 470 individual bowlers. The entries include representatives from all sections of the United States and Canada. In order to complete the lengthy schedule on time the bowlers will compete in squads, and each will run according to a time limit.

The tournament will open with six teams of five men and a number of city officials will be on hand for the opening with the following officers of the National Bowling Association, including E. E. Duggan, President; William Kirk, former President; W. H. Valentine, President of the New York Bowling Association, and James Wilson, Secretary of the organization. The National A. A. A., the Canadian and Strachan teams, all of Montreal, the Vogt team of Newark, and the Rockaways, and Mohawks of New York will take part in the opening event.

In the second day's program only one New York five-men team will compete. The individuals and two-men teams will start on Saturday, when eight of the eleven two-men teams will represent Greater New York. The Tournament Committee has arranged for the following distribution of the prize money: The first prize in the five-men-team events will be $200, in the two-men-team event, $125, and in the individual event, $85. In addition, seven cash prizes will be presented to the bowlers making the best averages. Eighteen gold medals will also be distributed among the teams and individuals making the best scores and these will carry with them the title of champions for the coming year.

Harlem River Rowing Notes.

Harlem River rowing enthusiasts had to limit their activities to indoor sports yesterday, although tentative plans had been made for a considerable amount of boating on Easter Sunday. As it was, only three scullers dared the chill following the storm. Representatives of the Lone Star, Union, and Nonpareil were the intrepid ones.

Although Coach Sam Cramer of the Lone Star's will have his high school boys on the river every day at 4:15, beginning this afternoon, members of this club have not wound up their indoor competitions yet. They will take to the river some day this week, weather permitting, but they will also hold a pool tournament with sixteen entries, and will stage a bowling match with the Savoy Boat Club on Tuesday night. When the handball tournament of the Harlem clubs was given over this year, the Lone Star men decided to hold one of their own. Forty-two men of the 125 members made up six teams and played a round robin during the last month.

Coach Crastil of the Bohemian Boat Club, has had twelve men working on the rowing machines for a month, and will put them on the river within a few days, and Coach Jack Smith, who builds the Nassau shells, hopes to have as many men at work this week.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club has had a big Winter season, which will be more or less formally closed with their annual ball next Saturday night. Ludwig A. Jauss won the handball tournament in an elimination series from forty-five entries. Capt. William H. Hart expects to win the centipede again on Decoration Day with the crew that won last year—Hart, Jauss, Corbett, and Gauss. He will be helped by Lieut. John Schultz, who assisted Coach Rice two years ago. The Mets are also laying plans for the national regatta at Springfield, Mass., Friday and Saturday, Aug. 13 and 14. Henry Heller, who finished second last year in the intermediate single race, will compete again. The Nonpareil has a crack junior double in the lists, which is going after the Columbia and New York Athletic Club scullers in spite of the handicap of not having Winter work on the machines.

Ten-Inning Victory for Detroit.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.—The Detroit Americans defeated the Louisville American Association team 7 to 6 here today in a ten-inning game. Detroit tied the game in the ninth inning, Bush scoring when Crossin dropped a throw at first. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	7	14	2
Louisville	6	11	4

Batteries—Dubuc, Dauss, Boland, and Peters; Middleton, Perry, and Clemons.

Busy Week for Columbia.

Columbia has another busy baseball week ahead, having games scheduled with Amherst, Holy Cross, and N. Y. U. today, Thursday and Saturday respectively. Amherst and Holy Cross have had the advantage of a two weeks training trip in the South and should be in condition to give the Columbia team a hard tussle. The Columbia 'Varsity is looking forward today to a revenge for the defeats which Amherst has administered during the past two seasons. The N. Y. U. team is somewhat of an enigma, but if reports from the Heights are at all authentic, there should be a good battle on Saturday.

To Play Baseball in China.

HONOLULU, April 4.—Under the patronage of the Chinese Government, and with the personal assistance of Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese Minister to the United States, a baseball team of American-born Chinese is on its way on the steamer Mongolia for Shanghai by way of the Philippines and Japan. Their expenses while in China will be met by the Chinese Government. The team will tour the principal cities of the interior, with the object of introducing American athletics for the physical improvement of youth of China.

Huggins and Bescher Fail to Agree.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 4.—Manager Miller Huggins of the St. Louis National League team, after a conference yesterday with Bob Bescher, who was here with the New York National's second team, said he had reached no agreement with Bescher, who it recently was announced had been traded by New York to St. Louis for Perritt. It is said Bescher refused to play with St. Louis, and that his contract with New York provided he would not be sold or traded without his consent.

POLICE STOP RACE OVER HARLEM ROADS

Two Hundred Athletes Disappointed When Morningside A. C. Run Was Postponed.

Morethan 100 athletes were disappointed yesterday when the Morningside Athletic Club postponed its open-road run, more because of the activities of the police than on account of the poor condition of the roads. On Saturday night an "order," or really instructions, went out from Police Headquarters to the Morningside Club that it could not hold the run. Complaints had been received from "property owners and clergymen" about St. Nicholas Avenue and 126th Street, and an old section of the Penal Code by which "all shooting, hunting, fishing, playing, horse racing, gaming, or other public sports, exercises, or shows upon the first day of the week are prohibited" had to be enforced by the police.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods yesterday stated he knew nothing regarding the matter, but stated that he was in favor of athletics on Sunday. One of Mr. Woods's deputies received the complaint Saturday, and when the old law was placed before him there was nothing he could do but issue orders that the contest could not be conducted.

This ruling will affect all clubs in Greater New York, and unless concerted action is taken by the clubs or the Amateur Athletic Union road running on Sunday is doomed.

It is the intention of the club authorities to place the problem in the hands of Frederick W. Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union today. The solution appears to rest with Police Commissioner Woods, who, because of his interest in athletics, may find a way of placating the complainants in this case and find the means for allowing boys in athletic clothes to run through the streets.

Capt. John J. Gehan of the new Lenox Avenue Station visited the Morningside Club, accompanied by a Sergeant and patrolman, about 2 o'clock to inquire whether the club proposed holding its run. He was informed that no attempt would be made to violate the law. Lieut. Miller of the West 125th Street Station had reserves ready to arrest the club authorities as well as the runners if any attempt was made to stage the handicap contest.

Among the disappointed athletes who waited for the start that never came were several boys from the St. Michael's Catholic Club, who came from Philadelphia; Dan Healy of Washington, and a team of Colby College cross-country runners.

GOULDING MAY JOIN N. Y. A. C.

Canadian Walker Contemplates Changing Residence to New York.

George Goulding, of the Toronto Y. M. C. A., champion amateur walker of the world, may become a member of the New York Athletic Club this Summer. The champion pedestrian is said to be contemplating changing his residence from Toronto to New York, and Saturday, while he was here to compete in the games of the Twenty-third Regiment A. A., he had a talk with some New York A. C. officials regarding the move. He was informed he would be a welcome addition to the Mercury Foot track squad, especially in view of the fact that he is well nigh unbeatable as a walker.

Goulding recently made an effort to join a Canadian force which will leave shortly for the war in Europe, but he was denied permission because of the fact that he is a married man, and there are plenty of unmarried would-be soldiers available.

Amateur Wrestlers Leave for Coast.

Arrangements have been made by the A. A. U. to send the following wrestlers, who were successful in the tryouts at Chicago, to the national championships in San Francisco: K. Borsit, Gary Y. M. C. A., 115-pound class; V. Vosen, Western Electric A. C., Chicago, 125-pound class; H. H. Jenkins, Pittsburgh A. A., 135-pound class; J. Connolly, Cornell Square A. C., Chicago A. A., 145-pound class; Ben Rubin, Chicago Hebrew Institute, 158-pound class, and M. Nygard, Danish-American A. C., 175-pound class. All these men leave Chicago today for San Francisco Charles Mulinos, Greek-American A. C., of this city, who failed to win in either the New York or Chicago trials, will make the trip at his own expense. The other Easterners who start West today are: Carl Benson, Swedish-American A. C.; John Kolks, Finnish A. C.; Louis C. Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C.; George Sawteile, Lehigh University, and S. Schwartz, unattached, New Haven.

Los Angeles Wants Olympic Games.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 4.—Los Angeles is the latest to make a bid for the Olympic games in 1916. It is generally believed now that Berlin will abandon any attempt to hold the world's greatest athletic meet. Los Angeles says that it could furnish practically as large attendance as either Philadelphia or New York, in addition to offering the finest climate and scenic setting in the world. The opening of the Panama Canal has brought Southern California in touch with European countries by boat, so that distance would not figure materially. Abandonment of the games for 1916 is not looked on with favor in this country, even though the great meet should have to be held with fewer nations than usual represented.

St. John's College Athletics.

The Athletic Association of St. John's College, Brooklyn, has planned a busy season, beginning with the annual indoor games of the college at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Friday night. The association has also arranged an outdoor interscholastic meet to be held on St. John's College athletic field on May 8, and an invitation individual college championship on horizontal and parallel bars on the college campus on May 1. Each college or university is invited to send one man for the gymnastic sports. St. John's Parish Club, composed of many of the college students, will conduct a ten-mile handicap cross-country run under Amateur Athletic Union rules on June 6.

Wenz May Join Millrose A. A.

Ezra Wenz, at present one of the mainstays of the Colby College track team, may become a member of the Millrose A. A. at the end of the present academic term. The New Jersey boy, who two years ago was the best schoolboy long distance runner, is contemplating leaving college, and has promised some friends in the Millrose Club that he will join them. Wenz would make a valuable addition to the Millrose cross-country team, which will be one of the strongest in the East next Fall. He has run as fast as 9:30 for two miles and 4:30 for the mile. In this year's intercollegiate cross-country championships he finished third to Potter of Cornell and Morrison of Princeton, defeating among others Speiden, one-mile intercollegiate champion; Hoffmire, two-mile title holder, and Johnny Overton of Yale.

Army Poloists Win at Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—In a fast and brilliant game, the Southern Department United States Army polo team today defeated San Mateo, Cal., four on the Panama-Pacific Exposition field, 13¾ goals to 5. The Army had a handicap of 11 goals.

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Fancy Colored Negligees, Soft Cuffs.....98c
Heavy Tub Silk Shirts.....$2.35

BOXERS WILL BE BUSY.

Important Bouts to be Decided at Local Clubs This Week.

The Jim Coffey-Carl Morris match at the St. Nicholas Rink Wednesday night tops the list of attractions for the week on the local boxing calendar.

Billy Gibson, manager of Coffey, will post $5,000 in the event of a Coffey victory to bind a match with the Willard-Johnson winner, and will gurantee a $25,000 purse for the match. Coffey is confident of winning inside of four rounds.

Both men put in a heavy day's work at their training camps yesterday. Coffey packed the Polo Club with his admirers, and they were treated to some lively going. The Dublin Giant boxed with Bob McAllister, Joe Jeannette, and Mike McTeague. He weighed in at 201 pounds after the work, the heaviest he has weighed for a match since he started boxing. At that Morris will have a forty-pound advantage in weight.

Coffey can get backing for $25,000 that he can beat any heavyweight in the world for twenty rounds or more, and his manager will post a substantial forfeit at any time to show good faith. Coffey will have no easy time beating Morris, although he can't see how Morris is going to last more than four rounds. Morris has been a tough customer for many of the heavies, and is usually there fighting hard at the end.

There should be plenty of action when the pair hook up, and unless Coffey can win with a knockout in the early round he will have a tough road to travel. Morris is game, and is aggressive at all times. He will take a punch to score one, and it usually takes four or five solid wallops to make any impression on him at all.

The Broadway Sporting Club will stage its twelfth matinée boxing show at bargain prices this afternoon, in which twenty aspiring glove wielders will show their best wares in the three-round semi-professional tryout bouts.

A good lightweight battle and a good contest between bantams will be the attraction for the fans of Harlem at the Olympic A. C. tonight. Bill Fitzsimmons of Yonkers, who is fast coming to the front, and whose services are in great demand at the local clubs by reason of his cleverness, will clash with Bushy Graham of Greenpoint, in the star event. The other ten-round card will be between Frankie Daly, the crack Staten Island bantam and Bobby Hanson of Brooklyn. A good list of preliminaries has been arranged.

Returns of the Johnson-Willard fight will be received this afternoon at the Fairmont A. C. A novel feature of this entertainment will be the illustration of each blow delivered by the contestants in this championship battle. The illustrators will be Jim Coffey and his sparring partner, Joe Jeannette. The latter having been in battle with Johnson knows the champion's style, and Coffey is familiar with the style of Willard. Coffey is moving his training quarters to the Fairmont A. C. for the day, and it will be a real workout for him imitating the actions of the fighters in the arena at Havana. There will be other contests during the afternoon.

The outcome of the return match between Al McCoy of Brooklyn, the middleweight titleholder, and George Chip of New Castle, Penn., who is anxious to regain his laurels which he lost a year ago, has aroused a deal of interest. Jimmy Dime writes that fully one hundred intimate friends will make the journey from New Castle, Penn., to the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night. Anton the Greek and Jimmy Anderson, Young Gilbert and Billy Reinig, Charley Bergen and Tommy McFarland will box in the six-round sessions.

The New Polo A. A. will stage three star ten-round bouts Friday night. In the final ten-round bout Johnny Kelly, the hard-hitting Harlem lightweight, will face Young Debellis, the hard-hitting Italian lightweight. The semi-final ten-round bout will bring together two welterweights in Patsy Kane and Al Matone. Young Marty O'Brien and Harvey Crosby will show their wares in the opening ten-rounder.

The Long Acre A. A. will give two shows this week. Three ten-round bouts are scheduled for tonight. They will bring together Franklin Brown and Young Rose, Young Lippie and Terry Miller, and Charlie Yock and Young Joe Bovard. A special entertainment will be staged on Friday night, with Kiddy Baker and Paul Doyle in a ten-round bout as the feature.

Prizes for Larchmont Gunners.

Twelve gunners faced the traps of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday, in what proved to be one of the best contested matches of the season, which is to close with next week's series. The 100-"bird" handicap prize goes to C. W. Berner, who has won eight legs for it; Ralph H. Spotts captures the season prize for high gun (scratch) and A. L. Burns wins the Accumulation Cup. The monthly cup for March was annexed by Frank M. Wilson. "Tommy" Lenane, Jr., carried off yesterday's honors by winning four of the six matches scheduled. Ralph L. Spotts proved the winner of the high-scratch prize for the day at 125 "birds." His score was 110. The ten-"bird" scratch prize went to D. F. McMahon and the 15-"bird" trophy to A. L. Burns. A. Bryan Alley won the leg for the April Cup.

Fordham Ball Team Starts South.

The Fordham baseball squad left yesterday afternoon on its annual Southern trip. The squad included thirteen players, together with Coach Warner, Manager Walter Lynch, Trainer Jake Weber, and the Rev. C. Mullaley, the Faculty athletic director. The first stop will be at Charlottesville, Va., where the Maroon will play the speedy University of Virginia team this afternoon. Eastern College was scheduled at Manassas on Tuesday afternoon, but the Southerners canceled the game late last week. Mount St. Joseph's will face Fordham at Baltimore on Wednesday. The last game in the South will be against Georgetown, the ancient rival of the Maroon, on Thursday. From here Fordham will jump to New Haven and close its week's journey by helping the Blue team to open the baseball season at Yale.

The tennis team also went South yesterday in company with the ball players and will play Virginia on Monday also. The second contest will be with Eastern College, while on Wednesday the team jumps ahead of the Maroon nine and closed the trip on the Georgetown courts.

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Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

BITTER RIVALRY DEAD.

Intense College Partisanship Modernized—Yale Captain at Harvard.

There was a time when the athletic rivalry between Yale, Harvard, and Princeton was so intense that their representatives met each other only with bitterness. As to fraternizing with each other, rival athletes in the past would never think of it. Their social relations were confined to a brief nod of the head when they met on the field of battle, and sometimes not even a nod, only a glare. But all that has changed.

It makes some of the old timers realize that a great change has come over athletic rivalry when they read of Capt. M. Sheldon of the Yale track team spending all last week at the Harvard Stadium training with the Harvard athletes. It was the Spring recess and Sheldon was spending his vacation in Boston. So every day he went down to Soldiers Field and sprinted with the Crimson runners. Not much alarming partisan feeling there.

Another instance of the decline and fall of the bitter rivalry of the old days was when, a few weks ago, Capt. Alex Wilson of Yale entertained the Harvard and Princeton football Captains at New Haven for the week-end. There have been times when, if a Harvard or Princeton football Captain went to New Haven for a week-end or for a few minutes, it would have been advisable to be accompanied by a strong bodyguard. Times have changed.

C. C. N. Y. STADIUM PLANS.

College Athletic Field to be Opened with Ceremonies on May 29.

The Stadium donated by Adolph Lewisohn to the College of the City of New York will, it is expected, be dedicated by elaborate ceremonies on May 29. Work on the Stadium and athletic field is being pushed so as to permit of the carrying out of these plans. Invitations will shortly be issued for the dedication exercises, and besides the representatives of the National, State, and City Government, it is expected that representatives of the Army and Navy, and of the various legislative bodies, as well as representatives of educational bodies will be in attendance.

Those in charge of the fuction are somewhat puzzled as to just how to seat all those who are expected to be present, for though the Stadium will, by making use of the roof, have a seating capacity of nearly 10,000, not alone will it be necessary to take care of this large number of invited guests, but in addition it will be necessary to provide for over 7,000 students who attend the day, extension, and night courses of the college, not to speak of the great number of graduates.

The committe in charge contemplate that besides the usual pageant and singing and speeches that generally make up the program, the exercises shall include the presentation of a Greek play to be given under the direction of Granville Barker.

Chajes Retains Lead at Chess.

For once all the games scheduled in the fifth round of the individual championship tournament of the Metropolitan Chess League, played at the Newark Rice Chess Club on Saturday evening, were concluded early yesterday morning, there being only one absentee, A. B. Hodges, who thus lost by default to L. W. Jennings. By virtue of his victory over O. Prante, Oscar Chajes maintained his lead of half a point over R. T. Black, the former having won five games straight, while the latter won four games, having drawn one with Hodges in the fourth round. The other results recorded were the following: Edward Lasker beat S. Greenberg, F. K. Perkins drew with A. Schroeder, M. Schroeder lost to R. T. Black, J. Bernstein disposed of A. Kupchik, C. Jaffe beat J. Kuzsma, J. H. Stapfer lost to E. Michelsen, and O. Prante resigned to O. Chajes.

Champion Mayer to Play Cutler.

Joseph Mayer, who recently won the amateur billiard championship in Philadelphia, will play a match of 3,000 points balk line 18.2 at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy during the week of April 12, with Albert G. Cutler. Mayer won the amateur championship with such ease as to cause him to think well of entering the professional ranks. It would not surprise his friends if he announced his intention before his coming match with Cutler.

Few Walkers in 25-Mile Trip.

Over roads that in some places were more than a foot deep in snow a handful of members of the Walkers' Club of America yesterday held their scheduled trip from the City Hall Plaza to Norton's Point and return, a distance of about twenty-five miles. The pedestrians were five and a half hours in covering the journey, in which the following members took part: Pathfinder Hocking, Assistant Pathfinder Gage, Trefry, Sr., Trefry, Jr., and P. Anthony. Next Sunday the walk will start from City Hall Plaza with New Brunswick, N. J., as the destination.

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DREW TIRES OF RUNNING.

Champion Sprinter Says He Is Anxious to Retire from Athletics.

Howard Drew, the fastest amateur sprinter in the world, for the first time in his career as an athlete is beginning to find the sport irksome. Heretofore Drew has found the work of preparing himself for sprint races, in which he has made an international name for himself, pleasant, but the speedy colored lad admits that the outlook for a session of training and competing during the coming Summer does not measure up to the fun it once did. Drew has grown up from a mere lad to something of a busy young man, with many and varied interests, which are beginning to crowd him for time and interest as well. Drew in a recent letter to a friend says:

"To tell you the truth, I'm getting tired of running. I feel I have done well in the last three years, but on the other hand look at all the hard luck I have run into. There was the breakdown at Stockholm. I have been timed at 9 4-5 seconds on all kinds of tracks at different parts of the country, but not once have I been lucky enough to have the combination of a fast track, good competition, and perfect air conditions at the same time.

"It is ridiculous for men to pick out a day and time me or any other sprinter to do 0:09 3-5. The same sprinter that will do it in one day will fall just enough short of it on another to be timed a whole fifth slower. A 'day' lost with a sprinter is a day forever gone, and with most of us 'days' are few. If I was not in college I believe that I would hang up my shoes right now."

Edwards Favors One-Man Coaching

That a football coach, to produce the best results, should make coaching a regular business is the opinion of William (Bill) Edwards, the famous Princeton guard. Edwards in stating his views on the future coaching system at Princeton, said recently:

"I believe absolutely in the one-man system. Football has become a regular business, and in any regular business, one man must stand at the head. There should never be considered any time any men but a Princeton football man for the position. Princeton has numerous men who can handle this job successfully, but when such a man is chosen, he must make football his regular business and give his entire time to this work. Such a man must be well paid, and this man should, I believe, have entire selection of the coaches under him."

Close Shooting at New Rochelle.

There was some close shooting at the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday where eight members contested for the prizes. D. Giriat and J. P. Donovan tied with full scores of 59 each on the same handicap of 6 in the shoot for the take-home trophy. Giriat proved the winner in the shoot-off. J. P. Donovan's score of 23 on his handicap of 2 won him the leg for the Accumulation Cup, and A. E. Eldridge returning a full score of 25 on his handicap of 5, won the special trophy. D. Giriat won the high-scratch prize with 87 breaks out of his 100, and J. P. Donovan was the winner of the high handicap prize, with 97 on his handicap of 12. The ten and the fifteen-"bird" scratch prizes went to C. C. Moore and B. R. Stoddard respectively.

Beadel Captures Three Prizes.

H. L. Beadel captured three prizes at the weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday at Port Washington. He won the 50-"bird" handicap take-home trophy, with a score of 48 on his handicap of 6 and the leg for the yearly cup, with a full score of 25. He was also high scratch man for the day, with a total of 84. H. F. L. Funke won the leg for the monthly cup, with 23 breaks on his handicap of 3.

Lemat Beats James in Auto Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—R. P. Lemat today won a transcontinental automobile race from New York to the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds, defeating Stanley James by a few hours. Lemat's time was 668 hours. The drivers left New York on Jan. 9. They were accompanied by Miss Margaret Gale, who rode with Lemat and James alternately. Lemat wins a Lincoln Memorial Highway Trophy.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The course of events on the Stock Exchange last week reflected the feeling of caution which was engendered by the rapidity of the rise in many stocks, but this did not stand in the way of further improvement, so deeply rooted was the feeling that we are passing into a new and better period for American business. The feeling of caution which was shown in the holding back of some stocks which usually assume leadership in a broad market had its origin, so far as that lay in the market itself, in the violence of the forward movement in many of the specialties, to use a term which is of heterogeneous meaning as applied to the market we have lately been having. There was, however, a further and more fundamental reason for that feeling of caution. This was the belief that progress, even though it is assured, may be slow so far as the great mass of the business of the country is concerned, particularly in view of the uncertainties with which the world will be confronted when peace comes. In some respects those uncertainties will be greater than those attendant upon the war itself. All was confusion when the struggle began, but soon order was restored and the world moved on, this country incidentally reaping the benefit of Europe's necessitous buying of food, of clothing, and of war supplies. What of the effect, after the war, of the credit in almost fabulous amount created in Europe to reopen the channels of trade so suddenly closed by the outbreak of hostilities? That was a war expedient, which will have to be paid for. What will its cost be? And will it possibly react upon those who had nothing to do with its creation?

These are not necessarily controlling considerations, but unless we are to adopt merely a day—today or a week-to-week view of the financial situation and of that situation particularly as it bears on trade, we must take count of such factors. It is a wise policy, which suggests that a business undertaking in times of unusual profits growing out of a sudden and large increase in the number and requirements of the concern's customers, set aside a reserve against losses which may possibly result from overextension by some of those customers. Some of our customers under the necessities of war may be overextending. It is not implied that they may fail to pay us, but rather that the expedients to which Europe is resorting may bring after-effects which will impose difficulties upon trade offsetting in part the stimulation which trade has received from the demands growing out of war. The results of war trade cannot be counted on in quite the same way as those of peace trade.

Perhaps the forces at work strengthening our own situation will prove sufficient to counterbalance and to outweigh the adverse factors inevitably to be born of the war. In the long run the constructive influences at work are certain to outweigh the others. But the elements of time and of degree have to be considered. What are those constructive influences in our case? Undoubtedly our international position will be greatly strengthened as a result of the enormous export trade we are doing, particularly with Europe. When the war is over we will owe Europe less than we have in a generation, and Europe will owe us, which she has never done before, and owe us a great deal. In future less of the goods which we export each year will go to pay interest on borrowed capital, and more will go toward actual repayment of that capital directly through the taking back of our securities, or indirectly through investments by us abroad. Both of these processes are under way at this time. One is shown in the European liquidation here, the other in the placing of European issues in the American market. The flotation last week of $50,000,000 of French treasury bonds is a unit in a very extensive movement.

Aiding the development of our foreign trade and facilitating trade at home the newly established reserve bank system has opened new opportunities. If some of them involve the danger of inflation it must at least be said that the country has been repeatedly warned against them and should not neglect the warning. Turning to another phase one finds that the railroads seem to have entered upon a period of fairer treatment at the hands of the public. If in pursuing the movement to bring industrial trade under something like the supervision to which the railroads have been subjected the mistakes of the earlier effort at regulation can be avoided, the public may gain all that it needs without either the railroads or trade paying so high a price for regulation in the future as the railroads have paid in the recent past. From the mistakes which the public itself made during that period there seems now a desire to escape, for much has happened to bring home the thought often expressed but not until now sufficiently heeded that the country cannot prosper if the railroads are made to suffer unduly.

These are conditions which help one to take a cheerful view of the broad outlook for business in this country, although a spirit of hopefulness tempered with a spirit of caution seems best fitted for a time of such warfare as that which the world is now witnessing. It detracts not at all from the determination with which a business man looks forward to new undertakings for him to take count of the difficulties which may lie in the way and of the need of adopting special measures to overcome them. The stock market more than the business world at large is often given to run somewhat beyond the ground on which it finds firm support, thus exposing itself to the necessity of retracing its steps. It does not follow that a market has reached that stage merely because it has been advancing rapidly, but a prolonged and rapid advance at least puts the financial community on inquiry in this respect. Of last week's stock market, however, it may be said that it showed signs of strength of a kind which ordinarily is derived only from a broad public demand for stocks.

WILL RAISE LOAN RATES.

English Banks to Reduce Artificial Money Ease.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—All the markets will reopen on Tuesday after the usual holiday. The joint stock banks will then raise their rates for loans to the money market to a minimum of 2 per cent. It was this prospect which stiffened discounts today to 2¾. This course was hastened by the publication on Thursday of another poor bank statement. It should be added, however, that conservative opinion welcomes this reduction in the artificial money ease.

The Bank of England is expected to co-operate with the joint stock banks by further borrowing from the market if necessary. No anxiety is felt regarding England's gold position in view of the understanding which exists among the Banks of England, of France, and of Russia, and because of the level of French and Russian exchange rates here which is favorable to England. Large amounts of gold may be regarded as earmarked in the allied capitals for London, if necessary.

Wall Street's revival encouraged the stock market. Wednesday showed the largest number of transactions since the reopening and the week's bank clearings were the highest since the outbreak of the war. The dealings in Americans here are chiefly in low-priced shares, such as Erie. The market, except for Canadian Pacific, follows the New York market daily, but remains rather lower. The last two steamers sailing from this side are believed to be carrying home large amounts of American securities.

The oversubscription of the £5,000,000 4½ per cent. Canadian loan, issued at 99½, was a favorable factor throughout the week. Some revival in international speculation in diamond shares is attributed to better American demand for stones rather than to hope of early peace.

British revenues for the year ended March 31 amounted to £227,000,000, which was £28,000,000 above the previous year and £17,000,000 above the estimate. The increase was due to the satisfactory results of the increased income tax. The year's expenditures amounted to £560,000,000 and the borrowing so far exceeded requirements that the exchequer's balances for the new year are £83,000,000, against £10,000,000 last year. The final calls on the war loan, moreover, will bring in a further £40,000,000.

Further financial support is forthcoming for the British dyes scheme, which will proceed.

STOCK RISE ON BOURSE.

Paris Market Shows Interest in Our Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 4.—Though shortened by the holiday, the Bourse's week was satisfactorily active. The rise extended to nearly all securities. The American department received considerable attention. All the railway issues were in demand, including Frisco 5s, while Chino and Utah recovered to their pre-war prices.

Owing to the renewed general activity the private deposits at the Bank of France decreased 36,000,000 francs. The gold reserve increased 4,000,000 francs, and bills decreased 107,000,000 francs. The exchanges are steady, despite the conclusion of the French loan negotiations with your bankers. Dollars are only a trifle weaker; sterling is unaltered, and pesetas stand at 7 points premium.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 3.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
260	Alaska G. M..	35¼	35¼	34½	34⅝
120	Al.-Chal. Mfg.	10⅞	13¼	10⅞	12⅞
210	A.-Ch. Mfg. pf	42⅞	47⅛	42⅞	45
11,530	Amal. Copper.	62⅝	63¾	61¾	63¼
2,730	Am. Beet S..	45	45⅞	43⅝	44⅝
5,910	Am. Can	29¼	32⅞	29⅛	31½
150	Am. C. & Fdy.	46½	47⅞	46½	47¼
170	Am. Cot. Oil.	48	48⅞	47⅜	48¼
1,070	Am. Ice Sec..	29⅜	30⅞	28⅜	30⅜
30	Am. Lins'd pf.	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30½
420	Am. Loco....	26⅜	30⅞	26⅜	30¾
3,930	Am. S. & Ref.	67⅜	69⅝	67¼	67⅞
450	Am. S. Ref..	105	108½	104½	108
20	Am. T. & T...	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
425	Ana. Cop. Co.	28⅞	29¼	28⅛	29
380	A., T. & S. F.	99⅞	100	98⅞	99½
770	Balt. & Ohio	72½	73⅛	71⅛	71⅜
4,170	Beth. Steel...	78	90½	77	87⅜
20	Beth. Steel pf.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
610	B'klyn R. T.	90½	90⅜	89	90⅜
480	Calif. Petrol.	16½	16½	12⅞	14
570	Can. Pacific.	164½	165½	160½	164
570	C. Leather Co.	35½	35⅞	34¼	35
800	Ches. & Ohio	45	46½	44	44⅝
10	Chi. Gt. West.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
120	C., M. & S. P.	90½	90⅝	88⅝	89⅝
4,720	C., R. I. & P.	25½	36⅞	25½	30¼
560	Chino Cop...	39⅜	40⅛	38¼	39⅝
340	Col. F. & I..	28	28⅛	26⅜	27⅝
360	Cons. Gas....	117½	122	117½	122
280	Corn P. Ref.	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	12
30	Den. & R. G.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
250	Dist. Secur..	7⅜	8	7	7
6,020	Erie	24⅛	27⅞	23⅝	27⅝
1,220	Erie 1st pf..	39	44⅜	38⅞	44½
30	Gen. Motors..	125⅝	125⅝	125¼	125¼
910	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	39	44½	38½	43
100	Gt. Nor. pf...	118¾	118⅜	117½	118
160	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for O. Prop.	35⅛	36⅛	34⅝	34⅝
240	Gug'm Explor.	54⅛	54⅝	53⅞	53½
430	Insp. Cop...	24⅛	27¼	24⅛	27¼
2,460	Int.-Met. V. Tr. ctfs.	13	16⅛	13	16½
4,900	Int.-Met. pf..	62⅞	69	62¼	69
140	Kan. City So..	23⅛	25¼	23⅜	24¼
380	Lehigh Val..	138	138¾	135½	137½
705	Max. Motors..	35¼	47	35½	48
50	Max. M. 1st pf	82⅝	82⅝	79	79
360	Max. M. 2d pf.	33	38⅛	33	36½
690	Mex. Petrol..	71⅝	74⅝	71½	72⅝
530	Miami Cop..	24	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜
230	M., K. & T..	13	14	12½	14
4,140	Mo. Pacific..	11⅝	14⅝	11¼	14½
950	Nat. Lead Co.	59½	64⅝	59	63½
40	Nev. Con. Cop	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
1,120	N. Y. Cent..	86½	87⅝	83⅞	85⅝
30	N. Y. C. rts.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
1,830	N. Y., N. H. & H..	60⅝	62⅛	58⅞	60
20	N. Y., O. & W.	29⅜	29⅜	29	29
140	Nor. Pacific..	105⅛	105⅛	104⅜	105
30	Pacific Mail..	20½	20⅛	20	20
300	Penn. R. R..	106⅞	107⅜	106⅞	107⅛
240	Pitts. Coal...	20⅛	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛
260	Pr. S. Car...	33⅞	34½	32⅝	32½
290	Ray Con. Cop.	19⅛	19⅞	19	19⅝
29,700	Reading	148⅜	148⅛	144⅞	145⅞
635	Rep. I. & S..	21⅜	23	21⅜	22⅜
10	Rock. Isl. Co.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	R. I. Co. pf.	1	1	1	1
150	Rumely (M.) Co.	⅞	2¼	⅞	2¼
20	Seab. A. L. pf	37	37	37	37
1,400	So. Pacific...	87⅝	88⅛	86⅜	87⅝
170	Southern Ry.	16½	17	16½	17
1,580	Studeb'k'r Co.	50	60	50	59⅞
190	Tenn. Cop...	29⅜	30¼	29½	30
20	Texas & Pac..	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
1,215	Third Ave ...	55¼	55¼	53⅝	54½
50	U. B. & P. Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
16,570	Union Pac...	125⅜	126½	124⅜	125⅞
1,860	U. S. Rubber.	64⅝	66⅝	63⅛	64⅝
33,140	U. S. Steel..	49⅛	49⅞	47⅝	49
10	U. S. Steel pf.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
600	Utah Cop....	56	57⅛	55⅝	56⅞
50	Va.-C. Chem.	22⅝	23⅞	22⅜	22⅜
10	Wabash	1	1	1	1
50	Wabash pf...	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
580	W. U. Tel...	65⅛	67⅛	65¼	65⅛
2,180	West. E. & M.	72⅝	73⅝	72	73⅝
161,030					

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended April 3, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$16,394,500	$168,673,000
Same period last year	14,370,500	229,151,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.71	83.07	83.97	81.51
Same period last year	88.22	88.10	89.42	86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	71⅝	70	71⅝	6
A. G. M. cv. deb. 6s	130	129¾	130	44
Albany & Susq. 3½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	6
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	101½	101	101½	19
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	105¼	104⅝	105	18
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100⅛	99½	99½	460
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	94	94	94	2
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88	87¾	87¾	61
Am. Writing Paper 5s	64	64	64	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	92	91⅞	91⅞	41
A., T. & S. F. gn. 4s	93½	93	93½	101½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	85	85	85	6
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	85⅜	84¼	84¼	40½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	100¼	99½	100¼	188
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	99½	99½	99½	8
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	10
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & A. 4½s	96	96	96	3
At. Coast Line 4s	91½	91	91	11
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	91⅞	91½	91½	3
B. & O. gold 4s	89⅝	89	89⅝	20½
B. & O. cv. 4½s	86⅝	85½	86	172½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	79	79	79	13
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	89½	89	89	3
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100⅛	100	100	29
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	88⅛	88	88⅛	240
B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	85½	85	85½	6
B. R. T. gold 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	9
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	149
B. Union Elevated 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	42
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Bush. T. Bldgs. 5s	85½	85½	85½	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	92⅜	92¼	92¼	5
Carolina Central 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	4
Can. So. c. 5s, S. A.	102	102	102	7
Cent. of Ga. con 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	18
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Central Leather 5s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	72
Central of N. J. 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	4
C. of N. J. g. 5s, r.	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞	402
Central Pacific 3½s	88½	88⅛	88¼	19
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	103⅞	103⅛	103⅜	15
Ches. & Ohio g. 4½s	87⅞	86⅝	87½	26
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	75½	74¼	74¾	72
Chic. & Alton 3s	56¼	56¼	56¼	2
Chic. & Alton 3½s	42	40⅞	42	2
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅝	96¼	96½	223
C., B. & Q. j. 4s, reg.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	94	94	94	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	49
C., B. & Q., Io. D. 4s	99	99	99	1
C., B. & Q., Ill D. 3½s	84½	83½	84	12
C., B. & Q., N. e. 4s	97	96⅝	97	14
Chi. & E. Ill gen. 5s	61	57	61	36
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	98	97¼	98	4
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70½	70¼	70½	12
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	88⅛	88¼	88¼	19
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	97	96½	97	165
C., M. & St. P., cv. 5s, full paid	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	293½
C., M. & St. P., cv. 5s, 1st pd	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Ser. A.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	88¼	87⅝	87⅝	26
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100	99½	100	23
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102¾	102⅝	102¾	21
C., M. & P. S. 4s	88	88	88	2
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	94	94	94	10
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	110⅞	110½	110½	9
Chi. & N. W. g. 4s. s.	92	92	92	7
C. & N. W. s. f. 6s	109½	109½	109½	1
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Chic. Rys. 5s	95⅞	95¼	95⅞	2
C., R. I. & P. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	3
C., R. I. & P. g. 4s	83⅝	82	82½	19
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	71⅞	67	69½	465
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s	65½	55½	64	1,994
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	117	117	117	2
C., St. L. & N. O. gold 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s, reg	87	87	87	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	70	69⅞	70	12
Clev. Short Line 4½s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	1
Colo. Midland 1st 4s	17	17	17	25
Col. & South. 1st 4s	89½	89	89½	25
Col. & South. r. 4½s	82¼	82¼	82¼	4
Con. Coal Md. 5s	88½	88½	88½	1
Con. Gas deb. 6s	114⅛	113¾	114⅛	127
Corn. P. R. 5s, 1934	92	92	92	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
C.-Am. Sugar c. t. 6s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞	84
Del. & Hud. 1st & ref. 4s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	1
Del. & Hud. deb. 4s, '16	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Del. & H. eq. lien 4½s	100½	100½	100½	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	78	78	78	14
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	45	45	45	16½
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	75	74½	75	17½
Detroit United 4½s	78½	75½	78	59
Distillers Sec. 5s	50½	47⅝	48	72
Du Pont Powder 4½s	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛	5
Edison E. I., B'klyn, c. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	9
Erie 1st con. 7s	110	108⅝	110	12
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	64⅝	62	64¾	219
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	67	64⅝	67	234
Erie gen. 4s	70	68	70	19
Erie con. 4s	81⅜	81	81⅜	41
Evans. & T. H. con. 6s	87	86⅝	86¾	11
Flint & P. M. con. 5s	68	68	68	6
Fla. Cent. & P. 1st con. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Ft. W. & Den. City 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5
Gen. Electric 3½s	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	103	103	103	22
General Motors 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	7
Granby Con. cv. 6s	101	100	100⅜	45
Gt. Northern ref. 4½s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	1
Green Bay deb. B.	10½	10½	10½	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	94	94	94	3
Hudson & Man. ref. 5s	75	74½	74½	22½
Hud. & Man. adj. inc. 5s	28	27½	28	14
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	6
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	84	84	84	2
Ill. Central ref. 4s	87	86⅞	87	32
Ill. Cent., Cairo B. 4s	86	86	86	1
I. C., C., St. L. & N. O. Jt. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	5
Illinois Steel 4½s	84	83½	83½	9
Indiana Steel 5s	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞	13
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1919	118⅛	109⅞	118⅛	312½
Insp. Cop. 6s, 1922	118⅛	110⅝	118⅛	388½
Inter.-Met. 4½s	78⅞	76⅛	78⅞	1,191
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	98	97⅛	98	100
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	38¼	36⅞	38¼	32
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s, tr. r.	37½	36	37½	3
Int. Navigation 5s	37¼	37¼	37¼	2
Int. & Gt. North'n 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Int. Paper 6s	100⅜	100	100⅜	3
Int. Paper cv. 5s	80	79½	80	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	90	90	90	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	53¼	53	53	13
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	72½	72½	72½	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	107	107	107	4
Kansas C. South. 5s	90¼	89¼	90¼	15
Kansas C. South. 3s	68½	67⅝	67⅝	8
Kansas City Term. 4s	90	90	90	2
Kentucky Central 4s	86	86	86	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	100¾	100¾	12
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100¼	100	100	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92	91½	92	19
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92	91¼	91⅜	31
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	97¼	97⅛	97¼	10
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	122⅝	122½	122⅝	17
Liggett & Myers 5s	100½	100⅛	100¼	28
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	100¾	100¾	100¾	½
Lond Island unif'd 4s	85	85	85	1
Lorillard 7s	122	122	122	2
Lorillard 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	51
L. & N. unif. 4s	93⅜	93	93⅜	15
L. & N., St.L. Dv. 6s	107	106⅞	107	..
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	87½	87½	87½	1
Man. 4s, tax ex.	90	90	90	2
Mexican Pet. cv. 6s	99	99	99	5
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	4
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	105	105	105	6
M., Sparta & N.W. 5s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	2
M. & St. L. con. 5s	85	85	85	19
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	55	54	54¼	23
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	10
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	80½	80	80½	22
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	60	60	60	2
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	55⅜	55	55⅜	3
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	69⅞	69⅜	69⅞	11
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	100½	100⅜	100½	40
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	96½	96	96	11
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	91⅞	91½	91⅞	6
Mo. Pacific 4s	48⅜	46⅞	48½	58
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	48	45	47	48
Mon. Pow. 5s, Ser. A	91½	91½	91½	9
Nat. En. & Sta. 5s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	13
National Tube 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	2
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	2
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	80½	79½	80½	21
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, 1934	84⅝	84⅜	84½	10
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, w. i.	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	1,586½
N. Y. C. r. & im. 4½s	88⅛	87½	87⅞	101
N. Y. C., L. S. c. 3½s	73	72⅞	73	7
N.Y., C. & St.L. 1st 4s	93	92⅞	93	3
N. Y. & E. 2d ext. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
N. Y. & E. 4th ext. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
N.Y & E. 3d ext. 4½s	99	98⅞	99	6
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P. 5s	102⅜	102	102⅜	66
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P. 4s	84½	83⅝	83⅝	132
N.Y.,N.H. & H. cv. 6s	110¼	107	110	76
N.Y.,N.H. & H. c. 6s, r.	108	108	108	3
N.Y.,N.H. & H. c. 3½s	65	64¼	65	17
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, 1955	75	72	75	6
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	82	81⅜	81⅜	16
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	71⅝	71	71⅝	43
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	54	52	52¼	186
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	84	84	84	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	96⅝	95⅞	96¼	56
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75⅞	73	75½	58
Niag. Falls P. 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
Norf. & W. con. 4s	92⅝	92½	92⅝	8
Norf. & W. div. 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	1
Norf. & W. cv. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	102½	102¼	102½	11
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	88⅛	88	88⅛	17
Northern Pac. 4s	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	268
Northern Pacific 3s	64⅞	64⅝	64⅝	144½
Oregon & Cal. 1st 5s	101	100⅝	100⅝	4
Oregon Short Line 6s	108½	108⅜	108½	8
Ore. Short Line ref. 4s	90⅞	90½	90½	25
Ore. R. R. & Nav. con. 4s	91	90½	90½	9
Ore.-Wash. R. R. & N. 4s	87½	87½	87½	1
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	87¼	86⅞	87¼	12
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97¼	96⅝	96⅞	14
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	1
Penn. 3½s, 1915	100⅛	100	100	74
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full paid	103⅞	103⅝	103¾	334
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	101½	101	101	125
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5
Public Service 5s	88¼	87½	87½	29
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	110¼	109⅝	110	14
Reading gen. 4s	94½	94	94⅛	20
Republic I. & S. 5s, '40	93⅜	93	93	10
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	72	71½	72	19
Rome, W. & O. con. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	6
St. L., I. M. & So. gen. 5s	99	98¼	99	47
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	11
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	70	70	70	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, t. r.	71½	71½	71½	9
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., sta.	68	66¼	67⅞	131
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	50	47½	47½	4
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s, t. r.	51	47½	47½	11
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s, t. r., sta.	47¼	46	46	8
St. L. Southwest 1st 4s	75	75	75	6
St. L. Southwest con. 4s	56	56	56	2
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	119½	119½	119½	10
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ct. 6s	120	120	120	1
St. P., M. & M., M. ext. 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	3
San Antonio & A. Pass 4s	74½	73⅝	73⅝	17
San Fran. & N. P. 5s	100	100	100	5
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	80½	80½	80½	1
Sea. A. L. adj. 5s	66	63⅝	66	77
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97⅞	97½	97⅞	19
South. Pacific col. 4s	84¾	84¼	84½	26
South. Pacific cv. 4s	82⅜	81¾	82	90
South. Pacific cv. 5s	98¼	97⅜	98⅛	299½
South. Pacific ref. 4s	86¼	85¾	86	287½
So P., San R. T. 4s	81	80½	80½	32
South. Ry. 1st 5s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	66
South. Ry. gen. 4s	66¼	65¾	66¼	77
So. Ry., St. L. D 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	1
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	90½	90½	90½	8
T. C. & I., B. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	3
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	94⅝	94	94½	4
Texas Co. cv. 6s	99¾	98¾	99¾	100
Third Avenue ref. 4s	82	81⅝	81⅝	28½
Third Avenue adj. 5s	82	79	79	272
T., St. L. & W. 1st 4s	50	48⅝	50	6
Union Pac. 1st 4s	95⅝	95	95	88½
Union Pacific ref. 4s	90	89¾	90	16
Union Pacific cv. 4s	89⅝	89½	89⅝	74
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	46	46	46	1
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	75	74½	75	16
U. S. Rubber 6s	102½	102⅜	102½	9
U. S. Steel 5s	102	101½	102	188
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102¼	102	102¼	1
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	18
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	91½	91¼	91½	30
Va. I., C. & C. 5s	86½	86½	86½	1
Va. & S. W. 1st 5s	101	101	101	2
Wabash, D. & C. 5s	99	99	99	3
Wabash 1st 5s	100	99½	99½	15
Wabash 2d 5s	90	90	90	5
Wabash ref. 4s	29	25½	27¼	152
W. ref. 4s, C. tr. r.	20½	20½	20½	2
Wab. ref. 4s, Cent. tr. r., stamped	22	22	22	5
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. rcts	23	23	23	5
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. tr. r., stamped	25	22	25	181
Wab., P. Term. 1st 4s, col. tr. r., for C. tr. r	8	7	8	10
Wab., P. Term. 1st 4s, Cent. tr. r.	9	7¾	8½	195
Western Electric 5s	101⅜	101¼	101¼	7
Western Maryland 4s	71	70	70	43
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	92¼	91½	92¼	64
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	101⅜	101½	101⅜	6
West. U. T. cl. tr. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
West. U. T. r. e. 4½s	92⅞	92½	92¾	12
West Shore 4s	92⅛	92	92	19
West Shore 4s, reg.	88½	88¼	88¼	25
W. & L. E. con. 4s	65½	65½	65½	2
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	86½	86½	86½	8
W. C., S. & Dul. 4s	85	85	85	1
W.-B. & Eastern 5s	86	86	86	1
Total sales			$16,129,500	

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 2s, coupon	99½	99⅝	99½	½
U. S. 3s, coupon	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	3
U. S. 3s, registered	101½	101½	101½	½
U. S. 4s, coupon	111½	111½	111½	1
Japanese 4½s	79	78	79	4
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, Ger. stamped	76½	75¼	76	52
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	96⅛	96	96	47
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	93½	93½	93½	4
Total sales			$112,000	

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4½s	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞	17
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	1
N. Y. State 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¾	5
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	58	58	58	5
Total sales			$29,000	

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, May, 1954	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
3½s, 1954, reg	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
4s, 1957	95¼	95¼	95¼	3
4s, 1958	95⅜	95¼	95⅜	11
4s, 1959	95¼	95¼	95¼	15
4½s, 1960	99⅝	99½	99⅝	11
4½s, 1964	99⅝	99½	99⅝	67
4½s, 1963	104½	104½	104½	14
4½s, Nov., 1957	104½	104½	104½	1
Total sales			$124,000	
Grand total			$16,394,500	

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, April 3, 1915:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
35	Am. Grapho..	71½	69½	71½	+ 6½
550	A.T.S. pf., w.i.	1¼	1 1/16	1 1/16	— 1/16
7,500	Am. Zinc.....	30⅜	29¼	29¼	..
800	Br.-A. T., ord.	18	17⅝	17⅝	..
400	B.-A. T. O. B.	18⅜	18	18⅜	— ⅛
3,550	Elect. Boat...	63	35	63	+28½
100	Elect. B. pf..	62	62	62	+ 4½
200	Houston Oil...	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
1,750	I. M. M. cts.	1⅜	¾	1	+ ⅜
1,350	I. M. M. pf. c.	6½	3	5½	+ 2½
7,600	Int. Motors...	8	5	6⅛	+ ⅛
1,120	Int. Mot. pf..	22	18	20	..
400	Int. Rub. T. c.	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
1,860	Kelly Spr'gf'd.	132	118	132	+14
895	K.S.T. n., 1st pf	84⅞	82	84⅞	+ 3⅞
190	K.S.T.n., 2d pf.	133	125	133	+ 9
700	Mar. of Am...	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅜
2,500	Man. Transit.	¾	9/16	¾	+ ⅛
6,650	N. Y. Trans...	12⅜	10⅜	12⅛	+ 1⅜
120	Penn Mex. Oil.	64	60	60	..
1,350	Pyme Mfg. Co.	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
7,400	R. & H. Corp.	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
7,850	St. Gum, w. i.	3⅝	3	3½	+ 3/16
350	Tob. Prod....	60	55	55½	— 5½
4,350	T. Prod. pf..	101	97½	101	+ 3
2,855	U.C.S.Co.Am..	112	101	111½	+ 9¾
127,000	U. C. St. new	11⅝	9½	11¼	+ 1¼
12,750	U. C. S. pf n.	12	11⅞	12	..
19,700	U. Pr. S. new	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	— 4
300	Way. O. & G.	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
3,200	World Film...	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
3,755	Anglo-Am. Oil	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
1	Atlantic Ref..	590	585	588	+ 5
48	Buckeye P. L.	109	109	109	..
10	Cont. Oil	230	230	230	— 2
96	Crescent P. L.	39	38	38	— 1
17	Eureka P. L..	228	225	225	— 3
50	Galena-S. Oil.	155	154	154	— 1
342	Ill. P. L., w.i.	132	127	131	— 1
115	Ind. Pipe L...	103	98	100	— 5
1,407	Nat. Transit..	31	28	28	— 2
5	N. Y. Transit.	216	216	216	— 1
20	Northern P.L.	93	92	92	+ ½
882	Ohio Oil	144	140	142	— 1
1,955	Pierce Oil, new	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝
102	Prairie P. L., w. i	150	142	143	— 6
240	Prair. O. & G.	258	245	250	+ 3
1	Solar Ref'g...	239	239	239	+ 1
107	So. Penn Oil..	285	275	280	+ 5
62	So. Pipe Line.	216	210	215	..
2	S.W. Pa. P.L.	112	112	112	..
140	S. O. of Cal..	295	291	291	— 4
100	S. O. of Ind..	425	413	414	—14
12	S. O. of Kan.	360	350	355	—21
13	S. O. of Ky..	258	250	258	..
278	S. O. of N. J.	400	395	395	— 3
221	S. O. of N. Y.	188	184	184	— 2
1	S. O. of Ohio.	81	81	81	— 1
20	Union Tank..	81	81	81	— 1
630	Vacuum Oil..	205	199	198	+ 8

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
20,000	N. Y. Central.	⅛	1/32	⅛	1/32

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
56,600	*Atlanta	41	37½	40½	+ 2½
49,500	Atl. C. M. Co.	85	75	80	..
3,800	Braden Copp.	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
200	Buffalo Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1/16
1,300	Butte-N. Y...	⅝		⅝	+ 1/16
2,310	Butte & Sup..	49	47⅞	47⅞	..
4,875	*Caribou Cob.	61	45	60	+13
4,900	Cashboy	8	7½	7½	..
53,500	Con. Ar. Sm.	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ 1/16
1,800	Con. Nev.-U..	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 1/16
300	Crown Res...	1 1/16	⅞	1 1/16	+ 1/16
1,000	Dome Lake...	24	23	24	+ 1
8,495	Dome Mines..	14⅛	12¼	13⅛	— ⅛
9,800	Emma Cop...	36	34	36	..
700	*Florence	56	55	56	..
700	Foley O'Brien.	37	28	28	+ 3
3,890	Goldf'd Con..	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	— 1/16
36,600	*Gold. Merger	26	22	26	+ 3½
305	Gr.-Can., new	30⅛	28⅛	30	+ ½
500	*Halifax Ton.	40	38	38	+ 8
57,900	Jumbo Exten.	1½	93	1⅛	+ 1/16
1,700	Kerr Lake....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— 1/16
3,800	*Kewanas	19	16½	18	..
2,600	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
....	*McK.-Dar....	43	37	37	— 5
400	*Ney. Hill..	24	23	24	+ 1
2,100	*New Utah B.	65	62	65	— 5
2,725	Nipis. Mines..	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
34,900	*Oro	12	11	12	..
3,400	Sandstorm-K..	9	8½	9	+ ½
7,000	Silver Pick..	10½	9	10½	+ 1½
4,500	So. Utah M..	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
800	Stand. Silv.-L.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	..
16,500	Stewart	2	1⅞	2	..
2,200	*Tonop. Merg.	40	39	39½	— ½
1,400	Tonop. Ext..	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
4,500	*Tuolum. Cop.	32	27	30	..
2,900	*West End C..	64	62	63	+ 2
52,700	*W. End Ex..	8	5	7	..
100	W. K. Cop. pf	1½	1¼	1¼	— ½
600	Yukon G. M.	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
$10,000	Chi. Elevat'd, new 5s....	96	96	96	+ 1
70,000	Con. Ariz. 5s.	19½	15	17	+ 1
29,500	Pierce Oil 6s.	82½	81	82	— ½
43,000	West. Pac. 5s.	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ 2⅝

*Cents per share.

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(To Be Continued)

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50 International Silver Pfd.
50 Nichols Copper Com.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. & Pfd.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 3, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,792,932	18,158,062
Same period last year	1,087,970	22,848,853

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	65.83	64.40	65.83	58.99
Same period last year	70.66	69.41	73.30	67.50

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
85¼	Mar. 29	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	85¼	85	85¼	+1¼	200
35½	Mar. 23	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold Mines	35⅛	34½	34⅝	+⅛	9,000
13⅛	Mar. 31	7⅜	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	13⅛	9⅝	11½	+2	12,650
47	Mar. 31	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	47	37	45	+7	9,000
63⅝	Mar. 31	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	63⅝	61⅝	63	+⅞	94,950
52⅜	Jan. 19	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	50⅝	48¼	49⅞	+½	2,610
91½	Feb. 16	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	..	..	90	..	....
46	Mar. 30	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	46	43⅜	44⅞	+⅛	16,100
86⅜	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	..	10
92¼	Mar. 22	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	90	90	90	−2¼	200
137⅜	Jan. 22	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	..	..	132½	..	....
32⅞	Mar. 31	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	32⅞	29¼	31⅜	+2½	102,280
97⅞	Jan. 21	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	96	94½	95½	+1¼	2,700
48½	Jan. 8	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	47⅞	46	47½	+1⅝	3,010
115	Jan. 20	112	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	114⅛	114	114	..	200
60	Jan. 12	48¾	Mar. 12	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	48½	..	....
92¼	Apr. 1	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	92⅝	87½	91¾	..	929
*109	Feb. 20	*105	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	109	108	109	..	26
48¾	Mar. 30	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	48¾	46½	47	−½	5,700
97⅞	Jan. 26	97½	Jan. 8	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	97⅝	..	....
95	Jan. 20	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	93	93	93	+3	100
5¼	Feb. 9	4⅝	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	5	5	5	..	900
28¾	Feb. 9	19⅜	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	28¼	27	27¼	+⅝	2,300
30¼	Apr. 3	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	30¼	27¾	30¼	+1	9,220
11½	Jan. 16	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	11½	10¼	10¼	+⅛	3,200
30¼	Jan. 18	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	30¼	28⅞	30	+1½	800
30⅞	Apr. 3	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	30⅞	26½	30⅜	+4⅜	13,000
96¼	Jan. 9	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	92	84	92	+8½	665
6	Jan. 22	4	Jan. 6	Am. Malt	5	4⅞	5	+⅛	625
32½	Mar. 31	28½	Jan. 30	Am. Malt. pf.	32½	30½	31½	+1½	800
69⅛	Mar. 31	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	69⅛	67⅛	67⅛	−⅝	25,800
104¼	Apr. 3	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & R. pf.	104¼	104	104¼	+1⅛	760
78⅜	Feb. 3	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	78	78	78	..	100
155	Jan. 29	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	151	149⅝	151	−½	400
106	Feb. 1	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	104	..	....
32	Jan. 18	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	27¼	26¼	27¼	+1½	1,350
111½	Jan. 29	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	108⅞	104	107½	+3	15,835
114½	Jan. 29	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	111	..	....
60	Jan. 15	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	59	58½	59	..	173
122¼	Mar. 26	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122¼	119	119⅝	−⅝	6,500
234⅜	Jan. 29	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	224⅛	223⅞	224⅛	+⅛	775
108	Mar. 8	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	..	..	107⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 16	15⅜	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	..	..	16⅛	..	....
84¾	Mar. 18	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	81¼	79¼	79¼	−3¼	500
8½	Mar. 30	7	Feb. 18	Am. Writing P. pf.	8½	8½	8½	+¼	100
29¼	Mar. 31	24⅜	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper	29¼	28½	29⅛	−⅜	13,575
8	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	8	8	8	+2	100
100¼	Mar. 29	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	100¼	99	99⅞	+⅜	14,050
99	Feb. 11	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	98½	98½	..	1,100
107	Jan. 22	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	104	104	104	..	100
40	Jan. 11	26⅛	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	36	33⅛	35	+2	1,400
103½	Jan. 15	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	96	96	96	..	39
74⅝	Jan. 26	63⅜	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	73¼	71½	72⅝	+⅛	16,600
73¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70⅞	70	70	−½	2,200
⅞	Jan. 9	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining	¾	½	¾	+⅛	500
91½	Mar. 30	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	91½	76	87⅞	+12⅜	104,600
105⅜	Mar. 25	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	105	104½	104½	−½	800
90⅝	Apr. 3	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	90⅝	88¾	90⅝	+⅝	13,650
129	Jan. 22	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	126⅛	..	....
*39	Jan. 19	*39	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	*39	..	....
5	Feb. 25	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term.	..	..	4¼	..	....
*90	Apr. 1	*90	Apr. 1	Buff., R. & Pitts.	90	90	90	..	10
30	Feb. 23	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	30	29	30	+1½	500
21⅝	Feb. 8	12¾	Apr. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	16	12¾	13⅞	−1⅞	7,370
54¾	Feb. 8	41	Apr. 1	Cal. Petroleum pf.	45	41	41	−4	900
*56¼	Feb. 13	*56½	Feb. 13	Canada Southern	..	..	*56½	..	....
168⅜	Jan. 21	153¼	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	165	160½	164	+1⅝	16,630
80	Mar. 19	77	Mar. 1	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	..	..	80	..	....
39¼	Jan. 8	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co.	35⅞	34½	35	..	12,450
104	Jan. 27	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	102⅛	101⅝	102⅛	+⅛	500
325	Jan. 22	324	Jan. 22	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	325	..	....
*118	Mar. 10	*110	Jan. 8	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*118	..	....
46⅞	Jan. 26	40	Feb. 23	Ches. & Ohio	46⅜	43⅜	45	+1	15,100
9⅞	Jan. 27	9⅞	Jan. 27	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9⅞	..	....
11½	Feb. 27	11½	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11½	..	....
12⅝	Jan. 22	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Gt. West.	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+⅛	4,000
32½	Mar. 31	27	Jan. 11	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	32½	31¼	32¼	+1¼	2,040
93½	Jan. 22	83¼	Feb. 24	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90⅝	88¼	89⅞	−¾	7,440
130	Jan. 22	123	Feb. 25	C., M. & St. P. pf.	125	124	125	+¾	800
129¼	Jan. 22	121	Mar. 3	Chi. & Northwest	127	126	127	+1	1,310
*175	Jan. 30	*166	Feb. 10	Chi. & Northwest pf	..	..	*170	..	....
36¾	Mar. 31	18¼	Mar. 1	Chi., R. I. & P.	36¾	19⅜	29⅛	+9⅝	291,402
40⅞	Mar. 31	32⅜	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	40⅞	38⅜	39⅝	+½	21,100
30	Mar. 26	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	..	200
65	Apr. 1	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	65	65	65	−7	100
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	100	99½	99½	−¾	300
28¼	Mar. 24	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	27⅞	26½	27⅞	..	2,200
29½	Apr. 3	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	29½	26	29½	+3⅜	1,900
53	Mar. 31	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf.	53	51	52⅜	+3	490
49½	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf.	49½	45	49½	+12½	200
122¼	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	122	116	121½	+5¼	8,960
64½	Apr. 3	40⅜	Jan. 4	Continental Can	64½	54	64½	+10⅜	5,830
96	Apr. 3	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	96	94¼	96	+2½	575
12⅝	Mar. 31	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	12⅝	11⅛	12	+¾	21,400
74	Mar. 31	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	74	72½	73½	+1	1,500
*45	Feb. 24	*45	Feb. 24	Crex Carpet	..	..	*45	..	....
63	Apr. 3	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	63	49½	63	+13	3,850
95	Mar. 24	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	95	93	95	+⅛	200
89	Feb. 11	88	Jan. 29	DEERE & CO. pf.	..	..	89	..	....
152	Jan. 18	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	149	149	149	+¼	220
425¼	Mar. 30	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	425¼	420	420	+10	400
7½	Jan. 25	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	7½	6¼	7	+1	1,730
15	Mar. 31	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	15	10⅛	14¼	+3½	4,725
7	Feb. 24	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6¼	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
114¼	Mar. 10	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	115¼	115	115	..	60
60¼	Mar. 19	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	58½	52¼	52¼	−8¼	300
13⅝	Jan. 25	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	8⅝	7	7	−1⅝	2,800
5	Jan. 11	4	Feb. 5	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4	..	....
10	Jan. 18	7	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	7½	..	....
27½	Apr. 3	19⅛	Feb. 24	ERIE	27½	23⅝	27⅜	+3½	118,216
44	Apr. 3	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.	44	38⅜	44	+4⅞	34,200
35	Apr. 3	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.	35	30½	35	..	5,300
10	Jan. 6	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+1⅝	120
30	Jan. 22	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	30	27	30	+3¼	1,250
192¼	Mar. 3	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	185⅝	184	185⅝	..	30
108⅞	Feb. 10	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf.	107½	107½	107½	+⅛	165
145¼	Jan. 19	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	145	142	145	+3	1,500
127	Mar. 31	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	127	121	125½	+7⅝	13,250
103¼	Apr. 1	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	103¼	99⅜	103	+2⅜	3,350
44¼	Mar. 31	24¼	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	44¼	38	42⅝	+4⅝	47,400
100¼	Mar. 18	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co. pf	100¼	99¼	100	+1¼	600
119	Mar. 27	112⅜	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	118⅞	117⅝	118⅜	+⅝	8,800
36	Mar. 31	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt. N. cts. for ore prop	36	33⅜	34⅞	−½	24,500
54⅞	Mar. 31	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	54⅞	52⅝	54	+1⅝	14,100
*73	Mar. 16	*71	Mar. 13	HAV. EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	*73	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
116	Feb. 24	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	116½	114	115½	..	65
110	Jan. 22	102¼	Mar. 11	ILLINOIS CENT.	109⅜	108¼	108¼	..	700
27⅝	Apr. 3	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper	27⅝	24	27⅜	+3⅝	47,100
16½	Apr. 3	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	16½	13	16½	+3½	55,365
69⅝	Apr. 3	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	69⅝	61⅞	69⅛	+7⅛	69,301
7⅝	Apr. 3	5⅛	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	7⅝	5½	7⅝	..	574
14	Mar. 30	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	14	12⅝	14	+6	300
99⅜	Jan. 11	90½	Mar. 5	Int. Harv., N. J.	96	96	96	+¼	100
117	Jan. 9	112	Mar. 24	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	112	112	112	..	100
73⅛	Jan. 11	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	71	65	65	−8	300
114	Jan. 14	90¼	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
9⅝	Jan. 16	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	9¼	8⅜	9¼	+⅜	1,435
38⅜	Mar. 22	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	37⅝	37	37½	+½	900
2	Mar. 31	⅞	Mar. 3	Int. Steam Pump	2	1⅝	2	+1⅛	385
8½	Mar. 31	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	8½	6¼	7	−⅜	440
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	9	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
65	Feb. 4	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	60	60	60	..	5
25⅛	Jan. 22	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	25	23	24½	+1⅛	7,175
59	Mar. 31	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	59	58	59	+2¼	800
81⅜	Mar. 24	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	81	..	....
108⅜	Mar. 25	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	108⅜	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
*121	Feb. 18	*120¼	Mar. 22	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	121	121	121	..	90
123	Mar. 22	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	123	120	123	+4	1,000
108	Mar. 22	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	107	..	....
35	Mar. 31	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	35	32	35	+4⅞	1,200
98	Feb. 9	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	97⅞	97	97	−⅞	200
7⅞	Mar. 31	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	7⅞	6¾	7	..	900
139⅜	Mar. 24	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley	138	135⅜	137¼	−⅜	6,600
222⅜	Apr. 3	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	222⅜	215¼	220½	+1⅜	1,100
119½	Jan. 21	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	117⅛	116½	117	−1	700
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island	36⅜	36¾	36¾	+¾	200
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22⅛	19⅞	21¾	+1⅞	500
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	95	95	95	..	100
65	Mar. 11	65	Mar. 11	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	65	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	179⅜	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¾	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	117	117	117	−1	100
121½	Jan. 22	110	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nashville	120	118	118	..	730
76	Feb. 17	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	74	..	....
69⅜	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	+1½	100
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
128	Jan. 20	127	Mar. 31	Manhattan Elevated	127	127	127	−1	105
51	Jan. 29	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	50½	..	....
101½	Feb. 4	101½	Feb. 4	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	101½	..	....
47	Mar. 31	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	47	35	44¼	+10	58,360
83	Mar. 31	43¼	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 1st pf.	83	77	82	+5½	24,256
39	Apr. 3	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	39	32	38⅞	+7	45,925
56	Mar. 2	42	Apr. 1	May Dept. Stores	44	42	44	−4	1,200
98½	Mar. 15	96	Feb. 10	May Dept. Stores pf	96	96	96	−2½	100
77	Feb. 9	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	74¼	71¼	72⅛	+1⅞	32,500
80¼	Feb. 11	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	79½	78	78	+1	500
24⅞	Mar. 31	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	24⅞	23½	24½	+1	23,220
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
16⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	14½	13½	14⅜	+⅜	626
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	40	28	39	−2⅝	715
117¾	Mar. 30	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	117¾	115⅝	116	+⅛	1,682
128	Jan. 19	126	Jan. 14	M., St.P. & S.S.M. pf	..	..	128	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., S.P. & S.S.M. l.l.	75	75	75	..	100
14⅝	Apr. 1	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14⅝	12½	13⅞	+⅝	27,000
39¼	Apr. 1	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	39¼	34½	39	+3¼	6,200
15¼	Jan. 21	6⅜	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific	14⅞	11	14⅝	+2⅝	91,325
54⅛	Mar. 29	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	54⅛	52¼	53⅞	−⅞	2,460
101½	Feb. 16	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	101	100⅜	100⅜	−⅝	700
168	Mar. 15	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex	..	..	167⅞	..	....
126	Jan. 27	125	Jan. 19	NASH., C. & ST. L.	125	125	125	−¼	100
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit	120⅝	116	116	−4½	1,805
126	Jan. 28	120⅛	Feb. 19	National Biscuit pf.	121⅞	121¼	121⅜	−2⅝	200
80¼	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	80⅝	71½	79	+9	4,275
102½	Mar. 31	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	102½	100⅞	102	+1⅜	985
13⅜	Mar. 16	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	−⅝	850
80⅛	Mar. 29	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	80⅛	79	79	−1	330
65	Mar. 31	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	65	58⅜	63⅜	+4⅜	47,700
109⅜	Jan. 19	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	108½	108	108	+½	200
23	Jan. 5	23	Jan. 5	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	23	..	....
6	Mar. 22	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	..	..	6	..	....
13⅜	Jan. 19	11⅝	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Copper	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+⅜	5,250
69⅜	Mar. 24	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	68⅞	68	68	−½	200
92⅝	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	87⅜	83¼	85⅞	+1⅝	27,184
34½	Mar. 31	32	Mar. 30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	34½	32	34	..	300
*113⅝	Feb. 11	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*113⅝	..	....
62½	Mar. 31	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62½	58½	60⅝	+½	41,050
29⅝	Apr. 1	21⅜	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	29⅝	27½	29¼	+1¼	7,150
25	Feb. 15	25	Feb. 15	Norfolk Southern	..	..	25	..	....
103¼	Jan. 22	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	102½	101⅜	102¼	−¼	900
85½	Jan. 26	85	Jan. 27	Norfolk & West. pf.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	−⅜	204
71	Mar. 31	64	Jan. 19	North America	71	70	71	+1	600
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
107	Jan. 22	99⅜	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	106½	104½	106	..	11,371
2	Feb. 23	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	..	..	2	..	....
67	Apr. 1	67	Apr. 1	PACIFIC COAST	67	67	67	..	100
22½	Jan. 12	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	20½	19½	20	..	1,000
31½	Jan. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel & Tel	26¼	26¼	26¼	..	200
*91	Mar. 26	*88	Feb. 15	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	*91	..	....
108⅜	Jan. 21	102⅝	Feb. 24	Pennsylvania R. R.	108⅝	106⅛	106⅝	−½	9,875
123½	Apr. 3	117⅛	Feb. 24	People's Gas, Chi.	123½	122	122¼	−⅜	2,838
7¼	Apr. 1	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	7¼	6⅝	7	+⅜	700
15	Mar. 5	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	..	..	15	..	....
72	Jan. 18	68	Mar. 15	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	72	72	72	+2	570
22½	Apr. 3	15¼	Jan. 4	Pitts Coal	22½	20	22¼	+2⅛	15,700
98	Feb. 10	81⅛	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	96	92½	95½	+4	9,355
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
*75	Feb. 1	*75	Feb. 1	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	..	..	*75	..	....
39	Jan. 11	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	34½	32⅜	33⅜	+1⅛	4,420
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	93	93	93	+1	200
106	Jan. 13	106	Jan. 13	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	..	..	106	..	....
155½	Jan. 22	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	154	153	153¼	+1¼	849
1⅞	Jan. 12	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	⅝	½	⅝	..	900
2½	Jan. 22	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	1	¾	1	..	1,300
25½	Jan. 11	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SPR'G.	25⅛	23⅝	24	+1	2,110
88	Jan. 8	87	Mar. 3	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	..	..	87	..	....
19⅜	Mar. 31	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper	19⅜	19	19⅛	+⅝	21,180
153⅞	Jan. 22	140⅛	Feb. 24	Reading	148½	144⅝	146	−1⅞	157,700
86½	Jan. 11	85	Mar. 8	Reading 1st pf.	..	..	85½	..	....
85½	Feb. 2	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf.	85	84	85	+1½	500
23	Mar. 30	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	23	21⅜	22⅝	+1⅜	11,300
79½	Mar. 31	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	79½	78	78⅜	+1¼	3,060
1	Jan. 19	½	Mar. 25	Rock Island Co.	¾	½	⅝	+⅜	690
1⅞	Jan. 15	⅞	Mar. 23	Rock Island Co. pf.	1½	⅞	1	..	3,300
4½	Mar. 31	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	4½	⅞	2¼	+1⅝	9,750
16	Jan. 5	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	9½	5	6	+1¾	7,100
3	Mar. 30	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	3	2⅛	3	+1¼	2,750
11¾	Mar. 31	10	Jan. 25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	11¾	10	10½	..	1,570
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	8	5¼	8	+2½	3,040
17⅞	Mar. 30	15	Feb. 15	St. Louis Southw'n.	17⅞	17¼	17¼	+¼	200
37	Jan. 21	33	Mar. 23	St. L. Southw'n pf.	..	..	33	..	....
15½	Jan. 26	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	15	13¼	14½	+1¼	4,400
41	Jan. 26	32	Feb. 25	Seaboard Air L. pf.	38	34½	37	+2½	5,300
209½	Feb. 1	131¾	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co.	137¼	135	137	+1	1,150
125¼	Feb. 19	121⅝	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	125½	..	....
28½	Mar. 24	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	29	27	27	−1	120
*40	Feb. 16	*40	Feb. 16	So. Porto Rico Sug.	..	..	*40	..	....
89⅝	Feb. 4	89⅝	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	89⅝	..	....
88½	Jan. 22	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	88⅛	86⅝	87½	−¼	34,400
99⅞	Mar. 30	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..	254
18	Jan. 23	12¾	Feb. 24	Southern Ry.	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+1	7,800
63	Jan. 26	43	Feb. 25	Southern Ry. pf.	55	52	55	+3¼	1,950
54	Mar. 23	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	53⅜	51	53	+½	1,370
73	Mar. 22	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	72⅞	72½	72½	−½	475
59¾	Apr. 3	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	59¾	49¾	59½	+10⅛	53,000
99	Apr. 3	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	99	95½	99	+5	1,070
33¼	Jan. 8	25½	Feb. 24	TENNESSEE COP.	30⅛	29½	30	+½	5,400
143½	Mar. 30	123¾	Feb. 24	Texas Co.	143½	134⅞	140	+5½	9,050
15½	Mar. 31	11	Jan. 11	Texas & Pacific	15½	13⅝	15	+1	5,100
55⅝	Mar. 26	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	55⅝	53⅜	54¼	−1⅛	23,870
2½	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	2½	2½	2½	+½	100
9⅝	Jan. 23	6	Jan. 6	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	7½	7	7	−½	200
99½	Jan. 14	95⅝	Feb. 25	Twin City R. T.	98	97	97	−½	700
66	Mar. 9	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE.	66	66	66	+1	100
100	Mar. 10	100	Mar. 10	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
6½	Jan. 19	4⅝	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	6⅜	6	6	−⅛	3,100
28¼	Jan. 15	25¼	Mar. 27	Union Bag & P. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+2⅝	200
126½	Mar. 29	115¾	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	126½	124⅜	125⅝	+⅝	136,460
81¾	Feb. 26	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	80¾	80	80⅜	+¾	1,477
29⅝	Mar. 31	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+⅛	800
47¾	Apr. 1	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	47¾	46⅛	47⅜	+3¼	750
105	Feb. 11	102¼	Feb. 1	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	103	103	103	−¾	100
60	Feb. 11	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	56	56	56	..	100
14¼	Jan. 20	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	9	8½	8⅞	−⅛	500
35	Jan. 19	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	25⅞	24¾	24¾	−1¼	1,100
10⅛	Mar. 4	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	..	..	10⅛	..	....
35	Jan. 22	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	..	..	34	..	....
73¼	Mar. 9	69¾	Feb. 26	U. S. Express	..	..	70	..	....
27	Mar. 24	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	..	..	27	..	....
80½	Mar. 24	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	80	80	80	−½	510
50	Jan. 12	36	Feb. 11	U. S. Realty & Imp.	49⅛	41	48½	+7½	4,300
66½	Mar. 30	51⅞	Jan. 2	U. S. Rubber	66½	62¾	65⅛	+1⅛	36,800
106	Mar. 23	101⅜	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	105⅞	105¼	105⅞	+⅜	2,500
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
53⅜	Jan. 21	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	49¾	47¾	49⅝	+⅜	175,100
109	Jan. 21	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	106¼	105⅜	105⅞	..	3,935
57⅞	Mar. 31	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper	57⅞	55⅝	56⅞	+1⅛	37,200
23¾	Mar. 30	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	23¾	22⅛	23½	+1⅛	2,900
91¼	Apr. 1	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	91¼	87	89⅛	+1¼	930
44	Mar. 26	36½	Feb. 11	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	42	42	42	−2	600
5	Jan. 21	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	5	..	....
21	Jan. 22	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Det. pf.	..	..	21	..	....
1⅝	Jan. 22	⅜	Feb. 24	WABASH	1½	⅝	1	+½	4,550
3⅜	Jan. 22	1⅝	Feb. 24	Wabash pf.	3	2	3	+1	1,800
94¾	Mar. 26	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	94½	93	94½	−¼	350
26¾	Mar. 31	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	26¾	24	26	+2¼	4,620
40	Mar. 30	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	40	39	40	+2	750
67	Mar. 31	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	67	65	65⅞	+⅞	12,225
74	Jan. 11	64	Feb. 24	Westing. E. & M.	73¾	71½	73½	+2⅝	19,500
119	Mar. 10	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf	..	..	117	..	....
3¾	Jan. 18	1¾	Jan. 6	Wheeling & L. E.	3⅜	2¾	3⅜	+¾	800
16	Jan. 18	10	Mar. 24	Wheel & L. E. 1st pf	12½	12½	12½	+2½	100
6	Jan. 18	3	Jan. 4	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	5	4	4½	+¼	2,000
127	Mar. 31	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	127	120½	124	+3¼	8,245
100½	Mar. 17	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overl'd pf.	100¼	99¾	100¼	+¼	640
39⅞	Jan. 21	30⅝	Feb. 24	Wisconsin Central	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	−1⅛	100
109½	Mar. 31	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	109½	106	107¼	+1	10,800
118¾	Mar. 27	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	..	..	118¾	..	....

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. §Par $20. ¶Par $10. ‖Par $5.

MONEY

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
March 29	2½	1¾	2	2
March 30	2½	1¾	2	2
March 31	2	1¾	1⅞	2
April 1	2½	1⅞	2	2
April 3	2	2	2	2

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range— High	2½	2
Low	1¾	1¾
Same week last year— High	2	2
Low	1¾	1⅞
Year to date— High	3	2¾
Low	1¾	1¾
Same period last year— High	10	4½
Low	1¾	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
March 29	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	3@3¼
March 30	2½@2¾	2¾	3@3¼
March 31	2½@2¾	2¾	3@3¼
April 1	2½@2¾	2¾	3¼
April 3	2½@2¾	2¾	3¼
Week's range— High	2¾	2¾	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Same week last year— High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	2½	3
Year's range to date— High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2½	3
Same period last year— High	4	4	4½
Low	2¼	2¾	3

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

Demand.	High.	Low.	Last.
March 29	$4.79⅞	$4.79⅝	$4.79¾
March 30	4.80	4.79⅝	4.79¾
March 31	4.79¾	4.79⅝	4.79⅝
April 1	4.79⅝	4.79¼	4.79¼
April 3	4.79⅝	4.79½	4.79½

Cables.	High.	Low.	Last.
March 29	$4.80¼	$4.80	$4.80¼
March 30	4.80¼	4.79 15-16	4.80⅛
March 31	4.80 3-16	4.79⅞	4.79⅞
April 1	4.79 15-16	4.79 3-16	4.79⅞
April 3	4.80	4.79 13-16	4.79 13-16

	Demand.	Cable.
Week's range— High	$4.80	$4.80¼
Low	4.79¼	4.79 7-16
Same week last year— High	4.8640	4.8680
Low	4.8620	4.8655
Year's range to date— High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.78⅛	4.78⅜
Same period last year— High	4.87	4.8735
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Paris. Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Berlin. Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Switzerland. Cab.
Mar. 29	5.30½	5.29⅜	83¼	83⅜	5.38	5.37
Mar. 30	5.31	5.30¼	82⅞	83	5.37½	5.36½
Mar. 31	5.31¾	5.31¼	82⅞	83	5.37½	5.36½
April 1	5.31¾	5.31¼	82¾	82⅞	5.38½	5.37½
April 3	5.32¼	5.31½	82½	82⅝	5.38½	5.37½

	Holland. Dmd.	Holland. Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Italy. Cab.
March 29	39.56	39.68	5.77	5.76½
March 30	39.56	39.68	5.78½	5.78
March 31	39.50	39 11-16	5.80½	5.80
April 1	39.50	39 11-16	5.79	5.78
April 3	39 7-16	39½	5.79	5.78

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Cables.
March 29	42.75@43	15.60
March 30	42.75@43	15.45
March 31	42.75@43	15.40
April 1	42.75@43	15.40
April 3	42.75@43	15.40

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
March 29	Par	*5c	Par	*50c
March 30	Par	Par	Par	*50c
March 31	Par	*5c	Par	*50c
April 1	Par	Par	*5c	*50c
April 3	Par	Par	*5c	*60c

*Premium.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris. Ex. on Lon.
March 29	1@1¼	2¼@2⅜	2⅜@2½	25f 49½c
March 30	1@1¼	2⅜	2⅜	25f 50½c
March 31	1@1¼	2⅜	2⅜	25f 51½c
April 1	1@1¼	2½	2½	25f 52c

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver. London.	Bar Silver. N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Madrid.	Gold Premiums. Lisbon.
March 29	23¾d	50¼c	..	50
March 30	23⅝d	50⅜c	..	48
March 31	23⅝d	49⅞c	..	47
April 1	23½d	50c	..	47

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	Rentes, Paris.
March 29	66 3-16	72f 60c
March 30	66 3-16	72f 85c
March 31	66 3-16	73f ..
April 1	66 3-16	73f 10c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5½	Dec. 24, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5	Sep. 10, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Bengal	6	Nov. 6, 1914
B'k of The Netherl'ds	5	Aug. 20, 1914

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, April 4.—Cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	50	55	50
Arkwright Mills	..	63½	61
Bourne Mills	101	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	103	105	..
Chaco Mills	100	102½	..
Charlton Mills	85	..	..
Conanicut Mills	..	95	..
Davol Mills	87½	92½	..
Flint Mills	97½	..	..
Hargrave's Mills	..	42½	..
King Philip Mills	105	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	72½	..
Luther Mfg. Co.	..	120	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	75	80	..
Mechanics' Mills	72½	..	..
Narragansett Mills	87½	90	..
Osborn Mills	..	97	..
Parker Mills	..	42½	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	95	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	125	..	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	175	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	72½	75	..
Stafford Mills	..	72½	70
Stevens Mfg. Co.	123	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	104	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	109	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	78	63½
Weetamoe Mills	..	60	..

L. & N. EARNINGS DROP.

February Gross $600,000 Less and Net Loss $234,000.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad for the month of February showed a decrease in gross revenues of $603,882, and in net operating revenue of $234,373 over February, 1914. The gross was $3,839,946 and the net $728,058.

For the eight months from July 1, 1914, to Feb. 28, 1915, gross operating revenues were $34,810,656, compared with $41,184,435 for the same period a year ago. The net revenue for this period was $8,197,612, compared with $10,656,513 for the previous year.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended March 27, 1915.

STOCKS. (Shares.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	537,720	196,941	400,610
Tuesday	688,259	242,958	495,840
Wednesday	742,362	177,038	310,217
Thursday	542,382	210,626	417,195
Friday	......	195,554	684,000
Saturday	282,209	64,853	221,816
Total week	2,792,932	1,087,970	2,529,678
Year to date	18,158,062	22,848,853	24,688,030

BONDS. (Par value.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$2,599,500	$1,947,500	$1,839,000
Tuesday	3,669,500	2,624,500	2,292,500
Wednesday	4,491,500	3,082,500	2,615,500
Thursday	3,678,000	2,476,000	1,900,000
Friday	......	3,013,500	2,551,000
Saturday	1,956,000	1,232,500	1,131,500
Total week	$16,394,500	$14,370,500	$12,329,500
Yr to date	168,673,000	229,151,500	158,193,000

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	Apr. 3, '15	Apr. 4, '14	Change.
R. R. & mis.	2,792,926	1,087,118	+1,705,800
Banks	6	252	−246
Mining	......	600	−600

BONDS.

	Apr. 3, '15	Apr. 4, '14	Change.
R. R. & mis.	$16,129,500	$12,611,500	+$3,518,000
Gov't	112,000	106,000	+6,000
State	29,000	1,151,000	−1,122,000
City	124,000	496,000	−372,000
To. all bds.	$16,394,000	$14,364,500	+$2,030,000

$4,000,000

Indianapolis Union Railway

General and Refunding Mortgage Series A 5% Gold Bonds

Dated January 1, 1915 Due January 1, 1965

Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000, and may be registered as to principal. Interest payable January 1 and July 1. Registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Coupon and registered bonds interchangeable. The bonds are callable as a whole or in series fifteen years after date, or on any interest date thereafter at 103 and accrued interest. Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York, and Union Trust Company, Indianapolis, Trustees.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed Jointly and Severally by Endorsement by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co., Vandalia Railroad Co., and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

For further information regarding this issue, attention is called to a letter of Mr. J. J. Turner, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh and President of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company, copies of which may be had on request and from which it will be noted that:

These bonds are the direct obligation of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company and cover one of the most valuable Terminal railway properties in the West and one indispensable to the handling of railroad traffic at Indianapolis and the operation of the railroads entering that City, the most important railroad center between Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

The Company owns the only steam railroad passenger station in Indianapolis, and also operates under a 999-year lease the "Belt Line," which serves a large proportion of the industries in Indianapolis, and furnishes the connecting link, both for the handling of through traffic and for the interchange of traffic between the railroads that enter the city.

The following seven railroads use the property of the Indianapolis Union Railway under perpetual agreements, each company paying a proportion of the rental therefor, including interest and sinking fund charges:

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (Pennsylvania System).
Vandalia Railroad (Pennsylvania System).
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway (New York Central System).
Indianapolis Southern Railroad (Illinois Central System).
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway.
Lake Erie & Western Railroad (New York Central System).
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway.

There is a sinking fund beginning in 1926 of 1% per annum of the outstanding bonds. Bonds purchased by the sinking fund must be kept alive and their interest added to the sinking fund.

Price 99½ and Interest

Bonds are offered subject to approval of legal details by our counsel

Complete Circular on request

Harris, Forbes & Co New York — **Wm. A. Read & Co** New York — **The Union Trust Co** of Pittsburgh

$50,000,000

French Republic One-Year 5% Loan

Dated April 1, 1915 *Due April 1, 1916*

Interest payable October 1, 1915 and April 1, 1916

Issued in denomination of $1,000
Payable in dollars in New York, or, at the option of the holder, in francs in Paris, at the rate of 5.18⅛

The memorandum on this matter, passed between the French Republic and ourselves, contains the following points:

The obligation represented by these Bonds, and all payments in discharge thereof, are and shall be exempt from all present and future French taxes, including any income tax.

Payment of interest on these Bonds and payment of the principal thereof shall be made in time of war as well as of peace, without consideration of the holder's nationality being that of a friendly or hostile state, and without proof being required in that regard.

The proceeds of the sale of these Bonds will be expended only for purchases made by the French Republic in this Country.

HAVING RECEIVED APPLICATIONS FOR A LARGE PART OF THIS ISSUE, WE OFFER THE BALANCE, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, AT 99½ AND INTEREST, YIELDING SLIGHTLY OVER 5½ PER CENT.

Definitive bonds will be ready for delivery on April 5th.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NATIONAL CITY BANK ***FIRST NATIONAL BANK***

New York, April 1, 1915.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE

Legal Investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains.
Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

—CHARTERED 1864—
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
52d Dividend
AT USUAL RATE OF **4½%** PAID JAN. 1, 1915
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 30 earn from May 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A. Simple Mailing System.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York. 27th Year.

We Finance
Electric Light, Power and Street Railway enterprises with established records of earnings.
Electric Bond & Share Co
Paid-Up Capital and Surplus $13,500,000
71 Broadway, New York.

ELECTRICAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
Third Series Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Bonds.
DUE MAY 1, 1935.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article Sixth of the Trust Agreement, dated May 1st, 1905, made by the Electrical Securities Corporation to The Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, of which Guaranty Trust Company of New York is the successor, that said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will redeem the sixty-five (65) of said Third Series Bonds still outstanding, which are all of the said Third Series Bonds outstanding, at its Trust Department at 140 Broadway, New York City, on May 1st, 1915.

On presentation and surrender at said Department on or after said date of any of said outstanding Third Series Bonds with all coupons maturing after May 1st, 1915, attached, there will be paid to the holders thereof One Thousand and Thirty Dollars ($1,030) per Bond. Coupons maturing May 1st, 1915, will be paid on or after said date upon presentation.

After May 1st, 1915, interest on the said Third Series Bonds will cease, and said Bonds will not be entitled to the benefit of the security of the Trust Agreement.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Notice of Election of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1915, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated March 29th, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 WALL STREET.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.
New York, March 24, 1915.

The Directors of this Company have today declared a dividend of two and one-half (2½%) per cent. from the earnings of the Company, upon the Preferred Stock, payable April 15, 1915, at the offices of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, to preferred stockholders of record on April 5, 1915. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on April 5, 1915, at three P. M., and open on April 16, 1915, at ten A. M.

JOSEPH A. KNOX, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad St., New York, March 2, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable April 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., March 31, 1915.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 63

A quarterly dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15th, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 25th, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

American Malt Corporation
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Dividend No. 14 of one per cent. on the Preferred Stock is payable May 3d, 1915, to Stockholders of record of April 15th, 1915.

Transfer books close at 3 P. M., April 15th, 1915.

HENRY EGGERKING, Treasurer.
March 31, 1915.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A dividend of 1½% on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable May 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business April 15, 1915.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, March 5, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by the Company of the properties of the following companies, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company, viz.:

The Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad & Navigation Company;
Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company;
Pacific Railway & Navigation Company;
Portland, Eugene & Eastern Railway Company;
Salem, Falls City & Western Railway Company;
Willamette Pacific Railroad Company.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 8, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 8, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated January 2, 1915.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
NOTICE OF TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal office, No. 763 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, **April 6, 1915**, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) to elect four Directors to serve for a term of three years; (2) to consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, and officers of the Corporation since the Ninth Annual Meeting of its stockholders, held on April 7, 1914; and (3) to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the capital stock of the Corporation, both preferred and common, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 16, 1915, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 7, 1915.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.
Newark, New Jersey, March 3, 1915.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Kansas City Southern Building, northeast corner of Wyandotte and Eleventh Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, on Tuesday, May 11, 1915, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A. M., Standard Time, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

As provided by the By-Laws of the Company, the books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed for the said meeting at 12:00 o'clock noon, May 1, 1915, and re-opened at 10:00 o'clock A. M., May 17, 1915.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. A. EDSON, President.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.
Dated April 1, 1915.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 5, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the First Wednesday (being the 5th day) of May, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER CONNECTING RAILROAD CORPORATION.
Albany, N. Y., March 29, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of **The Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation**, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the third Wednesday (being the 21st day) of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Richmond Hill & Queens County Gas Light Company,
80 Broadway, New York City.
March 29th, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the RICHMOND HILL & QUEENS COUNTY GAS LIGHT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, April 12th, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
FRANKLIN B. JOURDAN, Secretary.

NEW YORK TANNING EXTRACT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of NEW YORK TANNING EXTRACT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Number 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of April, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.
WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, President.
WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DANISH BUTTER IMPORT CO., INC.

TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the company's office, 149 Church Street, New York City, on May 1st, 1915, at 10 A. M. for the purpose of voting upon the proposition of dissolving the company.

IVAN E. A. KONIGSBERG.
Attorney for the Company,
2 Rector St., New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
March 31, 1915.
60th Consecutive Divdend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of 4% was declared, payable April 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business April 8th.

JOHN R. WOOD,
Vice President and Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 111 William St., on Tuesday, April 13th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. W. H. PAULISON, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
State of New York,
Public Service Commission, Second District,
Albany, March 31, 1915.

Case 4851.

A petition, under Section 55 of the Public Service Commissions Law, having been filed with this Commission by The New York Central Railroad Company for authority to issue $100,000,000 in 20-year 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds, and to increase the authorized amount of its capital stock from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000, for conversion, the proceeds of the debenture bonds to be used for purposes stated in the petition, NOTICE is hereby given that a public hearing on said petition will be held by this Commission at No. 19 Washington Avenue in the City of Albany on Wednesday, April 7, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By the Commission,
FRANK H. MOTT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 13, 1915, for Contract 152, for surfacing with vitrified brick blocks and macadam about 5 miles of highways and constructing about 8 miles of guard walls, at the Ashokan reservoir, in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York. The grading for these highways has been largely done under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, April 7, 1915, for furnishing cordage, rope and twine for delivery during the fiscal year 1916 at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Quartermaster, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2:00 P. M., Eastern time, April 30, 1915, for furnishing and delivering Band Instruments and Parts, during fiscal year 1916. Information furnished on application to Quartermaster General.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

OPPOSE ARNTS BILL.

Would Limit Competition, Merchants' Association Holds.

The Merchants' Association has written to Chairman De Witt C. Talmadge of the Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries opposing the Arnts bill, which proposes that materials for State and municipal work shall be purchased only from citizens of the State, domestic corporations, or foreign corporations authorized to do business in the State.

"The limitation upon the purchase of materials," it is pointed out in the letter, "is highly undesirable. Its effect would be in many instances greatly to increase the cost of public works by excluding competition and preventing the obtaining of materials under the most economical conditions.

"For example, it would preclude the City of New York from contracting with bridge companies located in New Jersey or Pittsburgh, thereby debarring the city from trading in the market where the most desirable and the cheapest contracts could be made."

Sees 38 Years' Service as Deckhand.

Harry Edwards, 70 years old, of 710 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday received congratulations upon completing thirty-eight years of service as a deckhand in the employ of the companies operating the ferry between Long Island City and Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan. This is about the longest term of continuous service of any employe of the Long Island Railroad. He has made a number of rescues of persons who either jumped or fell from ferryboats on which he was working.

THE TRADE COMMISSION.

Merchants' Committee Appointed to Make Suggestions to It.

A special committee has been appointed by President Marble of the Merchants' Association to make suggestions to the new Federal Trade Commission regarding the administration of the law which it was appointed to enforce. The committee consists of the following members:

Henry R. Towne, Chairman, President of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company; Gilbert H. Montague; W. H. Childs, President of the American Coal Products Company; W. M. Gladding, Vice President of Borden's Condensed Milk Company, and Waldo H. Marshall, President of the American Locomotive Company.

Each of the members named has given especial attention to the Clayton act and to the law creating the Trade Commission.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association will move about the first of next month to new offices located on the eighth floor of the Lawyers' Insurance and Trust Company Building at 160 Broadway.

The New York and New Jersey Branch of the National Metal Trades Association will hold a convention here on April 12.

Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak, suit, and skirt, and the dress and waist industries, will visit San Francisco during the coming Summer to arrange for meetings and publicity for the protocol and the sanitary work conducted under this peace arrangement by the manufacturers and the union.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 3, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	11½	13
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	38	42
Albany So. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	85	88
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Feb 1, 15	315	320
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jan 1, 15	61	62½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	81	81½
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	63	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	6¾	7¼
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	64	66
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	18	20
Am. W.W. & E. 5s, '34	8,997,400	2½	S	A. & O.	64	68
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	99
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	96
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	71	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	92½	95
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	104¾	105
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con R. G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
C.L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101½
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	....	17	18½
Do 7% pf	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15,15	88	90
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	82	85
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	92½
Col. R., G. & Elec. pf.	831,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 15	52	55
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	80	82
Com. Power 1st 5s, 24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	88½	88¾
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,15	73	74
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	90½
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,402,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	114¼	115¾
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	50	60
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	50	60
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	70	75
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	89
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,240,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	17	20
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	58	62
Ft Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	....	65	75
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	....	..	80
Gen. G. & E. 1st ln.5s,'32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	82
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16	763,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
Gr. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16	3,085,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79½	81
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	63
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	96½
J.C., H.& P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77¼	78
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92½
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	22	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	45	46
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	89
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K.C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	80
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	90	100
Do 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref.5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	88	91
Mobile E. 1st 5s	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	89
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,15	85	90
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,036,000	..	..	....	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 31,15	69	72
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	87
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	81
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	10	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	50	55
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	24	25
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,15	81	82
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	..
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B.St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	8,967,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
O.&C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	60	65
Ont. Power 1st 5s, '43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94¾	96
Do deb.5s,'21	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Pot. El. Pwr 1st 5s, '29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	104¾
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	99¾
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	9,900,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	98½
Por. G. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C,cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	106½	107¼
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	20	22
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	71	75
Roch.R & L5s tax ex.N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock.L& P5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	92
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H.& P.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	818,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	98¼
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	62	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	99	101
Scran. El. 5s	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
Sierra & S.F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Feb 15,15	73	75
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	90	91
Do gen. 5s,'39	12,809,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	..
So. W. Pwr. & Lt. pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	95	100

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 3, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$4	$4½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,15	$19	$20
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	77	79
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	845,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	5½	6½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	27	30
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82¾
Un. Util. Co. cv. 6s, '43	700,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	....	44½	46
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	68	70
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	66	69
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	12½	14
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	80	81
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 15	87½	88½
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 15	83½	84
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81⅛
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	14½	15
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	59	60
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 14	$48	$50
Do db.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	545	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	207	215
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	Feb 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	160	175
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	560	590
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	176	182
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	125	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 15	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	164	170
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 2, 14	350	358
Cl & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	147	155
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	165	168
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 15	300	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 2, 14	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†7	Q	Apr 1, 15	830	845
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	195	210
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 2, 14	425	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	620	635
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	285	300
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 15	495	510
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	170	177
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	570	590
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	‡8	S	Jan 2, 15	310	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	235	245
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 9, 15	240	246
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	180	190
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	300	340
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 15	375	385
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,14	158	165
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 14	200	220
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	385	395
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	220	280
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	415	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	8	S	Feb 1, 15	..	90
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 15	130	145
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 31,14	135	142
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Mar 31,15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 15	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,14	475	550

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. Oct. 1. *Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	510	525
Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 31,15	130	155
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,15	275	282
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	150	175
Colonial L. I.	250,000	..	..	....	300	325
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	190	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	810	830
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	....	124	144
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	250	258
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	470	490
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	270
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	490	500
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	300	315
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	155	165
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,15	383	390
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	187	190
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	....	120	150
Mtg.Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	109	115
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	163	170
Nwk F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	280	290
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J,A,J,O	180	200
N.J.F.& P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	140
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	88	104
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 15	130	138
N.Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	Jan 1, 15	50	65
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	305	325
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 14	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,15	95	102
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	80	90
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 15	490	520
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	130	160

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Cities Serv.	15,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	46	48
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	..	July 1, 14	55	57
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	86
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Houston Gas 1st 5s	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 14	129	132
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	..
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	11	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1¼	..	Jul 15, 14	43	44½
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,15	82	84
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	103	104
Port.G.& C.5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103¼
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb, 1915	71½	72½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104	105
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Jan 15,15	800	815
John. T. & M.	300,000	8	Q	Jan 20,15	130	160
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	150	160
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1915	107	108½
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	178	185
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan 15,15	99	101
P. R.-A. T.	1,999,400	*5	Q	Mar 4, 15	200	210
R. J. Rey'lds	7,525,000	8	Q	Apr 1, 15	390	810

*Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 3, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 15	350	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	395	405
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 15	455	465
Columbia	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,15	440	455
Central	3,000,000	10c	Q	Apr 1, 15	960	980
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	68	75
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,15	295	305
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	400	410
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 15	1075	1100
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	200	205
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,14	255	265
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 15	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	545	560
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 15	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 15	595	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 15	105	120
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	110
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 15	137	145
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	392	402
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,15	580	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10,14	950	980
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Apr 1, 15	280	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,15	370	380
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	345	355
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,15	390	400
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 15	1040	1055

*Including 2% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	36
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	47½	49½
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb, 1915	139	141
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	†1	M	Mar 20,15	159	163
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 15	91	94
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Jan 20,15	58	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	..	..	....	70	71
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	85½	88
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 10,15	126	130
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	96½	98
Bliss, E W, Co	1,500,000	‡2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	200	205
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	140	143
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	110½	110¾
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,15	103	104½
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	7⅞	7½
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	55	65
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,15	132	135
Childs	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 10,14	65	70
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,15	91	93
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,200	1	..	Oct 10,13	27	29
Do 6s	6,868,000	3	S	J. & J.	75½	76½
Em. S. & I.pf	2,500,000	..	..	....	17	23
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	....	5	10
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	Apr 1, 15	37½	42
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,15	106½	108
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	....	11	11½
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	2½	Q	Mar 1, 15	118	119½
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Feb 1, 15	103¾	105
Int. Silver	9,944,700	..	..	....	60	80
Do pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 15	102½	104
Int. Textbook	8,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 15	80	84
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	..	70
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 16,15	163	170
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	2¾	2¾
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Mar 31,15	172½	178
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	71	71½
Do pf.	6,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,15	91	92
Proc. & Gam.	12,480,000	4	Q	Feb 15,15	550	570
Pr. & Gam.pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15,15	188	..
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	12	13
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	65	70
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	44	47
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	145	158
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	101	102
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	100	101
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 15	229	231
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	3⅜	3¼
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	88½	89½
Temple Coal 1st col. tr 5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 11,15	104	106

*Ex div. †Including 1% extra. ‡Including 1¼% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15⅞	16
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	..	Mar 15,15	577	580
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	270	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 15,15	107	109
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Mar 20,15	670	680
Colonial Oil.	250,000	..	..	....	98	103
Contin. Oil.	3,000,000	3	Q	Mar 16,15	228	230
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Mar 15,15	38	39
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,13	45	48
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 15	226	229
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	154	156
Gal.-S.O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 31,15	136	139
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 12,15	100	101
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Mar 15,15	28	29
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	10	Q	Jan 15,15	214	217
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 2, 15	92	94
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2½b	Q	Mar 20,15	140	141
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	251	254
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 21,14	235	238
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Mar 1, 15	214	217
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Mar 31,15	276	278
S.W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$3	Q	Mar 31,15	111	113
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Mar 15,15	291	292
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 27,15	414	417
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	..	Feb 27,15	350	355
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 15	253	255
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,14	320	330
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Mar 15,15	395	396
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Mar 15,15	183	185
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Apr 1, 15	428	432
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,13	120	124
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	81	82
Vacuum Oil.	15,000,000	$3	..	Oct 31,14	197	199
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	35	37

b—Including $1.25 extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
Bway&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,15	160	175
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,15	175	178
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	2,000,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Y.d.
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	..
American Locomotive.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100½	3.80
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	97	98	..
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	100⅞	4.12
Am Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	100⅞	101¼	3.25
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99½	99¾	5.15
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '15	99¾	100¼	5.65
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '16	99¾	100¼	5.85
Argentine Government	6	Dec 15, '17	99¾	100¼	5.90
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.70
Bethlehem Steel	5	June 11,'15	100¼	100½	3.00
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99¾	100⅛	5.05
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	103⅛	103½	5.45
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91	91½	7.40
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.10
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.55
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov., 1918	99	100	6.00
City of Mon.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	98⅞	5.45
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¾	101	3.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99	6.00
General Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101½	2.95
General Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
Gov. of Switzerland	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.87
Gov. of Switzerland	5	Mar., 1918	97⅛	97⅞	5.95
Gov. of Switzerland	5	Mar., 1920	95⅝	96	5.95
Har. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	99¾	100	5.00
Hocking Valley Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.80
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '15	99¾	99¾	5.10
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Sept., 1915	100½	100¾	3.87
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec., 1915	100¾	101	3.60
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Michigan Railway	6	1919	98	99	6.28
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100	100½	5.80
Missouri Pacific	6	June, 1915	92¾	93½	45.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99½	6.40
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	94⅝	95⅝	8.35
N. Y. Central & Hud.	4½	May, 1915	100	100⅛	2.50
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.80
New York City	6	Sept., 1915	101	101¼	3.00
New York City	6	Sept., 1916	102¾	103	3.80
New York City	6	Sept., 1917	104½	104⅝	4.00
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	99¾	100	5.00
Pacific G. & E.	5	Mar 25,15	100¼	100½	4.35
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.05
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'16	100	100¼	4.70
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100¼	4.70
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	97	97½	6.25
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	99½	99⅞	6.20
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typewriter	5	Jan., 1916	96	97½	8.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100¾	101⅛	5.45
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97⅝	98	5.70
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	96	98	7.00
Western Penn. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	96	90	6.50
Western Power	6	July, 1915	100¾	100⅞	5.50
West. States G. & El.	6	1917	97	98½	6.75

SEAL CATCH A FAILURE.

Maritime Provinces Report Only One Successful Ship to Date.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 4.—Further reports indicative of the failure of the seal fisheries this season came today to agents of the vessels engaged in the industry. The Halifax steamer Seal, which arrived last night at Port-au-Basque, had only 150 pelts. Last year the Seal's catch was 12,000.

Capt. J. A. Farquhar of the Seal brought word from the Newfoundland sealer Terre Nova that she had sixty seals. The Terre Nova returned 20,000 pelts as last year's catch. Four other steamers that pursued the seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence have not reported. The Bonaventure, the only one of the fleet known to have been successful, has 14,000 pelts.

Wireless telegraph advices from the eight steamers of the east coast fleet were that all still were jammed in the ice.

THIS WEEK'S TRADE SALES.

Monday.

D. Hartman, 302 Fifth Avenue—Dresses, evening wraps, furs, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co., 246 Broome Street—Sheriff's sale of wines and liquors.

J. H. Mayers, 415 East Eighth Street—Stock of J. Tanenblatt & Co., umbrella handles and machinery.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—Standard Furniture Company, 1,447 Fifth Avenue and 2,048 Third Avenue, 10:30 A. M., household furniture and fixtures.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 250 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn—Contents of hat factory.

Tuesday.

David W. Blow Company, 520 Broadway—Dry goods, men's and women's furnishings, cloaks and suits.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer Street—General merchandise.

J. H. Mayers, 2,450 Broadway—Shoes, store fixtures, &c., of H. H. Harris.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene Street—Silk and muslin underwear, corsets, table linens, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene Street—Worsteds, suitings, serges and dress goods.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—Harry J. Guttman, 101 Mott Street, 10:30 A. M., upholstery and library and parlor furniture.

Wednesday.

Leopold Gans & Co., 46 Wooster St.—Salvage stock of A. Goodman, dry goods, men's and women's furnishings, &c.

Karp Bros., 477 Broadway—Men's woolens and merchant tailorings.

J. H. Mayers, 111 Cedar St.—Plate glass, &c.

J. H. Mayers, 1,307 Prospect Av., Bronx—Groceries, &c.

H. Perelmutter, 208 Canal St.—Cloaks and suits.

Jacob Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Dry goods, women's and men's furnishings.

David W. Blow Co., 520 Broadway—Men's, youth's, and children's clothing.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales—Isidor Morris, 86 Eldridge St., 10:30 A. M., white goods, flannels, &c.; Benzi Cohen, 730 Westchester Av., Bronx, 10:30 A. M., dry goods.

Thursday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Men's clothing.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sales—Larsen Machines Co., 291 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., office furniture; Kressel & Firstenberg, 530 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., furs, machinery, and fixtures; Lesser-Kalb Manufacturing Co., 57 West 38th St., 10:30 A. M., waists and fixtures.

Friday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene Street—Cotton piece goods, linoleums, mattings, dry goods, &c.

David W. Blow Company, 520 Broadway—General merchandise, women's, misses', and children's wearing apparel.

J. H. Mayers, 277 Steinway Avenue, Astoria, L. I.—Toys, novelties, &c., stock of Queens Toy and Novelty Company.

S. Richmond, 27 Greene Street—Women's and misses' suits, taffeta, crepe de chine, and voile dresses, waists, and petticoats; also cane umbrellas.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—Mishel Brothers, at Chelsea Storage Warehouse, 426 West Twenty-sixth Street, 10:30 A. M., rubberized cloth.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, 9 East Fourth Street—Stock of Morris Rosenstauch, women's hats, feathers, trimmings, machinery, &c.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Monday.

Anderson Art Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Rare Americana, relating to the American Indians, collected by Wilberforce Eames, Part IV.; sale continues Tuesday afternoon.

Anderson Art Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Fine prints and mezzotints in color by E. Arlent Edwards, including a private collection from Newport; 8:15 P. M.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 7th Av.—Foreclosure chattel mortgage sale of gowns, costumes, hats, &c.; 3 P. M.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 7th Av.—Household furniture and effects.

Samuel Kreiser, Broadway and 24th St.—Continuation sale of furnishings of Hotel Albemarle-Hoffman.

Tuesday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Household furniture, bric-a-brac, marbles, bronzes, &c.

Benj. S. Wise, 428 Columbus Av.—Household furniture, draperies, &c.

American Art Association, Madison Square South.—Art and literary collection of late General Brayton Ives; also Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 2:30 and 8:15 P. M.

H. H. Parke, 271 Madison Av.—Ivories, bronzes, porcelains, &c.; also Wednesday.

Wednesday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Av.—Bronzes and other art objects, mirrors, paintings, draperies, furniture, &c.; also Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 Fourth Av.—Oil paintings and water colors.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Household furniture, rugs, &c.; also Thursday and Friday.

Broadway Art Galleries, 1,362 Broadway.—Furnishings, oil paintings, carpets, rugs, &c., from home of late Alexander E. Orr; 2 P. M.

Thursday.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Silver, porcelain, cut glass, ivory carvings, &c., from E. T. Postlethwaite, Philadelphia; also Friday afternoon.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place—General household furnishings.

Anderson Galleries, Madison Av. and 40th St.—Rare Americana, naval, and sporting prints and New York views, selections from sporting prints of Mrs. Charles G. Peters, East Williston, L. I.; 8:15 P. M.; also Friday evening.

RESORTS.

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RED SWAN INN, WARWICK, N. Y. Make reservations now.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND, "THE VACATION LAND." For Booklet write 171 B'way.

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JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York.

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Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silk; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.
ALTOONA—F. W. Gable Co.; J. E. Miller, housefurn. goods; 2 Walker.
ATLANTA—J. Silvey & Co.; D. P. McDaniel, notions; 72 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—L. Levenson Sons; J. Levenson, clothing, furn. goods; Navarre.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Michel, jewelry; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Miss Nolan, veilings; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; H. L. Bernbaum, women's coats, suits, dresses; A. Binswanger, jewelry, leather goods; Miss M. Gary, house dresses; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isba, women's, misses', children's coats, suits, waists, dresses; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; H. H. Howard, laces, ladies' neckwear; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 West 37th.
CHICAGO—H. Friend; coats, suits, dresses; 1,261 B'way.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss M. Whitaker, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; H. J. Thoman, wash goods, blankets; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Queen Mfg. Co.; Ennis Unger, skirts, dresses; 1,133 Broadway; McAlpin.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, G. Elson, millinery; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; Miss Millie Cohen, muslin underwear; 71 W. 23d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Clark-Davis Co.; J. H. Davis, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
DALLAS—Titche, Goettinger Co.; S. Mayer, millinery; 353 4th Av.
DAYTON—The Paris; C. Margolis, jobs, regulars, coats; 30 W. 32d.
DES MOINES—Scheuerman Bros.; M. A. Scheuerman, silks, dress goods; Imperial.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krenning, millinery; 50 Union Square.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Salm Bros.; Mr. Salm, Palm Beach suits, wash dresses, wash skirts; 15 E. 26th.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schultz, cloaks, suits; 7 West 22d.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, dress goods, silks, laces, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig Dry Goods Co.; Miss L. Marks, ready to wear; S. Selig, coats, skirts, petticoats; 116 West 32d.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, women's Spring suits; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; L. A. Bauman, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; F. W. Gardner, silks; 215 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; G. W. Anderson, women's, misses', girls' ready to wear, cotton dresses; 23 E. 26th.
MILWAUKEE—E. L. Schuster & Co.; C. Kant, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d.
NASHVILLE—D. Loveman, Berger, & Titlebaum; J. Titlebaum, dry goods; 148 W. 23d; Flanders.
NASHVILLE—J. S. Reeves & Co.; C. V. Phelps, dress, white goods; 320 Broadway; Flanders.
NEW HAVEN—Jacobs Bros.; H. Jacobs, furn. goods; Wallick.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; L. Hayeno, linens, white goods; 114 5th Av.
OMAHA—Thompson Belden Co.; M. C. Coe, dress goods, silks; York.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies', misses' coats; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmanns' Dept. Store; J. H. Harris, china, glass; 200 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; E. J. Oliver, domestics; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Gladding Dry Goods Co.; F. W. Aldred; hosiery, gloves, underwear; 200 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmar, millinery; 621 Broadway.
QUINCY, Ill.—"Reib's"; J. J. Reib, suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists; 353 4th Av.
SARATOGA SPRINGS—E. D. Starbuck & Co.; E. D. Starbuck, Jr., L. A. Norton, H. W. Monroe, piece goods; 103 Grand.
ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co.; E. Levis, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; M. Steinfeld, coats, suits; 71 W. 23d.
SYRACUSE—Hunter, Trippin Co.; Mrs. C. McCarthy, Mrs. Blowers, millinery; Grand.
SYRACUSE—Neal & Hyde; W. H. Neal, dry goods; 72 Leonard; Park Av.
TERRE HAUTE—M. Levinson, cloaks, suits; 7 West 22d.
TOLEDO—Thompson Hudson Co.; E. A. Becigneuel, millinery; 50 Union Square.
WARREN, Penn.—C. E. Metzger Co., Ltd.; C. E. Metzger, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Miss McDonald, misses' wear; A. N. Wolf, men's, boys' clothing; R. E. Menzie, bargain basement; 45 W. 23d.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; M. E. Cohn, cloaks, suits; 43 W. 23d; Breslin.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner Putnam Co.; M. S. Martin, millinery; 75 Spring; Gregorian.
YOUNGSTOWN—Strauss-Hirshberg Co.; R. J. Brown, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss K. Hutzell, millinery; 315 4th Av.; Navarre.
YOUNGSTOWN—George L. Fordyce Co.; E. E. Moore, cloaks, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.

Buyers' Wants

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet. Telephone Bryant 1000. 45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.

SALESMAN.—Energetic, acquainted cloak, suit trade, to sell popular priced woolens. State age, experience, salary, commission. Y 250 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Large quantities of cotton whipcord or anything similar to it; black, navy, tan and gray. T. Posner & Bros., 51 Greene St.

Salesmen wanted, by large out-of-town hat and cap manufacturing house; large working capacity; all territories open; commission basis; state references. L 146 Times.

First-class up to the minute lot of shirred dresses, all colors and all sizes, to close out at a bargain price. Astor Costume Co., 110 W. 17th St.

For special sales at once, for cash, any quantity ladies', misses', and children's dresses, suits, waists, kimonos, underwear, &c.; will buy jobs. Y 258 Times Annex.

Jobber looking at two-piece Palm Beach suits; call with samples. 115 W. 27th St., S. D. Co., 3d floor.

Pay cash 250 ladies', misses' suits, 1,000 silk and cotton dresses; how many have you? Y 259 Times Annex.

Contractor with 20 machines, wishes to connect with reliable manufacturer or jobber, with dresses. Telephone Stuyvesant 3470.

JOB OF HIGH-GRADE COTTON DRESSES, wash skirts. Style Manufacturing Co., 18 West 27th.

Will buy anything in silk piece goods; any quantity, quality, or width. C. M. Oppenheimer & Bro., 12 East 19th St.

Salesmen experienced on $2.25-$3.75 waists; state territory; salary; commission. M. B., 195 Times.

JOB OF 200 SKIRTS TO CLOSE OUT cheap. J. Labes, 84 Lenox Av.

Job 800 modish serge dresses; liberal reduction. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

FELLOWS, 81 Union Square, wants jobs, curtains, upholstery, draperies, rugs.

Open for few good wash and cloth skirts. Ninth floor, 30 West 25th.

Jobber looking at snappy wash dresses, 1,270 Broadway, Room 512.

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FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

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Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

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Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

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Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

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$2, to dispose of quickly. B. ANDREWS, 172 Fifth Avenue. Room 3.

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10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

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Bangkok and Pattern Hats. MILTON S. SOMMERICH, Room 1300, 33 W. 32d St.

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Silks, Neckwear, Ribbons, Chiffons, Veilings, Auto Hoods.
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Auctioneers

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D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

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Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1362 Broadway.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

$20,000 Worth of Raincoat Piece Goods
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
Will sell, Thursday, April 8, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York City, a large quantity of
RUBBERIZED CLOTH
comprising
UNCOATED AND COATED MATERIALS
in cotton, wool and worsted, in large quantities in prime condition.
In large lots to the trade.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M. at our salesroom
46-50 WOOSTER ST. CITY
will sell at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern salvage stock of **A. GOODMAN** (Retailer) 179 1st Av., City inventorying about **$11,000.**—Consisting of
LADIES' & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Suspenders, Overalls, Sweater Coats, Bathing Suits, Corsets, White Goods, Linens, Waists, Children's Dresses, Notions, etc.
INFANTS' WEAR,
Long Silk Coats, Dresses and Caps, Boys Suits, Knee Pants
Lace Curtains, Portieres, Bedspreads, TICKING, MUSLINS, LININGS, ETC.
Terms of Sale Cash.
Deposits of 25% from all buyers.
Stock arranged for sale and sold by
LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY.
Telephone Spring 18

STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Corsets, etc. Laces and Embroideries, Ribbons, Trimmings, Linen Spreads and Table Covers, Dress Goods, Cotton Goods, Silks, Scarfs and Shams; Chiffons, Veilings, Handbags, Ladies' Neckwear, Sweaters, Collars, etc. Fine line of Waists and Notions.
Also on Account of Whom It May Concern:
2,200 PAIRS 11-4 AND 12-4
BLANKETS
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, April 6, 1915, At 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms,
15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.
Above exceptionally clean, staple stock, strictly without reserve. For information phone Spring 4299.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers,
Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, Apr. 6, 10:30 A.M.
At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,
Jobbers' and Manufacturers' Stock
$5,000 Table Linens
1,000 Doz. American Beauty and Mme. Grace
CORSETS,
200 Doz. White and Muslin Silk Underwear.
Department Stores should not fail to give this sale their attention.

"The Open Market for Unlisted Securities"
appears weekly in The Annalist.
Compiled with care and maintaining a standard of reliability.
Also in this week's issue:
American Railroads—Shall competition or regulated monopoly be the country's policy towards them?
Things That Haven't Happened—Many predictions of unfavorable happenings as a result of the war that have failed to come true.
Pensioning Widow Mothers—A prospective New York State law.
THE ANNALIST
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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg. Motions: Standard Co<Sutherland Co.
Miller<Sire (8.)
General calendar:
Chadeigld Chem Co< Wilson Remover Co.
Meyers & Wisner<US.
Flashnick<US.
Munson SS Line< Glasgow Co.
Re Columbia Engineer Co.
Causes to be called and assigned for argument:
Re Dawes.
Weeks<US (2.)
Brookheim<Greenbaum.
US<Quan Wah.
US<Lou Chu.
US<Lee Chee.
N Y C & H R RR< Banker.
Engineer Co<Hotel Astor.
Armstrong Co<Smith's Isld Co.
Thurlow<Wrangel.
Watkins Co<Mulkey.
Computing Scale Co< Toledo Co.
Standard Brew Co< Interboro Co.
Eaton<Conn Gen Ins Co.
Irving Pitt Co< Twinlock Co.
Underwood Typewriter Co<Royal Co.
Denton<Dulds.
Dyer<Carnegie Trust Co.
McCaskey Co<Mantz, US<Marshall.
Anatomik Ost Coward, Lou Lou<US.
Ryan<Mt Vernon Bank.
Howard<Tug Wyomissing.
Underwood Co< Stearns & Co.
Carnegie Steel Co< Yuhasz.
Stern<US.
Marconi Co<De Forest Co (3.)
Hartley<US.
Re Valentine Bohl Co.
Linston Co<Curtain.
Vagaszki<Con Coal Co.
Same<Conn Mut Ins Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Re Silver & Gender.
Weingart<John Hancock Mut L Ins Co.
Same<Mass M L Ins.
Same<State M L Assn.
Robinson<Vanoscope.
Irvine<Baker.
Brown<Gen Elec Co.
Fountain Elec Floor Box<Yale & Towne.
Steel<Lawrence.
Fountain El Fl Box< Yale & Towne.
Missouri Phono Co< Tomlinson.
Fox<Harper.
Hammerschlag Mfg Co <Import & Trad Nat Bank.
Pedersen<Det Forenede.
Kleist<Breitung.
U S<Cas Co of Am.
Domberg<Lamport & H Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Headley<Penn RR.
Dolores Mines<Anderson (2).
Creston-Colorado<Anderson (2).

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Kintner<Atlantic Coast Co.
Vacuum Cl Co<Am Rotary V Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 236, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges:
Frank E. Roberts, F. and J. Richich, German & Garbus, Henry Nugas, Samuel Kaufman, Henrietta M. Topy, Anna Thompson, Morris Brenmall, Philip Lasher, Louis C. Howard, Clement L. Stephenson, Jacobs & Greenberg, Ventilating System Co., Tobias & Korn, W. A. O'Neill, John F. Palmer, A. Cignarsella, Rudolph Klopper, Valentine Klein, Regina Furst, Herbert C. Bertine, George E. Kellogg, Isidor Lewis, Layton W. Crippen, Alfred W. Maurice, Cafe Boulevard Co., Tepper & Weingarten, Uber objections:
Augustus A. Stanhope, Alex. Olshansky, Wm. J. Sullivan, W. F. McClelland, Max Grossman, Joseph Newbauer, J. and D. Frank.
Adjourned cases:
Louis Hordes, Samuel Brooks, Jacobs Twiwasch, Nathan Mathias, Siegel & Alperstein.
Involuntary case:
Petition of Aetna Cont Corp.
Motions:
John L. Martin, Edward I. Wormser, Louis Sisenwain, (2,) Nassof & Brueckner,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, *J.—At 10:30 A. m. in Room 323, Equity calendar.
Maroni<Wireless<Atl Com Co.
Lovell-McConnell Mfg Co<Blindrim.
Mccoul Wireless< Lowenstein.
Rubes<Electric Spark App Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—First Department.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Bijur, and Denlon, JJ.—For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
People, &c<De Villerspl Amend<Wolfram Wire Re Fletcher.
Barwell Pecan Co< Barwell Pecan Co.
Met Sav Bk<Radley.
Jara Co<Jara.
Gideon<Hinds, Same<Hinds, Noble & Eldridge.
Batcushkin<Babushkin Trial Melter.
Halsey<Kass, (2.)
Dickerson<Blanche Realty Co.
Lincoln Mtg<NY Tel.
Adler<Ehrlich.
Murphy<Grape, (2,)
Mansad Const Co< Brown.
Re Wolf & Son.
Clancy<NY & Q Co Ry.
Friedlhorn<same.
Schwally<same.
Barrett<same.
Caulfield<NY Rys Co.
Du Vivier & Co, Inc< Traders Comml Co.
Natl Cash Reg<Kavner.
Hencken & Willenbrock Co<same.
Van Loan<Carrabine.
Ye 49 st & Mad Av Co
Reif<Relf.
Ottman Lith<Singer.
McLoughlin<same.
Intl Trust Co<Gow.
CNY<Mirsky.
Re Cohen, (Gluck.)
Re Strauss, (Morrison)
Murphy<Murphy.
CNY<Skles.
Baron<Lipser.
Goldsmith<Osterman.
Rocke<Dorfman.
MacDonald<Price.
Schloss & Co<Weinstock.
Shiebler<Shiebler.
De Siano<Joffe.
Re A Zwilichenbart & Martin Gasser Co.
Odell<Rowan.
Re Gr Nor Ry Co.
O'Brien<Hess.
Fleming<Keene.
Gaston<Gaston.
Emmet<Am Un Fire Insur Co. (2.)
Marcus<Duncan.
Olive<Erlich.
McKenna<O'Connell.
Schlicht<Nevins.
Geiger<Geiger.
Am Condiments Co< Audit Co of NY.
Smyth<Jauncey.
Levitan<Fasdick.
Weaver<Steinberg.
Little<Bachman.
Lichtenstein<Witkin.
Re Carnegie Trust, &c.
Lasky<Cromelin.
Municipal Liens<Stout
Truax<Rothschild.
Schoenfeld<Schoen'd.
Costellon<Rafferty, Foley<Thomsort.
Gaherin<I R T.
Schevner<US Rty & Co.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Kubert<Hill.
Gilpin<Ruppert.
Fay<Am Surety Co.
Seligman<Schultz.
Laurie<Transit Dev.
Dilibaum<Flahman.
De Benedetto<McMullen-S &-Triest.
Horan<Schnettachle.
Vlatrofsky<Becker.
Marranco<Lehigh Val RR.
Born<Union Ry.
Stewart<Bradley Cont Co.
Frey<O'Neill.
Toomey<Delmonico's.
O'Neil<Melcher.
Loos<Rich.
Washkowski< Bockhaus.
Cox<St Luke's Home.
Lang<Belwin.

PART X.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Grayson<Dowley, (2.)
Mack<Dock Cont Co.
Davis<Kovacs.
McCusker<A Silz.
Kirwin<Duncan Hotel.
Kohn<P & D Pub.
Artyskewitz<O'Rourke Eng & Con Co.
Guala<Bath Port Cem
Forin<Jaeger.
Kopances<Ocean SS.
Lewis<Gr A & P Tea.
Strohmer<Graf, (2.)
Beiers<McNaught.
Connolly<Bradley Con.
Curzio<Ward Bakg.
Smith<same.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hart<Amsterd'm News
Brown<Degnon Cont.
Cooke<Reardon.
Flood<Kaplan.
Nichols<NY Edison Co
Reldy<Iselin.
Hammer<Van Eyk.
Kennedy<Reach.
Higgins<Powers.
Mahoney<Nat Firep'g.
Dauler<Dietsch.
Defina<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Florsheim<Cohen.
Schneider<Markel.
Kelly<McMullen Co.
Spitzer<Un El RR.
Costantino<McMullen, Snare & Triest.

PART XII.—Hasbrouck, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Deren<Erie RR.
M Dorry<Fettigor.
W Dorry<same.
Kaplan<Natlus Auto Serv Co.
Lownes<Commercial Delty Co.
Malsenhalder<Schmeig.
Smith<Keltin.
Ambusch<Swimer.
Rabich<Linch.
Cohen<Swimer.
Crawford<Thomahefsk.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lubasch<Corp of H & A Cohen.
Minners<Bradley.
Sadowsky<Turkel.
Nilson<Degnon Con.
Reilly<Earley.
Ontopolsky<Neal & S.
Cuetkovitch<Ansonia Cloak Co.
Silverman<So Bkn Ry
McDermott<Froment.
Roach<Hudson Nav Co.
Fay<Reynolds.
Weinstein<Robinson.
O'Connor<Loesch.
Pollack<B-H RR.
Williams<Glassheim.
Dunn<Press Pub Co.
Mann<Kobre.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Spiegelberg<Husch.
Oliver<Finney.
Henderson<Deerpark Prod.
Rosenberg<Lawrence.
Knight<Review of Reviews Co.
Asp Pav, &c, Co< CNY (4.)
Cont Asp Paving Co< same (3.)
Bond<Gallick & Smith.
Teele<Mayer.
Farley<Pape.
People's Surety Co< Mack Pav, &c, Co.
Rodgers<Co Pub.
Hanson<McGovern.
People<Internatl Sunshine Socy.
The Llebler Co< Loraine.
Harbinger<Westchester F I Co.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Boatwick<L A Burke & Sons Co.
E Side Firepl St & St<NY Mail Co.
Casselberry<Tietenberg.
Feinstein<CNY.
Taub<Schlessel.
Carroll<Bradley.
Sherry<Fed Terra Cotta Co.
Munroe<Com Fran de Nav, &c.
Dayotn Rety Co<New Amst Cas.
Curley<Mullin.
Del Mar<Del Mar.
Lowenstein<De Forest Sheet & Tinplate.
Uber<Welsh Mach Works.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich F Ins Co.
White Co.<Brinckworth.
Mente<Corn Prod Ref.
Bryant<Davis.
Gillen<Brown.
Goelet<Shoninger Bros.
Nat'l Surety Co.< Stallo.

PART XVII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Macauley<Press Pub.
Geller<Krausaes.
Gallagher<Van Boskerck.
Flikins<New Era Prod Co.
Reilly<Mohegan Co.
Kringel<Fischer.
Chodrow<Goldstein.
Munroe<Brodstreet Co
Walter<Radio Tel Co.
Sheffmann<Emp Liab Assn Corp.
Werner<Martens.
Monroe<Lacca Co.
Keystone Tire & Co. <Century Tire Co.
Selwyn & Co.<Waller.
Hoch<Miller.
Parnall<Seeber.
Rodgers<CNY.
41st St Rty Co.< Nesbitt.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Turpin<Fleming.
La Salla<Friedman.
Smallwood<Standard Accid Ins Co.
Britt<Com Gas Ins Co.
Warner<Godfrey Co<Triangle Waist Co.
Smallwood<Globe Ind.
Royce<Farson.
Nat Exch Bk<same.
Hitchings<Leh Val Coal Co.
Tatum<Farson.
Chanet<Smith.
Gillett<Briscoe & Dock Eng Co.
Kraus<McCaffrey.
Savage<McMorrow & Co.
Fish<Vanderlip.
Smith<CNY.
Gramer<US Drinking Cup Co.
Hopf<Mankowitz Co.
Weisberg<Clinton St Theatre Co.
Boedicker<Sackett & Wilhelms Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
Harriet Quimby.
Wills for probate:
Della Flynn,
Eva M Doane,
Addie J Streeter,
Augustus G Paine,
Barnett Factor,
Phoebe E Curtis.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Haundry vs Cutter,
Mary E Pearce
Jean Baptist Guttin,
Margaret Solinger,
John P Scluchman,
Harriet Wells Smith,
Cornelia R Van Steenberg,
Caroline M Drew,
Mary Sweeney,
Matthew J Keefe,
Thos E McGuinness,
Maria McGuinness.
Estates of:
Jane D Flockhardt Green,
John McLaughlin.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Semmel<Grauer & Herskovitz.
Greenberg<Weisberg.
Herman<Nisonoff.
Riley<Grinbaum.
Hy Morgenthau Co< Conrad.
Goss<Dolan.
Schmid<Lavitz.
Young<N Y Rys.
Cohen<Shapiro.
Lehman<Shidloosky.
Pierson, Jr<Warner.
Olcott<Bush.
Langston<Walker.
Fay<Town & Country Es.
Schmidt<Eyl Furn.
Romeline<Koster.
Stewart<Schwartz.
Badalamente<Manhattan Press.
Gama<Klein.
Perlman<Wedlaka.
Goldstein<B-H RR.
Paolino<Ludin Rty Co.
Gilbert<F & L Bldg Co.

PART I.—At 10:15 A. M.
Brenner<Ludorf.
Goldstein<Chapman Cont Co.
La Croix<Horton.
Schwartz<Chapman Cont Co.
Connors<NY Rys.
Haggerty<O'Rourke Eng Const Co.
Bradley<Owen.
Gowrie<Star Co (2).
Held<Mutnick.
Kratzman<Ryan Const Co.
McClelland<Schanck.
A Makoski<Reid.
S Makoski<same.
Frombery<F J Lennan & Co.
Alexander<Borden's Con Milk Co.
Bernstein<5 Av Coach Co.

PART II.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hirsh<Radt.
Rowan<Fuller Con Co.
Feeney<Seeligman.
Brady<Adams & Flanigan Co, (2.)
Sabella<Kerry.
Walsh<NY Rys.
Cohen<Peshkin.
Caruso<Spadacini.
Levy<NY Rys.
Silver<same, (2.)
Frankel<Un Metal, &c
Green<Consol Gas.
Hryniw<Cunningham.
Puma<Crawford.
Pocolsky<Buchman.
Kirshner<NY Rys, (2.)

PART III.—At 10:15 A. M.
Goldin<Kane.
Esterkes<Lieb.
Pettibone<Hammerst'n
Goodman<Kamisky.
Hirschhorn<L Isl RR.
Knapp<Westgh Lamp.
Sweeney<McGovern.
Un & N Hav Tr Co< Ketcham.
Helin<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Rosner<Erie RR.
Bacomb<Mason-S Tr.
Breman<Kasper.
Ebert<B H RR.
Mosner<Boyd.
Bronstein<Wuerz.
Cohen<Bjork.
Glavin<Ruppert.

PART IV.—At 10:15 A. M.
Greenberg<Rosenfeld.
Schatt<I R T Co.
Argenziano<Eastern SS Corp.
Carter<Mount.
Lilienthal<Weinberg.
Hoffman<Marcus.
Koenig<Preis.
Hermanson<J Edward Ogden Co.
Nestler<I R T Co.
Van Scheick<Farrell & Sons.

PART V.—At 10:15 A. M.
Greenberg<N Y Piano Del Co.
Baker<Jennings.
Davis<Bradley Cont Co (2.)
Thomas<Manatuck Park Co.
Conlan<O'Brien.
Kovaces<Mohel.
Light<Consol Tele, &c, Co.
Oliver<Gilroy Cont Co.
Papalaskis<Langham Hotel Co.
Williamson<Consol Tele, &c, Co.
Carrington<Bradley Cont Co.
Gerson<Fitzpatrick.

PART VI.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gragg<Agricultural Ins Co.
CNY<Litchfield.
Soler<Caballero.
Honesdale Nat Bk< Fisher.
Glass<Lancaster.
Zadek<Oldo, Wortman & King.
Cent Theatre, &c, Co< Mulcahy & Gibson.
Levy<Nathan<Century Bk.
McNamee<Leavitt.
Wood<Fiske.
Sugarman<Rosenblum.
Pankin<Von Raitz.
Malbin<Zingales Co.
Shubert<Walter.
Smith<Corbart.
Dupay<Gabbina.
Damers<Barker.
Hershfield<Kovinsky.
Ruppolt<Handmann & Wolff.
Wegner Mach Wks< Schwartz & Co.
Trowbridge<Rossman.
Amer Slicing Mach< Wagner.
Hess<Oppenheim.
Warchalowsky<Boss & Oehinsky.
Goldstein<Siff.
Lager<Knowles.
Hunt & West<Lorser.
Geo Bell Co<Power.
Hastings<Fellowes.
Rosenberg<Bitzick.
Brainson<Herschel.
Brunn<Buttner.
Heller<N Y Rys.
De Koven<Story.
Simmonds<Adams & Montant.
Kennelty<Wildhard Realty.
Acker<Hartman.
Goldsmith & Co.
Mechanic<Karfunkle.
Trimble<Gilman.
Rogaw<Field.
Senior<Bruno.
Newman<Schwartz.
Preevner<Kalfus.
Greenberg<March.
Schechter<Gottlieb.
Harris<Hall & Paneth
Englier<Vessel.
Richmond<Sheffield Farms-S-D.
Krevitzky<Underhill.
Lamport<Schwartz.
Seragino<Carlin Const.
Meyer<Newman.
Grieff<Jacobs.
Greenberg<Boldman.
Oget<Meamber.
Segal<Lenox Baths.
Kreitman<Hameralag.
Abrams<Proctor.
Kennedy<Wildhort Realty.
Natl F S & D<Janpoli & Werner Const.
Bochet<Rocco.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Curro<Barrett, Leary<Hedden Iron C.
Sullivan<Knight.
Dietz<Lucas, (2.)
Gallinao<Soffin.
Tartarsky<Pt Masonry
Kirsen<Solomon.
Thuma<J Parker Co.
Hefferman<Prud Ins.
Taylor<Evans.
Pearistine<Coleman.
Tully Co<Bosselman.
Brown<Cent Un Gas.
Gunst Costume Co< Leventhal.
Wade<Savoy Shirt Co.
Ethridge<Scutati.
Sprague<Silbersteln.
Pittsburg<Lurie.
Francini<Nocenti Co.
Helferman<Greenhut Co.
Macarowsky<I R T.
Schwartz<Sup Nov (2)
Drucker<Fld & Cas Co
Gruenberg<Popper.
Rakow<Cohen.
Lehrer<Sup Lodge K & L of Honor.
Clark Co<Blanchard.
Williams<Univ Invest.
Zabrowitz<Bernstein.
Kraut<O'Leary Con.
Zwern<Merowitz.
Mason<Zimmerman.
Levine<Trachtenberg.
McGowan<Hart.
Jancteas<Hammond.
Prudent<Henning.
Prudent<Henning.
Granat<Mendetz.
Levine<Cassidy.
Goldstein<NY Rys.
Hassoun<Hakim.
Growsonsky<Linch.
Rimmerman<Stan Util
Benhamer<Gerst.
Katona<Schoen.
Bronx Hospital<Perfection Clothes W.
Paoli<East R Nat Bk.
Belash<Bradley Cont.
Heine<Churchshank.
Hill<McMullin & Hoff
Krickle<Ocean Accident & G Co.
Tedesco<Degnon Cont.
Tonis<Margolies.
Cohen<NY Rys.
De Gasperis<Canavan Bros.
Brown<NY Rys.
Feldmesser<Vaillant.
Clarkson<Mayne.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Szkimelis<Ocean SS.
Schack<Tauber.
Powers<Linch.
Lynx<I R T.
Geier<Chung Ching.
Auslander<NY Rys.
Denton<same.
Wilkenfeld<same.
Selzer<same.
Mulligan<same.
Schechtman<Pargo.
Casalranka<Pitts Cont
Nathanson<McGowan.
Covelo<NY Rys.
Lambert<Postal Trans S
Frachtman<Fox.
Levine<NY Rys.
Baumann<Ferguson Bros.
Montisano<Spagnuolo.
Silberfeld<Bogart.
Herzfeld<NY, NH RR
Imburgra<NY Rys.
Mueller Mfg<Messer.
Hutt<Sirowitz.
Sarner<Kwart.
Muhlhauser<Shultz.
Utitz<Rothschild.
Greenberg<Suding.
Siegel<Mann.
Kuppins<Feldman.
Sticher<Sticher.
Keeson<Coal Boulet.
Greene<Maxells Man.
Aronow<Cooper.
Pierce<Carpenter.
Lesser<Nat Surety Co.
Liff<Met. Managem't.
Shenk<West Side Con
Levinson<Buckley Eng Co.
Faulhaber<Harlem Realty Co.

PART III.—At 10 A. M.—Cases to be sent from Shorts Cause Calendar for trial.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.
Panka<City R E Imp Co.
Tompkins Cove Stove Co.<M J & M Blake, Inc.
Weschler<Adler.
Union Cove Wks< Weinstein.
Scheinberg<Feirwerger.
Parks<Troubetsky.
Globe<Coen Accid F & L Ass'n.
Goodman<Haley.
Bolino<Maiori.
Pick<Wood.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.

PART V.—Allen, J.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Bijur, J.—Liss<Liss—Meyer M. Friend. Roosevelt<McCloskey—Edwards Clinch. Re Seigler—John L Bernstein. Doty<Hoyt—Henry H Curran, Bank for Savings<West Side Imp Co—Nobert Heinsheimer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Society of St Johnland<Henry Castelberg—Ernest Garbe.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Riehm<Riehm.
Rich<Rich.
Re Greenbaum.
Fulop<Fulop.
Manhattan Rwy Co< Boehm.
Sorenson<Sorenson.
Cordier<Weiss.
Nelson<Zibelll.
Murray<Gaffney.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Seidman<Advine Con.
Meyer<Meyer.
Kurek<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Rines<Deutsch.
Gervay<Battaglia.
Chullo<Underpin & F.
Chrusaka<Cent Un Gas
Pedro<Crimmins Con.
Cavalluzzo<Mazzola.
Kooden<Maker.
Prince<B R T.
Highest number reached in regular order, 164.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions:
Estates of:
Henrietta Gerlitz,
Ellen Damon,
Julia A Barry,
Maria A Valentine,
Giuseppe Salerno,
George Hess,
Samuel Molostowsky.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills:
Henrietta Gerlitz.
Ernst Sporman.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Second Department.—Jenks, P. J., Burr, Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion Calendar.
McGrath<Waldo.
Re Crescent St (Nott Av.
Wells<Haff & Cornell, &c.
Berger<CNY.
People, &c.<Williams.
Seaman<Curth.
Schneider<Farley, as Comm.
Suss<Same.
Sherman<Aubke.
Lederer<Field & Fey Publish. Co.
Re Application of Boyle, &c.
Re Same.
Summo, as Adm.<Snare & Triest Co and Steel & Masonary Con Co.
Re Will of McMahon, dec.
Re Brooklyn Bar Assn.

NON ENUMERATED
Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Rich, JJ.—At 1 P. M.
Tresham<Miller.
Pines<Novick (2.)
Samuels<So Pac Co.
People<Schwarze.
Re Wood<Shanahart.
People<Perez.
Latham<Frey Knecht
Re East 36th St.
Buchman<Berman.
Altman<Beck.
Re Schaeffer.
Ward<Higgeman.
Re Wood<Shanahart.
Re Montague St.
Murphy<Leonard.
Phillips<Bogach.
Rutchik<Gersh.
Shotland<Schorn.
Am Tuxim Co<Blaustein.
Abrahams<3d St Live Poultry Co.
Bishop<Thompson.
Grant<Hirsch.
Brown<Rowan.
Feldman<Elec Car Call & Special Co.
Fischer<Fox.
Rosenthal Paper Co< Nat Folding Box & Paper Co.

Hanse<Seabert.
Samuels<Samuels.
Wrubel<Glickman.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions.
Re 57th St (Hansen).
Patten<Patten.
Stover<Stover.
Kell<Maxwell et al.
Alexander<NY Com Tero Comm.
Mange<Same.
Swaine<Same.
Broughton<Same.
Cockle<Same.
Wells<Same.
Ralston<Prendergast (2.)
Re Elkema et al. (Buskirk.)
Hyde<Woods.
Barrett<B H RR Co.
Billings<Billings.
Re Meyers.
Re 54th St (Bennett.)
People<Sabbatino.
Mark<C RR Co of NJ
Rudolph Wallach Co< Seitz et al.
H P Robarts Collect Agency<Shea.
Murman<Guthy et al.
Adam<Am Sumatra Tob Co.
Levey<Levey.
Scarpianti<Hastings.
Eiseman<McWilliams et al.
Duley<Duley.
Cowperthwait<Carter et al.
Gallo<NY Rys Co.
Ginsberg<Same.
Re Rutland Rd (Levy)
Title Guar & Tr Co< Haven et al.
Schulman<Davis.
People<Malvaso.
Glickman<Glickman.
Price<Price.
Assante<Assante.
Schofield<Dolper et al.
Elmhorst<Mazzroff et al.
Bachman<Brobst et al.
Rehbein<Ibert et al.
Schneider<Krimko et al.
Re Hanson.
Cox<Bklyn R T Co. et al.
Griffith<Schlegel Rty.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.
Issues of law:
Herkey<Agar Mfg Co.
Kyte<Duyckinck.
O'Neill et al<Erath.
Silberberg<Weinber.
Corlan<Goldsmith.
Logan<New Amster Gas Co.
Issues of fact:
Borst<Borst.
Sneidam<Nuveau Rty Co.
Hershowitz<Feinstein.
Nagely<Nagely.
Realty Asso<United Realty Co.
Boskin<Krauss.
Greenfield<Fosbell.
Finkelstein<Schwartz.
Strogatz<Strogatz.
Carol<Italia.
Davidson<Lippmann.
Kopp<Bigall.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Blessing<Blessing.
Porter<Porter.
Aident Corp<Doyle.
Friedman<Friedman.
Malloy<Dryadale.
Di Janni<Di Janni.
Small Rty Co<Strauss.
Gregory<Gregory.
Lafayette Trust Co< Magee.
Becker<Becker.
Smith<Tomlinson.
Richards<Island Cities R E Co.
Schiffman<Lidlines.
Burbaker<Amer 5 & 10c Stores.
Wiltz<Dubrot.
Bonanza<Bonanza.
Yates<Conrad Rty Co
Rosenthal<Salatoreffsky.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 1,910.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelby, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day they will be carried over to the following Monday.
Rabinowitz<McArthur Bros Co.
Quinn<Thatcher & Son
Coangelo<B H RR.
Cope<Nassau RR.
Maniscalco<B H RR et al.
O'Brien<Rumph.
McGrath<Sherfield F-S-D Co.
Schroeder<Nassau RR.
Eisenhauer<Jones, Lennox<C I & B RR.
McVeigh<Roulston, Lewis<Carvel.
Gedney<Nas RR.
Blaukof<same.
Dietrich<Bechtel.
Mills<B H RR.
Meigs<Nassau RR.
Obermeyer & L'Hopkins et al.
Scamatto<Revilo Auto Co.
Menger<Manhattan Show Case Co.
Franke<Transit Dev.
Sherlock<Sherlock.
Vosseler<Pratt.
Brighton Beach Dev< Denyse et al.

The following causes will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Co<Marcus Bldg Co et al.
Mullany<Consold El Lamp Co.
Ewa<Frank et al.
Manstarsky<C I & B RR.
Donovan<CNY.
Samsony<N RR.
Schwab<Lifschitz.
Auer<Rubenstein-McBride.
Hermanns<B H RR.
Macaluso<Traube-Berger Co.
Pfeiffer<Osmond.
McWhorter<B H RR.
Wingard<S Pacific Co.
Frey<Schmitt.
Hutchinson<Henderson.
Goldberg<Isaacs.
Tucker<Gillette.
Southern<Erie RR.
McKenna<Horwitz & Schanback.
Hannon<N RR.
Dewhurst<Robins Dry Dock Co.
Richardson<De Grandmont.
Van Syckel<Van Syckel.
Benham<Chartier Co.

Pace<West El RR Co.
Poellmitz<Benjamin (2.)
Riddick<Jackson, Inc.
O'Brien<Stern Bros.
Tiertey<Georgi.
Naughton<Gordon.
Colauert<Mezzullo.
Scully<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Butterworth<C of N Roch.
Montisone<same.
Barello<Bradley Con Co.
Klein<Delaphaine.
Sundberg<Yonkers Sav Bk.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1000.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10. A. M.
Bermel<Walter, Jr, et al.
Hawley<C I & B Ry.
Farell<Le Compt et al.
Killen<B H RR.
Coppola<same.
Liedel<Lion Varnish Co.
Koster<C I & B Ry.
Scherer<B H RR.
Smith<same.
Fischer<Weber.
Pedecini<B Q C & S Ry Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Karoll<Nichols Copper Co.
Lucarelli<Kuebler et al.
Deptulski<Gudeski.
Greenhut Co<Cartright et al.
De Bine<Smith Cont Co.
Carpenter Co<Wellbrock.
Gechminski<Daly Iron Co.
Zambo<Walter.
Fingerlin<Fingerlin et al.
Mehan<NY & Q C Ry
Miller<B H RR.
Kenerson<Buoff.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 126.

This calendar contains all issues up to and including December, 1914.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
The following causes will be called to fix a day for trial only:
L I City Sav Bk< Cassel et al.
Borgia Build & Const Co<T M H Rty Co, Inc, et al.
Geken et al<Gerken et al.
Essman<Emmer et al.
Hay<Lismin et al.
Copp<T M H Rty Co, Inc, et al.
Fogarty<Flushing Const Co et al.
Motion:
Bushwick Sav Bk< Rupff et al.
Ross<Rogers & Hargery.
Mariotta<Pennell.
Robinson<Taylor's Theat Enter.
Rupert<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Kellogg Co<Lawson Motor Car Co.
Glonechin<Cleveland Tunnel Con Co.
Yonkers Brewery< Gabil.
Hayden<C of N Roch.
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
Bonnglovanni<Canavan Co.
Le Vine<West Light Co.
Schirmer<West St Ry.
Adams<Reynolds.
Milich<Rickelay.
Nicoll<Naughton.
Carpenter<Hotchkiss.
Furnaro<Lounsbury & Sons Co.
Lieto<Tedesco.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Part II.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.

It is required that the name of trial counsel be filed with the clerk in Part I before the calendar is made up.

No case will be held for the engagement of counsel unless his name has been filed with the clerk.

Attention of the bar is called to rules 6, 7, and 8 calendar rules, Queens County.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

Vollmer, an inf.< Brodbeck.
Kollner<Lapersonnerie et al.
Eklund<MacDonald.
Selder<Bklyn Hs RR.
Trotsowsky<B Q Co & Sub RR Co.
Mangan<Same.
Wanisco<Steel & Masonry Con Co.
Gravin<Long Isl RR.
Grezanle<Same.
Huscher, as admx< NY & Qu Co. El L & R Co.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Herrman, an inf< Moore.
Brosi, an inf.<Metro Tobacco Co.
Loy<Long Isl RR Co.
Bucar<Guarant Building Co., Inc.
Andreniolo, an inf< Farrell.
Scheaney<Erie RR Co.
J F Bernaschefft Bldg Co., Inc.<Hajek et al
Sullivan<Terry & Tench Co, Inc.
Schildkraut<Levy.
Selden<Same.
Schmidt<CNY & Newtown Gas Co.
Pellegrino<Clarence L Smith Co.
Woodhull<Moran.
Miller<NY Rys Co et al.
McKenna<Amos.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,041.

Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar each day. Not more than two cases in which the same trial counsel appears will be placed on the day calendar.

County Court.

Platt, J.
Gen Motors<Yardley.
Mosher<Smith.
McNeill<Mulwitz.
Richards<White Plains
Kurtzky<Amato.
Acton<Westch St Ry Co (2).
Paul Mot Car Co< O'Calln.
Cimaglia<Saverino, Polakosky<Simpson.
Tocco<Tartaro.
Ferguman<Knapp.
Vulcanite Portl Cem Co<Peaksk St Co.
Edison Portl Cem Co< same.
Le Vine<West Light Co.
Schirmer<West St Ry.
Adams<Reynolds.
Milich<Rickelay.
Nicoll<Naughton.
Carpenter<Hotchkiss.
Furnaro<Lounsbury & Sons Co.
Lieto<Tedesco.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

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County Court.

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Bermel<Walter, Jr, et al.
Hawley<C I & B Ry.
Farell<Le Compt et al.
Killen<B H RR.
Coppola<same.
Liedel<Lion Varnish Co.
Koster<C I & B Ry.
Scherer<B H RR.
Smith<same.
Fischer<Weber.
Pedecini<B Q C & S Ry Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day up

$40,000,000 WORTH OF N. Y. C. CARS IDLE

President Smith Shows Heavy Load Road Carries Because of Business Depression.

OTHERS HANDICAPPED, TOO

He Contends Railways Should Be Permitted to Accumulate Reserve Surplus.

Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad Company, in commenting yesterday on the New York Central's loss of business during the last year because of general business depression, said that the New York Central system was maintaining $40,000,000 worth of idle cars and $10,000,000 worth of idle locomotives. The only remedy, he said, was the return of general prosperity. The 5 per cent. rate increase recently granted to the Eastern railroads, he said, would not solve the problem.

"It is probably not generally realized," said Mr. Smith in an authorized statement, "that the New York Central system for the past year has had an average of about $40,000,000 worth of cars and $10,000,000 worth of locomotives idle, which condition obtains at the present time. This means that we now have in the neighborhood of 50,000 idle cars, almost entirely iron ore, coal, coke, and flat cars, which are bringing no return of revenue to us, and upon which we are carrying the interest charges. This is a condition which is common to all railroads in this territory.

"Conditions in the past made it necessary for us to provide this large amount of rolling stock in order to handle the business offered and give proper service. Before the business depression every available car was taxed to its utmost in meeting the demands of shippers, and there was a car shortage. Similar conditions obtain as regard other railroad facilities, shops, tools, tracks, yards, engine houses, freight, and passenger stations. Briefly, railroads are called upon in times of prosperity to meet the maximum demand of the high tide of business, and when the tide goes out they are left with the investment unsupported. To meet this condition railroad companies should be permitted to accumulate a reserve fund or surplus. Other public institutions, such as banks, trust companies, insurance companies, &c., are permitted, and even required, to accumulate such reserves and surplus against the exigencies of times such as these.

"All general business has freedom in the exercise of business prudence as to price, service, plant investment, continuity, and reserves.

"The return of prosperity will quickly demand these facilities, and the country cannot go along without having them available.

"The increase in rates granted to the Eastern railroads of 5 per cent. on a portion of their traffic is helpful to the extent of the increase. It does not solve the problem of increased carrying charges above recited, increases in wages, taxes, &c., and of the necessity for safe and adequate reserves. But as the problem becomes better known to the authorities and the public, I feel hopeful that they will meet it in a reasonable and helpful spirit."

To Report on Bergen Freeholders.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 4.—The Bergen County Grand Jury will hand down a report tomorrow in connection with the charges made by the County Protective League in its efforts to indict members of the Board of Freeholders for unlawful extravagance. The discharge of the jury has been delayed three times to give it further opportunities to arrive at a decision.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair and warmer Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair, fresh s. and s. w. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; fresh to strong s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Utah.—Cloudy, with probably showers Mon. Tues. fair.

Okla. and Mo.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

Ark. and Iowa.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Mon., probably showers in n. Tues. fair; fresh s. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Mon.; warmer in s. Tues. fair.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair; moderate temperature; fresh w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Mon. Tues. fair, fresh shifting winds, becoming w.

Upper Mich.—Snow or rain Mon. Tues. fair.

Wis.—Cloudy Mon., preceded by showers in e. Tues. fair, fresh w. winds.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair.

N. and S. Dak., Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Kan.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

PUSHING TRADE CONGRESS.

Southern Republics to Send Noted Men to Washington in May.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Enough of the Latin-American republics have formally accepted this Government's invitation to send delegates to the Panaman Financial and Trade Conference, which is to be held in this city on May 24, to insure the success of the meeting. Treasury officials have been gratified at the selections of delegates so far announced. The visitors will, as a rule, be men who are qualified to put into effect any recommendations they may make. Argentina has appointed as one of her four delegates Samuel Hale Pearson, an influential banker of Buenos Aires. The enterprises with which Mr. Pearson is connected have a combined capital of $700,000,000. His grandfather, S. B. Hale of Boston, founded the firm of Samuel B. Hale & Co. of Buenos Aires in 1833. His father joined the firm in 1860, and the present Mr. Pearson is now President of the firm and a Director in the Bank of Argentina.

Argentina's other representatives will be Richard C. Aldao, a distinguished corporation lawyer; V. Villamil and John E. Zimmerman, business men, who will represent the Buenos Aires Chamber of Commerce.

The forthcoming conference is looked to as an opening wedge which will bring about an exchange of manufactures of the United States for the raw products of South America.

The most important problem to be taken up is the extension of banking facilities among the American republics. The Federal Reserve act, by its provision authorizing the establishment of branch banks in foreign countries, offers a great step toward its solution, and the subject of branch banks will be perhaps the principal topic of discussion. Many of the Latin-American countries are accustomed to longer credits than it is usual to grant in the United States, but Treasury officials feel that this problem will be solved.

WANT SIMPSON BILL PASSED.

Representatives of 10,000 Insurance Brokers Go to Albany.

Representatives of 10,000 fire insurance brokers in this State will reach Albany today to urge the Assembly to pass Assemblyman Simpson's bill, which prohibits life insurance companies or their officers from compelling a borrower upon mortgage to use a particular broker for placing the fire insurance upon mortgaged property.

The Simpson bill has the hearty indorsement of the Assembly Insurance Committee. It is scheduled for a vote in the Assembly tomorrow, and the brokers of New York State urge favorable action.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Fair weather prevailed during Sunday over practically all parts of the country. The Atlantic Coast storm has passed rapidly northeastward to New Foundland, and the gales on the North Atlantic Coast have subsided. Temperatures have risen generally east of the Rocky Mountains except in Northern New England, and they have fallen somewhat in the West Canadian Provinces. The weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday throughout the country. Temperatures will rise Monday generally east of the Mississippi River. Temperatures near or above the seasonal average will prevail in practically all parts of the country during the current week.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Northern New England, Southern New England, New Jersey—Fair and warmer Monday, Tuesday cloudy.

Western New York—Cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday threatening.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	27	35	4 P. M.	40	49
6 A. M.	26	35	6 P. M.	38	49
9 A. M.	32	38	9 P. M.	36	45
12 M.	37	45	11 P. M.	37	43

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 33; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 35, at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 50 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 12:05 A. M. Humidity 58 per cent. at 8 A. M., 23 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.79 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1.50—195 Chrystie St., Mendel & Co.	$500
5.20—219 Lenox Av., Crystal Restaurant	Slight
5:45—120 Charlton St., M. Johnson	Slight
11:45—52 Sheriff St., A. Garfinkel	Slight
11:54—2,043 Bathgate Av., Bronx, C. Brown	Slight
P. M.	
3:40—1,445 Madison Av., not given	$500
5:30—143 Goerck St., B. Solomon	Slight
5:50—34 East 29 St., F. Fuchs	$3,000
6:10—19 West 27 St.; C. Hanseld	$500
6:30—71 Goerck St., P. Clarke	Slight
6:30—75 Nassau St., J. Cockcraft	$1,000
8:00—17 E. 95th St.; J. Goldman	Slight
8:45—25 Hester St.; I. Stack	Slight
9:50—533 E. 149th St.; A. Dabin	Slight
10:30—1,225 Boston Rd.; not given	Slight
11:20—232 E. 118th St.; McKinley Storage & Warehouse Co.	Slight

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Moderate Rents. $1,800 to $5,000
Several Very Attractive
7 to 10 Room Apartments.
Unexcelled Service.
THE WYOMING
55th Street & 7th Avenue

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
IRVINGTON HALL
355 West 51st St.
Just completed, handsomely finished, modern fireproof elevator apartment house, consisting of two, three, and four room apartments, with bath, kitchens and kitchenettes; block to Subway and "L"; rent, $35 to $55.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Barnegat Bay
Excursion to visit this section April 11 for sale of the lots right down on the beach and bay. For particulars and Free tickets address W. Westerfield, 45 West 34th St., Room 407.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.
FOR SALE OR RENT
Estate of about 300 acres. Large house with improvements, new garage and barn. Vicinity of Peekskill. Immediate possession.
J. F. McKEAN
404 Fifth Avenue
'Phone, Greeley—3890

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
Unfurnished.
Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
LOFTS
Modern buildings; steam power, elevator; all light; shipping centre; 25c-30c square foot; will build special building to suit tenant.
SHAW & CO.,
1 West 125th St.

8TH FLOOR, 50x200
214-216 WILLIAM ST.
Fronting Brooklyn Bridge. Unsurpassed light; low insurance, sprinklers; 4 elevators; power day & night.
Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING
409 PEARL ST. Cor. New Chambers St.
Will Divide to Suit
Building is fireproof and of extra heavy construction. Modern in every respect. Equipped with 100% Sprinkler System, New Electric Elevators, (two passenger, two fr'ht,) steam heat; especially adapted for heavy Manufacturing, Printing Trades. LOW INSURANCE RATES; electric light and power furnished at low rates. Apply A. P. Coburn, Agt., 11 W. 81st 'Phone 9832 Schuyler. OR SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

We've something new and superior in office lighting—the new Nitrogen Electric Lamp combined with indirect lighting. Call and see what it means to you.
41 Park Row &
147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

WANTED—By incorporated hospital association, 6 per cent. loan of $200,000, secured by first mortgage on land owned by association and on new fireproof hospital, &c., costing $500,000, and by subscription pledges aggregating $200,000. Loan payable $50,000 each six months. For full particulars address Hubbard & Hubbard, Attorneys, Box 76, Wheeling, W. Va.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Watts Court, 161-9 West 140th St., leased for $14,400; guaranteed by cash security; price $200,000; very easy terms; only $3,000 down. Joseph Green, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

39 Grove St.—Twelve rooms, two baths; $80. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

An Ocean Parkway Bargain.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, store; tile roof; 30 by 150; fireproof garage; mortgage to suit; price $17,000. Attorney, 123 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

QUEENS-COURT, Queens, L. I., a quiet restricted home section, country life, 28 minutes from Penn. station; moderate prices; semi-bungalows, $5,800; 4 minutes from express station; easy terms; come and see it or phone 3877 Cortlandt. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

An ideal property for a private boarding school for girls; large brick house, 18 rooms, 3 baths; every improvement; large porch, good shade; plot 80x250; garage; will rent and give option of purchase; would consider renting same, furnished, for season. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

In Port Washington, 40 minutes from Penn. station, 9-room house, 2 sleeping porches; 10 minutes walk from station, 5 from shore; half acre; beautiful view; sale now, $9,000; rent $65; also new 9-room house, with shore rights, ready June 1, $15,000, or rent. Burges Johnson, 681 5th Av., City.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

24 acres, 13-room house; all improvements; barn, garage, carriage house, chicken runs, cow barn, large orchard, fine shade trees; 300 feet Merrick Road, 2,600 feet deep; at railroad station, on trolley line; $18,000. W. R. Willis, Bayshore, N. Y.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

$4,800—GILLIES AND CAMPBELL HOUSES, 157 Porterfield Place, Freeport, L. I. Six rooms and bath; every improvement; hot water heat. N. Y. Office, 101 Park Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

Furnished house for rent during Summer months; large bedrooms, awnings, screens for front porch; well shaded; near Grove St. Station, D., L. & W. R. R.; very reasonable. Address Box 591, Newark, N. J., or call 5354 J Orange, between 6 and 7 P. M.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Two unusual properties; gentleman's 10-room house, rent $85 monthly; large homestead property, about 4½ acres, $21,500; both have barn, garden, fruit; description, photos. Drake, 29 Broadway.

For Sale.—At Westfield and Fanwood, N. J., handsome new cottages, 6 to 8 rooms, on large plots; low prices; easy terms; also finely located vacant plots; monthly payments; good investment; particulars by mail. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

$2,750.
Six-room house, all improvements; easy terms. Pratt, 8 Union Av., Clifton, N. J.

28 acres, ripe for developing; golden opportunity for speculators. Particulars Pratt, Clifton, N. J.

To Let.—11 room modern house; 45 minutes from metropolis; 50x130; reasonable. Thurber, 321 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Monticello.—For sale or to let furnished for Summer, beautiful Sullivan Co. town 9-room detached dwelling; restricted neighborhood, improvements; sleeping porch; electricity; variety fruit trees; price $4,300; rent $325. C. H., P. O. Box 565, Monticello, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

To let for the Summer, The Captain, Warren Fish's home at Noank, Conn.; 7 rooms, furnished; near shore and trolley; garden and fruit trees; a dandy, cozy place for a vacation. Apply to C. C. Perkins, New London, Conn.

Lakeside Farm.—75 acres; good buildings, elevation; fruit, wood, meadow, and pasture; 500 feet lakefront; first man with $4,500 gets it; positive bargain. T. M. Burns, Torrington, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250
$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Ave. J Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
SEE Kew Gardens FIRST
15 Minutes From Herald Square.
Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

IDEAL COMMUTER'S HOME
28 minutes out; excellent electric train service; brand new, 7-room house with every modern improvement; large living room, open fireplace; large plot; tennis court; cool and healthy location; exclusive neighborhood. Price $7,000, easy terms. F. A. WHEELER, 47 West 34th St.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.
Wm. Tod Wilcox.
Specialize on country property for sale or rent around New York. Particulars of all available properties.
18 East 34th St. 4030 Murray Hill.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK
Owner will sell plot of 8 lots on Arleigh Road for $1,000 less than real estate company asks for adjoining plots in this fine residential park. Part cash, balance easy terms. Kenneth Gardner, 64 Wall St.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Matheson Silent 6 landaulet, in perfect condition; late model; fine opportunity to buy an extraordinary bargain. Max Cohen, 8 West 36th.

1914 6-38 touring; run only 1,200 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 4,420 Schuyler.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE
will give you
best up-to-date cars at most reasonable prices. You get the finest in the market by calling "774 Circle." 123 West 52d St.

Packards, late models, landaulets, hour, day, monthly; special rates for week-end trips. Williams, phone Lenox 8282.

Packard, Pierce Arrow, 1915 cars, to rent by month and year. Karp, 1790 Broadway.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Bergen & Zaager, 243 West 56th St.—New and used tires. Tel. 1047 Circle.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will pay highest prices for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. 9869 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses.
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL,
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., B'klyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished house to let for the Summer; contains 12 rooms and garage; 5 minutes' walk from North Elizabeth Station on Pennsylvania R. R.; good shade; plenty of flowers and fruit. 1,365 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Furnished houses, Ridgewood. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Lofts in fireproof building, 134-138 Mott St., near Grand St., 75 ft. by 80 ft.; excellent light, steady steam power, heat, and elevator for machinist or light manufacturer; ready for occupancy May 1, 1915. Owner, 87 Elizabeth St.

Lofts up to 20,000 square feet, each; separate buildings, one to four stories; low rentals; excellent shipping; all classes of help; can fill practically any demand for factory space, large or small. J. B. Fisher, 242 Broadway, Brooklyn. 'Phone 3564 Wms.

Woodworkers—Three light lofts, 70x75, steam power, sprinkler system, large elevator, dry kiln, lumber storage on premises; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Hasbrouck, 501 East 70th, or your broker.

Have YOU a lease on your hands to dispose of? We specialize in sub-leasing offices and lofts and can doubtless relieve you. The SUB-LEASING COMPANY, 1,472 Broadway. Bryant 5785-5786.

407-409 EAST 31ST ST.
Size 50x65. $800.
Smaller loft, $500.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Sublet.—Splendid outside office, mahogany furniture; telephone and stenographer optional. Suite 1,208, 110 West 40th. Telephone 3632-Bryant.

Lofts to let, 45x65 and 26x60, with or without power; excellent light. 470 East 91st.

Lofts.—Excellent light, four sides; elevator; $83. 124 West 18th St.

5th Av., 225.—Desirable office, 9x11; rent moderate. Apply Room 808.

Brooklyn.

Three corner lofts, 81x45, ground floor, 16-inch ceiling, corner store. Mueller, 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

176th West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Ideally furnished elevator apartment, complete housekeeping, four handsome large rooms, Southwestern exposure, fifth floor; immediate possession. Markham, 3610 Audubon.

Handsomely furnished new apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; every convenience; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

11th St., 31 West.—Five rooms, all outside, high, cool; elevator. From May 1, $95 per month; maid if desired. References required. 'Phone Chelsea 7084.

Furnished apartment; three rooms, kitchenette and bath; southern exposure; large rooms; first-class house. See Superintendent, 236 West 70th Street.

Five rooms and bath, modern elevator apt., between West End and Riverside; sublet, furnished; best references required. 8432 River. Apt. 21, 315 West 99th St.

Fine artist's studios; large; north light; furnished; bath room optional. Apply Y 253 Times Annex.

Sublet, until October, furnished, 6 rooms, elevator apartment, at less than unfurnished rental. Apt. 75, 746 St. Nicholas Av.

Apartment; housekeeping; furnished; $60 monthly. Apartment 1st front west, 527 W. 121st.

GRANT COURT,
610 W. 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 room, beautifully furnished; high-class. Fischer.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Attractive 6 room and 2 bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments; Summer rates. E. H. CLARK REALTY CO., INC. 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

86th, 200 West.—Five furnished rooms, bath; May-October. Schuyler 5200. Gilmore.

Furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, housekeeping. 308 West 82d St.

East Side.

81st, 157 East.—Six rooms, bath, completely furnished; piano; May, October. Lenox 7202. Crombie.

38th St., 10 East.—One room, two rooms, bath, and parlor floors.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 West 15th St.
2 rooms and bath, $32.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

To Let.—Attractive kitchenette apartment, off Biltmore, furnished, unfurnished; studio or business permissible; rent $40. Phone 3981 Bryant.

Handsomely furnished apartments, exceptional bargains. Claremont Morris, Apartment Specialist, 30 East 42d.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

48 WEST 93D.
Single apartment, 8 large rooms, bath; all light; electricity; convenient to L, Subway and Park entrance; $60.

Lenox Av., 342, near 125th St. Subway.—Five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

Brooklyn.

3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 Borough Hall Subway; 11 Monroe Place; room and bath; excellent service; telephone; $22.50.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—IN the matter of the general assignment of SOLOMON SOROL to MAX CEDERBAUM for the benefit of creditors.

By order of the Court the assets herein will be sold at public auction by Henry Klinger, auctioneer, on the 12th day of April, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

The assets consist of paints, varnishes, oils, shellacs, wall paper, brushes, and a complete and varied assortment of painters' and wall paper hangers' supplies, fixtures, safe, desks, cash register, &c.

The sale will take place in the following order:

10:30 A. M., at the premises, 2,986 Third Avenue; thereafter will continue at 330 E. 153d Street, then at 365 E. 153d Street, and then 838 Cortlandt Avenue, Bronx.

Property will be open for inspection two days before the sale by applying first at 2,986 Third Avenue.

Dated New York, April 5th, 1915.
MAX CEDERBAUM, Assignee.
J. NATHAN HELFAT, Attorney for Assignee, 233 Broadway, New York City.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—One double and one single room; reasonable.

27TH ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Fireproof; telephone in every room; rooms with hot and cold running water; $6 and $7 weekly; with private bath, $8, $9, and $10 weekly. Hotel Madison.

34TH, 56 EAST; also 13 Park Av.—Large and small rooms; $4 up.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room; suitable for one or two.

55TH, 83 EAST.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant modern rooms, baths adjoining; greatly reduced prices. French teacher's.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room; running water; gentlemen only.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water in every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

West Side.

11TH, 142 WEST.—Large, also small rooms, heated; hot and cold water; telephone connection.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Sunny rooms, private baths; small suite; steam; telephone; reference.

32D ST., Bet. Broadway and 5th Av., Hotel Aberdeen; rooms with private bath. $9.00 per week. Same price for 2 persons in room.

33D ST., (Off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath; $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant two-room apartment; shower bath; electricity; steam; telephone; elevator.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath, electricity, steam; select.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or business; also double; single rooms.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Attractive, double room; scrupulously clean; quiet house; telephone; references.

55TH, 101 WEST., (Apt. 2.)—Sunny, attractive; running water, steam; scrupulously clean.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large room, near bath; gentlemen; references; private residences.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath, electric lights, small room; moderate.

68TH, 30 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private baths; also suites; private residence; all conveniences; reasonable rates; telephone.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private bath; electricity; splendid location; references.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; good home for refined people; telephone.

73D, WEST, (between Broadway and West End Av.)—Attractive room; southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen; references. Y 246 Times Annex.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large and small attractively furnished rooms; electricity; running water; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 255 WEST.—Attractively furnished floor or separate private house; breakfast optional.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; private bath; references. Owner; board optional.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Private residence; attractive rooms; bath, running water, telephone; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; doctor's office; studio, large and small.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front room; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; opposite Subway; reasonable; reference.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny room, attractively furnished; every convenience; references; reasonable.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Large sunny corner room, bath; phone apt.; $5.50. Thorne.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished outside rooms; board, if desired; special rates.

93D, 253 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; baths; singly; en suite; private residence.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Back parlor and large room, newly furnished; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

115TH, 620 WEST.—River view; adjoining bath; nicely furnished; reasonable. Apt. 62.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apartment 32.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Two well-furnished rooms, singly, connecting; elevator; reasonable; references.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional room; two windows; near Columbia; private family. Ogden.

157TH, 522 WEST.—Furnished room to a gentleman, with references; all modern improvements; elevator running day and night. Sosenko. Call after 7 P. M.

160TH, 564 WEST.—Attractive, clean, bright room; elevator; phone; private family. Apt. 63.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Apt. 37; pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th Subway.)—Rooms, best accommodations, hotel service. Apt. 4-D.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful front room; electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH HALL SUBWAY.
Choice bachelor rooms; running water; electric light; tiled bath; telephone; $3-$5. 192 State St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; electricity.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; excellent table and service; table guests.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, refined; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; table guests accommodated; terms moderate.

72D ST., between Broadway and West End.—Will accommodate a refined couple. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double second-story room, private bath; superior table; back parlor.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; "L" and Subway express; references; table board.

76TH, 127 AND 129 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; REASONABLE.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) new opened for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transients; table boarders.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; excellent board; newly established house.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower, electricity, steam; unusually fine table.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large and small rooms in private house; table guests; home cooking.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

Pleasant double room with English family; excellent table; also single room; exclusive neighborhood. 18 Hamilton Terrace, phone Audubon 4506-R.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; bright young woman graduate, desires connect with reliable firm. Clara Cherno, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; six years' experience; rapid figurer; good penman; references. L 267 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Young woman, experienced, under bond, wishes position; salary, $12. L 123 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced fitter; remodeling accomplished; best work; $2.50 per day. E. N., 953 Amsterdam, Stationery Store.

DRESSMAKER AND TAILORESS, first class, by day; thorough and responsible; will go out town. L 177 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant as laundress in private family; best city reference. 105 East 84th St., in care of Carr.

STENOGRAPHER; attended high school; excellent penman; experienced writer; 125 per minute; splendid transcriptons; $8. Martha, L 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced; capable of handling any work; four years' practical experience; rapid, accurate. L 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; high school graduate; limited experience; refined American; first-class references. L 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; good school record; neat; American; dependent; rapid, accurate; no agency; $6-$7. Miss L., 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, ambitious young lady, desires position, with chance for advancement; rapid, accurate. Ella Blitz, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate; two years' experience; references. Irene Wolper, 410 Sutter Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, assistant bookkeeper; billing; Christian; 6 years' experience; references. L 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, good grammarian; charge correspondence; references; $8. L 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter, neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) high school graduate; moderate salary. J. R., 372 Willis Av.

TEACHER, experienced; college graduate; all branches; public school methods; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS.—Scotch, American, Irish; $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids; $25-$30; houseworkers; $18-25; laundresses, nurses; $30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th, Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CASHIER.—Young girl; one living in neighborhood preferred. Times Building Barbershop.

GIRL.—Family of 4 adults want strong, capable girl for washing, ironing, cleaning. Call 48 W. 51st St.

NURSE.—Physician requires experienced office nurse; resident position. 62 West 87th St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL. 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of COLEMAN & KRAUSE, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 9, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 515 W. 29th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, wrought-iron, tiles, slate, &c.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH,
WEIL & PURVIN, Receiver.
Attorneys for Receiver,
309 Broadway, New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ANNA R. CROSSIN, Plaintiff, against VERONA SCHMUTZ, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of MARTIN SCHMUTZ, deceased; Adolph Schmutz, Albert Schmutz, Minnie Schmutz, Ida Konrad, Elizabeth Studerus, if living; Jules Bourry, if living; and all devisees and heirs at law of the said Elizabeth Studerus, if she be deceased, and all executors, administrators, personal representatives and next of kin of said Jules Bourry, if he be deceased, and also all persons who may by purchase or inheritance, or otherwise, claim to have an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, derived through the said Elizabeth Studerus or Jules Bourry or either of them, or their devisees or heirs at law, or executors, administrators, or next of kin, or through any of them, which heirs, devisees, executors, administrators, next of kin and other persons, if any there be, and their names are unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons who are or make any claim whatever as executors or administrators of any person who may be deceased and who, if living, would have claimed any interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, derived through the said Elizabeth Studerus or Jules Bourry, or either of them, or their devisees or heirs at law, or executors or administrators or next of kin, which persons, if any there be, and their names are unknown to the plaintiff; Defendants.—Summons.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 11, 1913.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To each of the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward J. Gavegan, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 8, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated March 12, 1915.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—DILL-BALL COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of South Carolina, plaintiff, against ALONZO S. BAILEY, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, February 23, 1915.

BARRY, WAINWRIGHT, THACHER & SYMMERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Alonzo S. Bailey, the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Nathan Bijur, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1915.

Dated, March 19th, 1915.

BARRY, WAINWRIGHT, THACHER & SYMMERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1914.

HENRIETTE ROTHSCHILD, Executrix.

ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT with many years experience installing modern, up-to-date accounting systems in manufacturing plants, desires permanent connection with progressive concern as auditor or head bookkeeper. L 156 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, CORRESPONDENT, (28;) stenographer; ten years' experience; five years' office manager; capable take entire charge; accustomed large number of accounts; references. Charles Gilbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (24,) capable of taking full charge; understands controlling accounts, trial balances, balance sheets, financial statements, payroll, &c.; seven years' experience. Phillips, 169 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) executive ability, seven years' varied experience; also stenographer; entire charge office; highly indorsed. Resourceful, L 242 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—Just disengaged; thoroughly capable; experienced in all branches; good correspondent; executive ability. M 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; office man; long varied experience; full charge; sober, reliable; American; Christian, (27;) salary $14. Hunt, M 3 Times.

BUTLER or houseworker; Japanese; Christian. Wata, care Rev. Harada, 80 Manhattan Av.

CHAUFFEUR, English, (30,) mechanical engineer, 14 years' experience automobiles, motor boats, seeks situation private family anywhere; first-class references; life abstainer. Twist, care Richards, Edgewater, N. J. Tel. Edgewater 274 R.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, 29; experienced; reference; country preferred. John Edwards, 301 West 150th.

CLERICAL.—Young man desires clerical position; accurate at figures. Rinkel, 203 East 81st St.

COLLECTOR, real estate, 22, experienced as general clerk, familiar with repairs; moderate salary; references. R. S., 604 West 146th St.

COUPLE.—Young, married, wants position; wife for housework and plain cooking; man as butler; best of references. L 95 Times.

HANDY MAN, Scotch, married, 30, abstainer; experienced gentleman's country place; understands repairs, gasoline engines, care, handling boats. L 120 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Japanese cook wants position at general housework; thoroughly experienced. L 139 Times.

OFFICE.—Ambitious young man, thoroughly experienced, executive ability, desires office position, where energy, integrity, and perseverence earn advancement. H. F. Piel, 300 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.

POSITION.—Wanted by a young man, experienced as assistant bookkeeper and general office helper. L 247 Times Downtown.

RENTING AGENT.—Young attorney, experienced, real estate, seeks full time employment as renting agent; care estate; bond; references. L 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can you use a young man who is clean, honest, industrious, and who has had a thorough stenographic training? If you will give me a chance I know I will make good; will begin at $8. Address Young Man, 36 West 123d St. Telephone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, 18; accurate, speedy, active, efficient office worker. L 261 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOY, 16 years old, wanted by Stock Exchange house; must reside with parents and furnish satisfactory references. L 167 Times.

SALESMAN to call on families in Brooklyn; salary and commission; permanent position; chance for advancement with firm; established twelve years. Call 9 to 10 A. M. only, New York Medical Service Co., 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Instruction.

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL. 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Agents Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AGENTS.—Experienced industrial, life, or health and accident insurance; weekly salary and commissions. Alexander, 200 5th Av., Room 557.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21,304.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM VAIL, INC., Bankrupt.

William Vail, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 17th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 15th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
April 3rd, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,454.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM STORCH, Bankrupt.

Abraham Storch was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 30th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 15th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 1st, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21438.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN VLODINGER, Bankrupt.

Nathan Vlodinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 26th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 233 Broadway, City of New York on April 15th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 3rd, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the AMERICANA COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In the matter of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN COMPILING DEPARTMENT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rudolph C. Keller and Francis L. Kohlman, the Receivers herein, will offer certain property of the above named bankrupts for sale at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at his office, No. 539 Broadway, Manhattan, Borough of New York City, on April 10th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Said property, which will be offered and sold as one lot, consists of certain outstanding accounts receivable of said bankrupts for moneys due and to become due from subscribers upon subscription contracts for books sold, all of which contracts will be transferred and assigned and delivered together with the books of account hereinafter mentioned, to the purchaser upon such sale. Said accounts are apparently and approximately 850 in number and have an apparent and approximate face value fo $48,000. The particulars of each of such contracts and outstanding accounts receivable are contained in three certain books now in the hands of said Receivers to which three books reference is hereby made for a complete and accurate description of such outstanding accounts. Said three books may be inspected and examined at the office of Gilbert & Wessel, Attorneys for said Receivers, at their address below mentioned up to and including April 9th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. Any person desiring any information may obtain the same from either of the undersigned or their attorneys.

Dated, New York, April 5th, 1915.
RUDOLPH C. KELLER, Receiver,
225 5th Avenue, New York.
FRANCIS L. KOHLMAN, Receiver,
61 Broadway, New York.
GILBERT & WESSEL, Attorneys for Receivers, 45 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the general assignment of BERLIN & GOODKIND to JULIUS M. LOWENSTEIN.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at the assignors' place of business, 636 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of April, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., the personal property of the assignors, consisting of a stock of straw hats, millinery, raw materials, machinery, machines, motors, furniture, fixtures, safe, typewriters, carpets, &c. Inspection can be had on April 14th and 15th, 1915, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, April 2, 1915.
JULIUS M. LOWENSTEIN,
Assignee.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR ROSENBERG, trading as the STANDARD FURNITURE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 5th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,447 Fifth Ave., and immediately thereafter at 2,048 3d Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, such as tables, chairs, arm chairs, dressers, chiffoniers, beds, rugs, fixtures, &c. FRANK COCHRAN, Receiver.
JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Thursday night, between Carlton Terrace and 108th St. and Broadway, a large, old gold dinner ring set with cameo, pearl and diamonds. Liberal reward. Riverside—8583, Apt. 4C.

LOST—Saturday, between 12th and 14th Sts. and 7th Av., black silk bag; $5 reward for return of bag with contents. Y 257 Times Annex.

LOST—Pearl earring, diamond setting, between East 60th St. and St. Bartholomew's Church on Madison or 5th Av.; liberal reward. Return to 14 East 60th St.

LOST—Saturday night, lady's gold watch, marked "L. B. L.," on pin, between Broadway car and 515 West 122d. Return to above address, Apartment 54.

LOST.—April 2, oval pin, containing small sapphires, pearls, diamond. Reward if returned to Wyeth, 1,142 Madison Av.

LOST—Gold mesh bag on Thursday. Liberal reward for return to 324 West 82d. No questions asked.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, 6th and 7th Avs., 44th; reward. Clarke, 268 West 44th.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

LOST.—Park Av., 52d to 53d, April 2, 3 o'clock, ruby spaniel, color red, lame hind legs; liberal reward. 283 Madison Av.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

STEPHEN FRECKEN and ALEX WEIG communicate Sol. Lasky, 2,800 Wisconsin Av., St. Louis, Mo., immediately. Important.

F. E. A.
If living, your family want you to return; nothing else matters.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Desirably located and newly completed store room for rent, on the best business street of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Adaptable for any retail business. Unusual chance to locate in the best city of the Anthracite Coal Region, where business has been normal. Particulars.
J. K. WEITZENKORN,
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Rare opportunity for active man with $10,000 to $15,000 to become interested in a well-established and going manufacturing business. Big contracts and valuable orders on hand. Y 213, Times Annex.

Manufacturing business desires industrious partner, with capital; long established; am alone; have A1 mercantile standing; exceptional profits. Y 242 Times Annex.

I want partner in my thriving manufacturing business; investment required. Partner, Y 241 Times Annex.

Dress Plant for Sale.—Ten machines; uptown; very light. L 172 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Manufacturers' outstanding accounts financed; reasonable terms. Hartman Brothers, 453 Broome St.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5850. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,000.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cash paid immediately for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum. Bank references, established 1895. Bryant 4684. BENJAMIN'S, 1,584 Broadway, bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Opposite the Strand Theatre.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21218.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES IRONSON, Bankrupt.

Charles Ironson was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 4th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on April 13th 1915 at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, April 2nd, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of ELIAS GREENBERG, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 21375.

The above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 15th, 1915, at 1 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims examine the alleged bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE
Referee in Bankruptcy
April 3rd, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,213.—In Bankruptcy.—GABRIEL BREUER and ADOLPF FLEISCHMAN, individually and as co-partners trading as AMERICAN APRON CO., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Gabriel Breuer and Adolpf Fleischman, individually and as co-partners trading as American Apron Co., are hereby given notice that on February 25th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 15, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,455.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID MARGOLIAS and ISAAC MARKOWITZ, individually, and trading as MARGOLIAS & MARKOWITZ, Bankrupts.

David Margolias and Isaac Markowitz were duly adjudicated bankrupts on March 30th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 1st, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,998.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CONNECTICUT RAINCOAT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Connecticut Raincoat Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 11th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 15th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
April 3rd, 1915. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,120—In Bankruptcy.—FRED C. THOMA, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Fred C. Thoma, Inc., are hereby given notice that on February 8th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 15, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21442.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS BOTWINICK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis Botwinick are hereby given notice that on March 26th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 15 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,406.—In Bankruptcy.—W. L. POFFENBARGER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said W. L. Poffenbarger are hereby given notice that on April 1st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 16th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BOILED SUNDAY SHIRT SING SING'S NEW JOY

Warden Osborne Breaks Deadly Monotony of Seven-Day Sartorial Sameness.

ALL DRESS UP FOR EASTER

Cost-Price Prison Store Where Gay Neckties and Other Adornment May Be Bought.

The Sunday white shirt, starched collar, and parti-colored cravat are Thomas Mott Osborne's latest levers to uplift the men in Sing Sing.

The monotony of a dull brown uniform and an unstarched shirt seven days a week, the Warden thinks, is depressing, and tends to take away the pride of personal adornment that every normal human being has.

And it's not only white shirts and laundered collars that the men may have. They may dress as they like from silk union suits to fur-lined coats on the Lord's Day.

Yesterday being Easter and a dressy day of gladness anyway, the Warden deemed it a fitting time to put the new privilege to the test, and the men liked it, too; and the display of pride in pulchritude was touching, so Charles H. Johnson told an audience at the Church of the Messiah last night.

"On this Easter Sunday," Mr. Johnson said, "one man is wearing the first white collar he has worn in ten years, and he spent the whole morning telling how good it felt."

Has Father Cashin's Approval.

The Rev. W. E. Cashin, Chaplain at Sing Sing, said last night, when asked about it, that the new idea was immensely popular among the prisoners.

"At my Easter service this morning," said Father Cashin, "I noticed many men with neckties and collars and starched shirts. They came to me after the service to tell me how good it made them feel to get away on one day of the week from prison clothes.

"I am sure the innovation was a tonic and helped to break the prison strain. It is only in its beginning and is bound to grow greatly. I think it is a very healthful improvement.

"The shirt that the 'Sunday shirt' replaces is a plain blue and white affair, such as we knew in the days of our boyhood as 'hickory.' After one has worked in such a shirt in a shop all week it is a relief to change on Sunday.

"We have just opened a general merchandise store, where we permit prisoners to buy any articles they need in the way of clothing and food. We have operated it at cost, so far, but we propose now to charge a 5 per cent. profit, the profit to go into a fund to help prisoners who meet such misfortunes as the death of a wife or child, whom they cannot otherwise save from Potter's Field, and to help prisoners pay the cost of visitors, if they have long gone without visits because their wives or children have been too poor to come to them."

Plea for Prison Bills.

Mr. Johnson, whose salary is paid by Warden Osborne, because the State does not take account of the place he holds as Deputy Warden, came down last night to appeal for popular support for four prison bills now reposing in legislative committees.

Mr. Johnson said the bills were introduced by Hamilton Fish, Jr., and that, besides permitting Warden Osborne to carry out his ideas of prison reform, they gave the Warden authority to tear down Sing Sing itself and rebuild it on present-day lines.

Throughout his talk, which dealt with the progress of the Osborne reforms at Sing Sing, Mr. Johnson appeared to be on the defensive against critics of the Warden.

"It is vital to the new enlightenment that has come into prison management," he said, "that these bills be passed at this session. I urge every one present to telegraph to his or her Assemblyman and Senator urging immediate and favorable action.

"We must tear Sing Sing Prison apart before we can accomplish anything very real with the new style of prison management.

Of course, prisons should not become places of comfort and luxurious living. They would lose their value as corrective institutions if they became too comfortable. But society has fooled itself with the stern measures of the old day. I have asked men who under the old system went in where darkness was added to solitary confinement what they thought while there. Every one has told me that he thought constantly of some way to wreak vengeance upon society.

"We do not concede that our business has been to make a luxurious home for the evil-doer. We have tried to meet the human needs of the human animal. For instance, power of speech makes the human being the highest form of creation. Yet they robbed a man of his privilege to speak to his fellows in Sing Sing. They sent him to eat under guard, and they locked him in the tiniest of cells when he was not working. The system was certain to ruin any man morally, physically, and mentally.

Sunshine Versus Dope.

"There is no need for plans to do away with dope in prisons. When you locked those cell doors every Sunday and holiday you made the man locked in want to forget himself and dope was the easiest way. We threw open the cells. We took off the guards at meals. We told the men to talk freely. We gave them an hour for recreation in the yard, unguarded, after work. And we struck at the dope habit the greatest blow it ever received in Sing Sing.

"We know there is no criminal type. We know the man locked up needs to be kept normal by the same recreations, contact with fresh air, admixture of play with work, that keeps men normal out in the world.

"We want to get rid of these cell houses so we can make groups of men who ought to be together with their own work, their own living quarters, their own recreations segregated somewhat from other groups. The degenerate should not be mess-mated close up with the boy in for his first offence. We have men of accomplished manners, men who have worn the cloth or had excelled in literature or art.

"We draw our prisoners from all walks of life, and they are the same after we get them as they were before.

"When we started to make over the rules, Sing Sing was sending away 150 insane men a year to the asylums. We have reduced that rate by half."

Thinks Some Men Innocent.

When questions were permitted at the end of Mr. Johnson's remarks, a woman asked if the Depury Warden thought it was safe to allow Harry K. Thaw to have his liberty.

"One of the brightest young men on our list of prisoners," he replied, "got into Sing Sing for mixing up with that phase of the Thaw question. I think I'll keep out of it."

"Do you find prisoners," another woman asked, "who you become convinced are innocent—victims of circumstantial evidence?"

"Yes," Mr. Johnson replied, "one man has not only convinced me, but the whole body of prisoners regards him as innocent. The prisoner, Alfred Schnitzesky, is servin a twenty-year sentence for a crime it is almost certain he did not commit. The Board of Parole has recommended that the sentence be commuted, but the Governor has not yet acted on the recommendation."

Benefit for Treasurers' Club.

The annual entertainment for the relief fund of the Treasurers' Club of America was given last night in the Park Theatre. An elaborate program that lasted till 11:30 o'clock was presented to an audience that filled the theatre. Some of those who took part were Nora Bayes, Clifton Crawford, the Six Musical Browns, Cecil Cunningham, Laddie Cliff, and James T. Powers. Several thousand dollars was added to the fund.

RIVER-HARBOR ALLOTMENTS

Hudson Gets $877,780 From New Bill—Other Nearby Projects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Secretary Garrison tonight announced the allotment of the $30,000,000 provided by the new River and Harbor bill for maintenance of existing waterway projects and prosecution of projects authorized. The sum alloted for the improvement of the Hudson River is $877,780. In addition there has been alloted from the River and Harbor Appropriation act of Oct. 2, 1914, the sum of $622,220 for the Hudson River project, thus making available for that river a total of $1,500,000. The allotments for other projects in the vicinity of New York City are:

Rhode Island—Harbor of Refuge at Point Judith, $75,000.

Connecticut—Pawcatuck River, $1,000; Thames River, $14,000; Connecticut River, below Hartford, $30,000; Branford Harbor, $4,000; Housatonic Harbor, $6,000.

New York—Portchester Harbor, $10,000; Mamaroneck Harbor, $14,800; Eastchester Creek, $5,000; Bronx River, $100,000; Harlem River, $75,000; Platisburgh Harbor, $2,000; Narrows of Lake Champlain, $3,000; Bondout Harbor, $3,000; Tarrytown Harbor, $5,000; Channel in Gowanus Bay, Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels, $125,000; Newtown Creek, $15,000; Great South Bay, $5,000; Brown's Creek, $2,000; Sheepshead Bay, $5,000; Huntington Harbor, $5,000; Arthur Kill, or Staten Island Sound, $400,000.

New Jersey—Keyport Harbor, Matawan Creek, Raritan, South, and Elizabeth Rivers, Seal Harbor and Compton Creek, and Cheesequake Creek, $24,000; Woodbridge Creek, $6,000; Passaic River, $100,000; Shrewsbury River, $18,000; Raritan Bay, $2,000.

SEEK WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Women Want Lover of Peace to Speak at Next Sunday's Meeting.

One of the speakers for the public peace meeting under the auspices of the Women's Peace Party to be held in Carnegie Hall, Sunday evening, April 11, has been scheduled merely as "A War Correspondent," because the women could not at first find one whose views on war agreed with their peace principles. All the war correspondents apparently believed in war. Since then several have been found who are opposed, but it is not yet decided which will speak.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Chairman of the New York Branch of the Peace Party, will preside. Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth, author of "War Brides," will speak. Mme. Nazimova, in costume, will give speeches from "War Brides." Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who has just completed a tour of the United States and sails with Miss Jane Addams for the Peace Conference at The Hague, will tell what women are doing and can do to promote peace.

A woman's dinner for Miss Addams and the other delegates sailing for the Woman's Peace Congress at the Hague will be given at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 200 Fifth Avenue, at 6:30 P. M. Miss Addams and the other delegates will speak. Mrs. Frank H. Cothren is Chairman of the dinner committee

LABOR CRUSADE IN ALBANY.

Federation to Raise $100,000 in War on Adverse Legislation.

Announcement was made yesterday that the New York State Federation of Labor purposed to raise $100,000 with which to oppose efforts at Albany to restrict or abolish the Department of Labor and other institutions and acts beneficial to organized labor. Peter J. Brady, President of the Photo-Engravers' Union, and Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, announced that $1,300 had been voted by the Photo-Engravers, and contributions from other unions would follow soon.

Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union, asserted that the Republicans in Albany were antagonistic toward labor because of the union indorsement of Gov. Glynn when he was running for re-election. Mr. Bohm also denied a report that the National Civic Federation was responsible for any of the alleged anti-labor legislation. The federation, he said, had supported the workmen's compensation law and other measures in the interest of labor. He characterized the attacks on it as indirect attacks on Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, both members of the federation.

The activities of the State Federation of Labor regarding the issues at Albany, it was said, would take the direction of publicity, with public attacks on the legislators who manifested an attitude of hostility.

RICH WOMAN SUES TO ANNUL DIVORCE

Mrs. Dorothy M. Kehoe of Hotel McAlpin Says She Got Decree Without Knowing It.

TRIAL SEPARATION SCHEME

Complainant Asserts She Gave Her Husband $100,000, Then Agreed to Raid for Evidence.

Mrs. Dorothy M. Kehoe has procured from Justice Bijur of the Supreme Court permission to serve on Charles F. Kehoe by publication notice of an action to set aside a decree of divorce she obtained from him in Westchester County on Feb. 4, 1910. Mrs. Kehoe's first husband was Wiliam F. Palmenberg, a member of the firm of J. R. Palmenberg's Sons, manufacturers of forms. When he died she fell heir to nearly half a million dollars. Shortly afterward she met Charles F. Kehoe, to whom she was married in Hoboken, on Sept. 30, 1908.

A long complaint prepared by Henry N. Steinfeld in the action will be filed with County Clerk Schneider today. It tells the story of Mrs. Kehoe's life from the time of the death of her first husband and her acquisition of his fortune up to the time she divorced Mr. Kehoe. She was lonely and full of sorrow when first she met Mr. Kehoe. He comforted her, professed great love for her and after he learned of the contents of the will, that made Mrs. Kehoe a wealthy woman, it is set forth his protestations of love became more vehement and persistent.

Mr. Kehoe made no money of his own, but he was clever and had ideas about how money could be made in Wall Street through dabbling in stocks and bonds, it is alleged, and before his marriage to the plaintiff he besought her to advance him enough money to try out some of his ideas.

Gave Him $50,000 to Invest.

Mrs. Kehoe says in her complaint, that she was entirely without business training or knowledge and so she was induced to give Mr. Kehoe $50,000 to invest. When she found out that he had placed this money to his own credit with Solomon & Company, brokers, she was surprised but she accepted his explanation that this was the right method of testing the scheme he had in mind for making a lot of money. Mrs. Kehoe asserts that her "power of will and resistance had been gradually undermined and she was a puppet in his hands."

So she resolved to sever all relations with him and engaged herself to marry "a very respectable gentleman." Thereupon Mr. Kehoe reappeared upon the scene, reengaged the plaintiff's affections and induced her to break off her engagement and to consent to marry him instead. He protested the greatest and most tender love for her and promised to love and cherish her always.

Mrs. Kehoe says that the defendant still exercised so much influence over her that she was as clay in the hands of a potter. She was persuaded to give Kehoe $50,000 for the purpose of buying land at New Rochelle on which to build a home for them after they were married. He built the house, but it was in his own name.

After this they were married and went to Europe on a wedding tour. They remained abroad three weeks and Mrs. Kehoe paid all the expenses. On her return she looked into her accounts and was surprised to find that her fortune had been depleted greatly and that she would have to live very economically if she wanted to avoid facing actual want. Mr. Kehoe appeared to realize that this was the situation too, and that the prospect was not alluring to him was revealed, according to the complaint, when he told his wife that he wanted to live as a single man for a little while. If after a trial of the new way of living, both preferred to live together again, they could resume their married life.

Trial Separation Arranged.

Mrs. Kehoe says that the idea of losing her husband so terrified her that she was wiling to consent to anything that would promise a future life of happiness to them as man and wife. There was a good deal of discussion between Mr. and Mrs. Kehoe and the result of it was that she agreed to apply for a divorce on grounds to be provided by her husband. The arrangements were made with the aid of a lawyer. Mrs. Kehoe was to meet her husband and a woman who was to be with him at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. There was to be a detective in the neighborhood, and he was to trail Mr. Kehoe and his companion to a house. There a raid was to be made and the facts discovered were to be used in her complaint.

But Mrs. Kehoe arrived at the scene of the beginning of the plot too late and so it failed. All this time Mrs. Kehoe says, she was living with her husband and their relations were of the ordinary pleasant and marital nature. One day she discovered that some papers she had signed at his request were really papers draw in an action for a divorce. She heard nothing more of the matter until she got a decree. Now she wants to have it set aside. She says that immediately before the decree was signed and for some time afterward, she lived with her husband. In other words she had condoned whatever wrong he had been guilty of.

Mr. Kehoe is living in Pasadena, Cal. Mrs. Kehoe lives at the Hotel McAlpin.

Killed in Pennsylvania R. R. Tube.

Michael Leblock, 27 years old, a track walker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed in Tube 4 under the East River yesterday morning. He was about 400 feet from Hunters Point Avenue, Long Island City, where a train overtook him before he could reach one of the saftey niches at the side of the tunnel.

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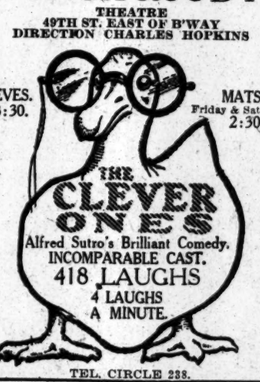

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Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Amore dei tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
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